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THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
SUPPLEMENT 1974

Jemez State Monument, Jemez Springs, New Mexico (Sandoval County).
Museum of New Mexico ⟶

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

SUPPLEMENT

1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

RICHARD NIXON
President of the United States

ROGERS C. B. MORTON
Secretary of the Interior

RONALD H. WALKER
Director, National Park Service

This volume is a supplement to the 1972 edition of THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES and contains properties added to the National Register between July 1, 1971, and June 30, 1973. It was prepared in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation by the staff of the National Register of Historic Places—William J. Murtagh, Keeper of the National Register; Ronald M. Greenberg, Editor. Writers were Sally A. Marusin, Norma H. Rowland, Charles R. Redmond III, Cynthia B. Taft, and Maricca J. Chehames.

Listings in the National Register of Historic Places are made through additions of areas of historical significance to the National Park System, by acts of Congress and Executive Orders, through designations as National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior, and by nominations from the States and Federal agencies.

Names and locations of properties in the National Register are published annually in the "Federal Register"; additions are published on the first Tuesday of each month. For the most current listings of these properties please consult the "Federal Register," for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and available from major libraries.

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Notes on Arrangement and Terminology of Entries

ARRANGEMENT

1. States and territories are listed alphabetically.
2. County
   a. In States with county subdivisions these divisions are used and counties appear in alphabetical order.
   b. In Louisiana the similar subdivisions are termed *parishes.*
   c. In Alaska the divisions used correspond to judicial districts except when a property is situated in one of the newly constituted boroughs and the borough name is used.
   d. Baltimore, St. Louis, and various other cities are designated *independent cities* because they are administratively independent of any county.
   e. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have no comparable subdivisions.
3. Entries containing the name of a person are alphabetized according to surname; other entries follow a standard pattern of alphabetization.
4. Properties not within a municipality are listed under the nearest city or town followed by the word vicinity.
5. For some properties, including historic districts, boundaries are too detailed to be included in this book and therefore have been omitted. These boundaries are on file in the office of the National Register.
6. The historic districts originally recognized under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 often have no boundary designations. The Act provided no legal protection for these districts, and, at the time, such designations were not necessary. The National Park Service is in the process of defining boundaries for all historic districts that have been designated National Historic Landmarks.
7. Date and Architect
   a. Whenever known the date of construction for a building, structure, or object is listed.
   b. Historic districts are dated according to the period or periods of the predominant architectural styles.
   c. Historic sites such as battlefields are dated according to the event for which the site is recognized.
   d. Archeological sites are dated according to the principal period of occupation.
   e. Unless otherwise specified all dates are A.D.
   f. Any significant secondary or associated dates are given in the text.
   g. The name following the date indicates the architectural firm, architect, or engineer who designed the structure. Carpenters, builders. commissioners, or owners, if significant, are noted in the text.

Following each entry is abbreviated information about ownership and accessibility to the public. Frequently the designations NHL, NPS, and/or HABS or HAER appear, and these are explained as follows:

1. NHL—A National Historic Landmark is a building, structure, site, object, or district of national importance not administered by the National Park Service; each entry has been declared eligible for recognition by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the

Historic Sites Act of 1935; National Landmarks may be in Federal, State, municipal, county, or private hands or any combination thereof.

2. NPS—Sites within the National Park System are administered by the National Park Service or by State or private organizations in cooperation with the Park Service. The total acreage of such Park Service areas, both Federal and non-Federal, is given, and if the land has been authorized for purchase by the Federal government, but not yet acquired, it is so noted.
3. HABS—A HABS designation indicates that documentation by photographs, measured drawings, and/or data sheets has been made by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service as evidence of a building's historical or architectural significance. Records are deposited at the Library of Congress. (A HABS designation is included in descriptions of historic districts when at least one property has been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey.)
4. HAER—A HAER designation means that a property has been recognized and recorded as an important example of American engineering. The Historic American Engineering Record is conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers. Records are kept at the Library of Congress.

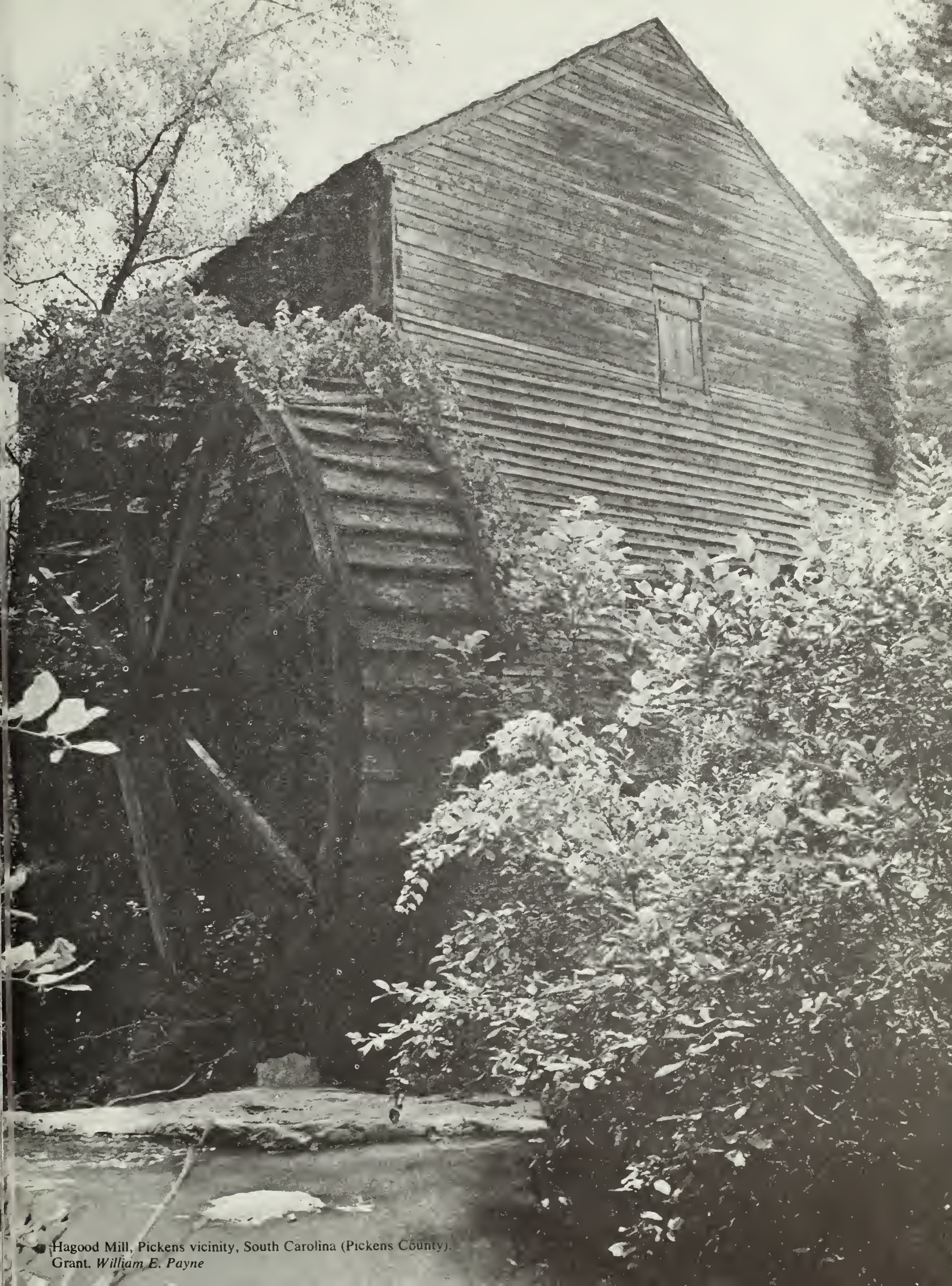
Grant, noted in photo caption, means the property has been the subject of a National Park Service grant-in-aid under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

All properties are accessible at some time unless otherwise noted. Private residences within historic districts are generally not accessible to the public.

TERMINOLOGY

1. Building—a structure created to shelter any form of human activity.
2. Structure—a work constructed by man.
3. Object—a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable.
4. Site—the location of an event, building, structure, or object.
5. District—a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration or linkage of sites, buildings, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

D174

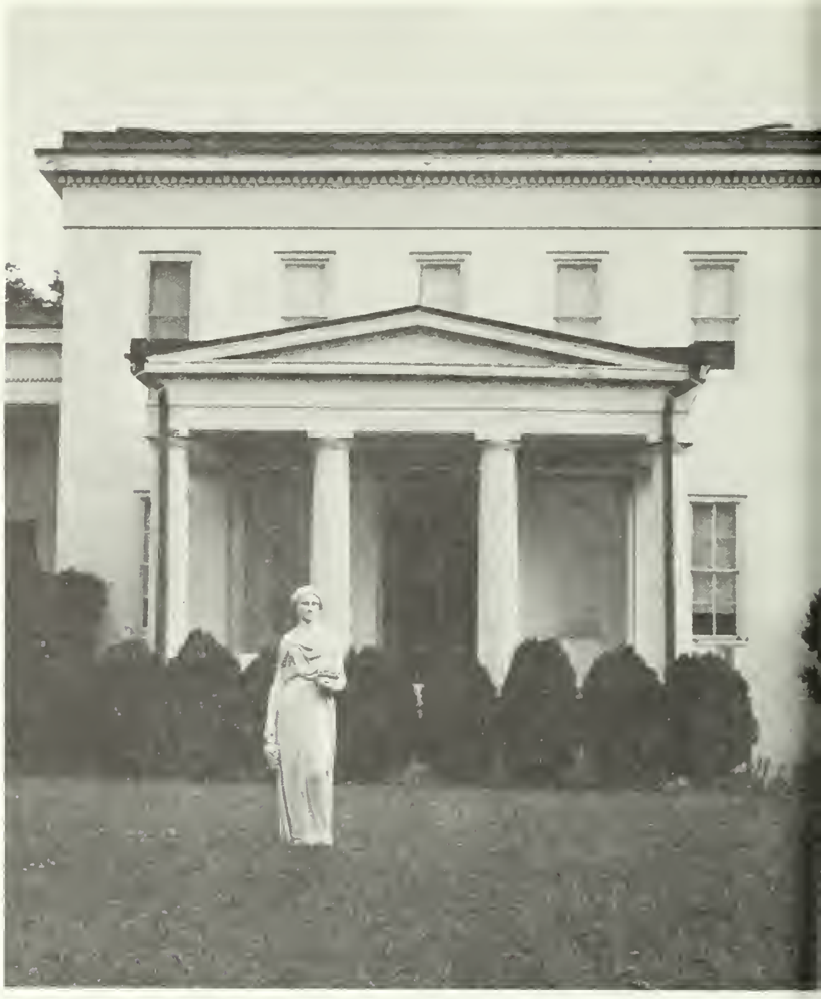


Hagood Mill, Pickens vicinity, South Carolina (Pickens County).
Grant. *William E. Payne*

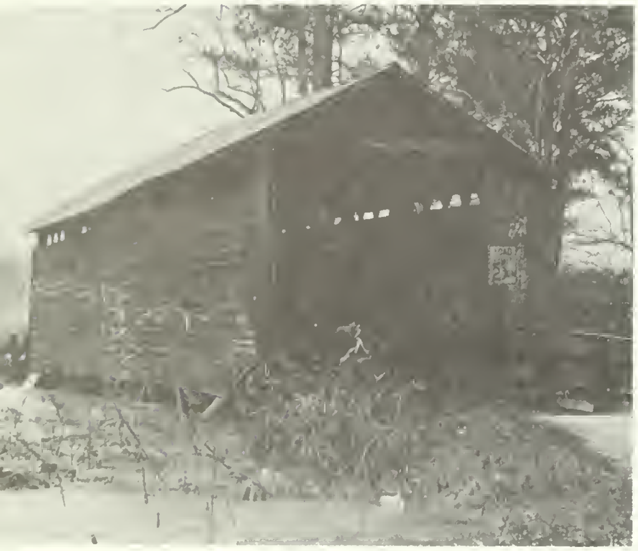
Alabama

Ellicott Stone, Bucks vicinity, Alabama (Mobile County). *Thigpen Photography*

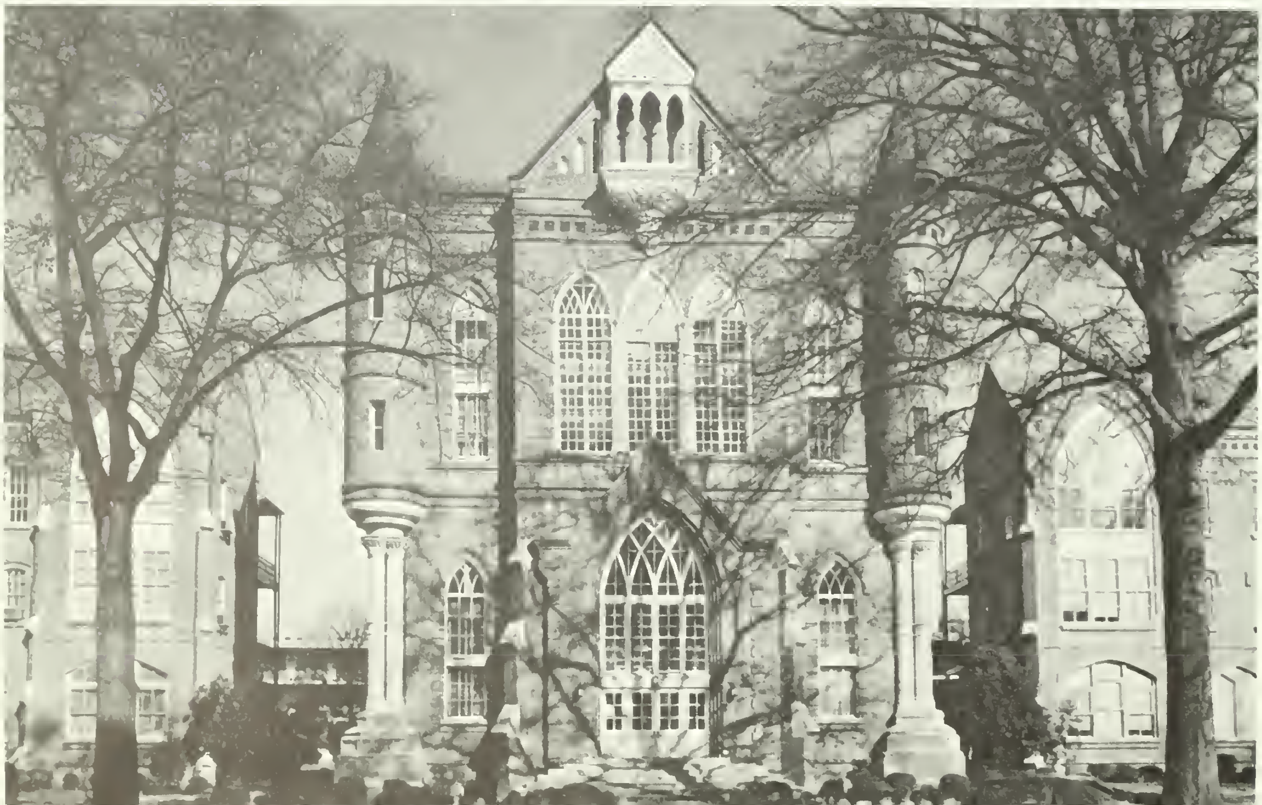
Gaineswood, Demopolis, Alabama (Marengo County). Grant; HABS. *Janice P. Hand*



Coldwater Creek Covered Bridge, Coldwater, Alabama (Calhoun/Talladega counties). *Danny Hurt*



Gorgas-Manly Historic District (Clark Hall), Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County). *Tuscaloosa News*



BALDWIN COUNTY
Tensaw vicinity
FORT MIMS SITE
3 miles W of Ala. 59 near the
Alabama River
1813

One of the bloodiest Indian attacks in American history occurred at Fort Mims on August 30, 1813. The fall of the fort created terror on the frontier and signaled the start of the Creek War. Archeological digs at the site have unearthed outlines which indicate that the fort originally consisted of a wooden palisade enclosing about one and one-half acres of land surrounding the frame house of Samuel Mims, a guardhouse, and several smaller houses and outbuildings. *State:* HABS

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
DREWRY-MITCHELL-MOORER HOUSE
640 N. Eufaula Avenue
1867

This 2-story frame residence is one of several outstanding Italianate mansions located along the Chattahoochee River in southeast Alabama. A broad veranda across the front and sides and the interior end chimneys are southern adaptations of this style. The veranda roof is supported by 22 elaborately carved Italian pillars, and the eavesline is highlighted by small carved brackets. There are four 14-foot pedimented windows on the first floor and similar fenestration above except for a narrow three-part arched window in the central bay. The house was built for Dr. John Drewry who gained a reputation for successful treatment of typhoid fever during the last half of the 19th century. *Private*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
KENDALL MANOR
534 W. Broad Street
1867

Built as a home for merchant-planter James Turner Kendall, this 2-story, frame, Italianate dwelling was proof of its owner's continued prosperity during a post-Civil War economic decline. Noteworthy features are the fluted colonnettes on the first floor veranda and the second floor portico, the hipped roof, and the square cupola set atop a raised platform and topped by a finial. Interior decor includes Italian marble mantels, gold leaf cornices in the double parlors, and walnut furniture carved to match the woodwork. *Private*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
KIELS-MCNAB-DOUGHTIE HOUSE
Barbour Street
1840

This is a Greek Revival frame and brick raised cottage composed of two rectangular main blocks. The house was the residence of two of the city's early leaders—Elias M. Kiels, a prominent leader in the radical reconstruction movement, and John McNab, founder of the Eastern Bank of Alabama in 1850. *Municipal*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
SHORTER MANSION
340 N. Eufaula Avenue
1906

The Shorter Mansion is an outstanding example of classical revival architecture. It is a large 2-story house with a colonnaded portico with Corinthian columns built of stuccoed brick. A balustrade above the entablature screens the low-pitched hipped roof. The projecting cornices have unusual brackets ornamented with egg and dart design; the frieze is decorated with a large floral motif. The main entrance has double doors with sidelights and a transom. Eli Shorter, original owner of the house, served four terms as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives (1882—1887) and as Speaker of the House (1888—1889). *Private*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
SPARKS, GOVERNOR CHAUNCY, HOUSE (H.C. HART HOUSE)
257 Broad Street
1857, W. C. Whipple

This 1-story, white frame Greek Revival house has been the residence of several of Alabama's prominent political leaders, including Reuben F. Kolb, the state's leading Populist, and Governor Chauncy Sparks. Kolb, who ran for governor in 1890, 1892, and 1894 with the support of the Populist Party, lived here part of his childhood. Sparks, who was a legislator, circuit judge, and Alabama governor from 1943 through 1947, resided in the house beginning in 1928. *Private*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Eufaula
WELLBORN (WELBORN) HOUSE
Livingston Avenue
1837

Built for Dr. Thomas Levi Welborn, this 2-story, frame Greek Revival dwelling has a 2-story Doric portico covering three of its five bays. The entablature encircles the house. A cantilevered balcony without brackets extends the length of the portico, and applied pilasters mark the corners and separate the bays. Interior arrangement is central hall with four rooms per floor. *Municipal:* HABS

BIBB COUNTY
Brierfield
MONTEBRIER
19th century

This 1 1/2-story white frame house has a high-pitched gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. A porch with Steamboat Gothic detailing extends across the facade and right side of the house. Floor length windows and several bay windows lighten the interior. Although construction was begun in the early 1850's by S. W. Mahan, it was not completed until shortly after the Civil War. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Anniston
ANNISTON INN KITCHEN
130 W. 15th Street
19th—20th centuries

When the Woodstock Iron Company was founded in 1872, a small company town was formed and incorporated a year later. From 1879 to 1883 the proprietors laid the foundation of the "model city" and by 1883 the town was opened to other industries. The resulting boom led to the construction of this inn in 1886. The exterior of the 2 1/2-story-plus-basement brick structure and the kitchen and main dining hall are reminders of Anniston's early years as an iron-manufacturing city. *Municipal*

CALHOUN COUNTY (also in Talladega
County)
Coldwater
COLDWATER CREEK COVERED BRIDGE
Spans Coldwater Creek 0.5 mile from
I-20
19th century

Possibly constructed as early as 1839, the Coldwater Creek Covered Bridge is one of 16 remaining in the state. It is also one of only three surviving bridges in Alabama built in the modified king post truss style. Sixty feet long, the bridge has a wooden floor, truss, and horizontal siding, and is covered with a tin roof. The structure has been in continuous use since its construction. *County*

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Cedar Bluff vicinity

CORNWALL FURNACE

2 miles N of Cedar Bluff
19th century

This furnace is one of the best preserved of its period in Alabama. In 1862 the Confederate States of America commissioned the Noble Brothers of Rome, Georgia, to erect a blast furnace which would provide pig iron vital to the war effort. The machinery, made in Georgia, was shipped on the Coosa River to Cedar Bluff, then carried by ox wagons to this site. An asset to the Confederacy, the furnace manufactured cannon, and carriage and caisson for the artillery, but was destroyed by Union forces in 1864. It was rebuilt in 1867 and operated as a cold blast furnace until 1875. The massive stone structure is about 30' X 30' at the base, 15' X 15' at the top, and 45' high. *Private*

COFFEE COUNTY

Elba

COFFEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1903

The courthouse is a 2-story brick Richardsonian Romanesque structure. Dominating features are the 2-story semicircular turrets and tall square clock tower in the center of the facade. Above the arched entrance is a balcony with a plain balustrade and an arched doorway similar to the first floor entrance. *County*

COFFEE COUNTY

Enterprise

BOLL WEEVIL MONUMENT

Main and College streets
1919

This monument consists of a 3-foot female figure of cast lead holding an aluminum boll weevil. The original monument did not include the insect which was added in 1949. The two figures rest on a graduated base of cast iron in the center of a concrete pool. The statue was the idea of R. O. Fleming, a merchant and city council member of Enterprise. Fleming's intention was to honor the insect which caused the surrounding county to change its agricultural habits from a cotton economy to one of agricultural diversity. The boll weevil in 1915 and 1916 ravaged the cotton crop to the point of destroying over two-thirds of the yield. *Municipal*

COLBERT COUNTY

Tuscumbia

COLBERT COUNTY COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century, Edward Laurent
(courthouse, 1881)

This district contains a variety of styles including Victorian residential structures, Gothic churches and the Italianate courthouse. Originally a 2-story brick Italianate building, the courthouse was altered after a fire in 1908 by the addition of a Ionic portico and a octagonal, open-arched, clock tower. The most significant buildings in the district are seven adjoining structures known as Commercial Row. Built in the late 1840's, all are 2-story, 2- and 3-bay brick buildings with similar facades consisting of brick pilasters separating bays, and flat unembellished rooflines. The Abernathy House at 204 N. Main Street was built of hand-hewn beams using square nails and pegs. The First Baptist Church on N. Dickson Street, originally a New England style rectangular building, was enlarged in 1903. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

DALLAS COUNTY

Selma

MORGAN, JOHN TYLER, HOUSE

719 Tremont Street
19th century

John Tyler Morgan was a leader in the Secession Convention and served in the Confederate Army where he rose from private to brigadier general. After the war he practiced law in Selma and actively opposed radical reconstruction. In 1876 he was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served until his death in 1907. Morgan is probably best known as the "Father of the Isthmian Canal" and for his services on the Bering Sea Fisheries Commission, which prevented the extinction of seals and other forms of sealife in northern Pacific waters. *State:* HABS

DALLAS COUNTY

Selma

STURDIVANT HALL (WATTS-PARKMAN-GILLMAN HOUSE)

713 Mabry Street
1853, Thomas Helm Lee

Sturdivant Hall is one of the state's best known examples of Greek Revival architecture. The large 2-story, hipped-roofed structure is crowned with a cupola and has a portico across the front with six 30-foot-high fluted columns. All windows on the front are hinged and open outward, allowing them to function as doors. At the second story level of the portico is a lacy grille balcony. The city purchased the house in 1957, due largely to Robert Daniel Sturdivant who made provisions in his will for setting up a museum in Selma. *Municipal:* HABS

DALLAS COUNTY

Selma

WATER AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Water Avenue
19th century

This area consists of 21 commercial structures and office buildings which vary in height from 1 to 3 stories and are constructed of brick or stone. During the Confederate period, Selma was an important depot in the southern tier of states. An arsenal and naval foundry were located here, and the St. James Hotel (1218 Water Avenue) housed Confederate officers. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

DALLAS COUNTY

Selma vicinity

CAHABA

11 miles SW of Selma at junction of
Cahaba and Alabama rivers
19th century

Cahaba was the site of Alabama's first permanent capital from 1820 to 1826 and the county seat from 1819 to 1865. The community grew rapidly until 1825 when a flood inundated the city, destroying part of the statehouse. In the mid-19th century the town became the commercial, social, and shipping center of the rich Black Belt area surrounding it. Cahaba gradually declined after another flood in 1866 caused removal of the county seat to Selma. Only a few scattered structural evidences of the once-thriving town remain. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

DEKALB COUNTY

Fort Payne

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD PASSENGER DEPOT

NE 5th Street
1890—1891, Charles C. Taylor

As Fort Payne grew from a community of 500 in 1888 to a city of 2,698 in 1890, railroad freight and passenger business increased to such a point that a separate passenger station was needed. The 1 1/2-story rectangular building with hipped roof is built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style in native gray sandstone with pink granite trim. There is a distinctive conical-roofed turret on the southeast corner. The depot was used continuously until 1970, when passenger service was discontinued. *Private*

ELMORE COUNTY

Wetumpka

ALABAMA STATE PENITENTIARY

U.S. 231, 0.4 mile N of Ala. 14

1840

The penitentiary originally consisted of three large brick buildings and is the first brick prison in the state. It is one of the oldest surviving penal institutions in the lower South. The original kitchen-dining-shop building is a 2-story central block structure with two 1-story wings. The roof is gabled and originally had an ornate portico across the front. A 2-story building with a 2-story portico adjacent to the dining complex originally housed a stable, barn, and printer's shop. The cell structure is no longer standing. *County*

ELMORE COUNTY

Wetumpka

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

308 Tuskeena Street

1853, James Seay

The original structure consisted of a 2-story building with the nave on the second floor and the fellowship hall on the first. At a later date (c. 1900) a 1-room, 1-story addition was constructed. A wing which complements the original design was added in 1957. The church has Greek Revival and Italianate features. *Private:* HABS

HALE COUNTY

Greensboro

MAGNOLIA GROVE

W end of Main Street

1835

Magnolia Grove was the birthplace and home of the Spanish-American War Naval hero, Richmond Pearson Hobson (1870—1937). The main block of the rectangular, brick Greek Revival structure is dominated by a pedimented hexastyle Doric portico across the front. Exterior walls have been plastered and painted white. Across the rear is a 2-story veranda and two wings added prior to 1930. At Santiago, Cuba, on June 3, 1898, Hobson and his men sunk the collier *Merrimac*. Hobson resigned from the Navy in 1903, and served as a U.S. Representative from 1907 to 1915. *State:* HABS

HALE COUNTY

Greensboro vicinity

TANGLEWOOD (PAGE HARRIS HOUSE)

About 11 miles N of Greensboro off Ala. 23

1859

Tanglewood is representative of the smaller plantation houses of its period and locality. It is a white frame structure raised on brick piers with a gabled roof and four exterior end chimneys. Around 1900 the original central portico was extended the length of the front facade and two dormer windows were added to the roof. Page Harris constructed the house which was later the home of J. Nicholene Bishop, a noted educator. *State*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Bessemer

MCADORY, THOMAS, HOUSE

214 Eastern Valley Road

1841

The McAdory House, a typical antebellum pioneer planter's home, consists of five rooms, a dogtrot, and three porches. The superstructure was constructed of hand-hewn heart of pine timbers, notched and pegged together. Sawn, horizontal boarding covers the exterior. A one-room guesthouse adjacent to the main house is also original, but has been modified. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Bessemer

SOUTHERN RAILWAY TERMINAL STATION

1905 Alabama Avenue

20th century

This small town railroad terminal is irregular in plan with two levels of hipped roof and a center gabled section. Woodwork and trim throughout the building are hand-finished Circassion walnut with wainscotting on the walls of the two waiting rooms. Bessemer was founded in 1887 as a result of the iron and steel boom in the county. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Birmingham

MORRIS AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2000 through 2400 blocks of Morris Avenue

Late-19th century

Almost all buildings in the district, with the exception of the 2400 block, date from around 1885 to 1905 and represent the only major concentration of late-19th-century warehouse architecture left in the city. Among the noteworthy buildings are 2014 Morris, a 3-story brick office-warehouse in neo-classical style; 2024-2026, a 2-story brick building with a symmetrical (unaltered) facade; and 2017, a 3-story brick building with cast iron columns supporting the upper floors. The street is named after Josiah Morris, one of the original developers of the Birmingham townsite. *Multiple public/private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Birmingham

SLOSS BLAST FURNACE SITE

1st Avenue at 32nd Street

19th century

The Sloss Furnace Company, founded by James Withers Sloss in 1881, was one of the first iron-producing companies in the Birmingham area and was important to the city's development as a major industrial center. This site includes the two original blast furnaces (1882, 1883) and a number of related structures including boilers, a powerhouse, stoves, an expanded slag machine, offices, and a chemical laboratory. *State*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

McCalla vicinity

FIVE MILE CREEK BRIDGE

1 mile NE of McCalla off U. S. 11

20th century

This is one of the few early concrete arch bridges remaining in the state. There have been no alterations to the structure since it was built. Reinforced with iron rods, the arch spans 20 feet. *State*

LEE COUNTY

Auburn

AUBURN PLAYERS THEATER (PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

College Avenue at Thach Street

1850, Edwin Reese

The Auburn University Little Theater is the last remaining church of the city's early period and one of the three oldest buildings in the city. Edwin Reese was the ruling elder of the newly established Presbyterian church. Built of locally-made brick laid in common bond with hewn logs mortised and secured with square nails, this rectangular church has a corner tower with two Gothic-arched openings, repeated in motif above the entranceway. The main roof is gabled and the tower's roof is mansard. The church served as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War. *State*

LEE COUNTY
Auburn vicinity
NOBLE HALL (FRAZIER-BROWN HOUSE)
3 miles N of Auburn on Shelton Mill Road
1854

Remarkable for its symmetry, Noble Hall is built in the Greek Revival style. It has a 2-story portico supported by four Doric columns resting on square bases in the front and a similar portico (originally identical) in the rear with square columns. Balconies enclosed by balustrades extend the full length of the house at the front and rear. Shuttered windows reaching from floor to ceiling flank the full height doorways on both levels. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LEE COUNTY
Loachapoka
LOACHAPOKA HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This district contains a large number of pre-Civil War structures, including 17 which show Greek and Victorian influences. Included in the district are the training center, a 2-story fieldstone building on a concrete foundation; the Greek Revival Methodist church, topped by a gabled roof with square steeple; and the old hotel, a multi-gabled Victorian frame structure built around 1850. *Multiple public/private*

LIMESTONE COUNTY
Belle Mina vicinity
BELLE MINA (BELLE MANOR)
S of Belle Mina on the Mooresville-Elkton Road
19th century

The architectural style of Belle Mina follows the general form suggested by the Richmond Capitol from a design submitted by Thomas Jefferson, that is, a Federal style core with a Greek Revival portico. The front full portico of the 2-story house has six irregularly spaced Doric columns of timber-covered brick masonry. Thomas Bibb, the builder and owner, served in the Revolutionary Army and represented Limestone County when the constitutional convention met in Huntsville in 1819 to draw up the Alabama document. *Private:* HABS

LIMESTONE COUNTY
Elkmont vicinity
SULPHUR TRESTLE FORT SITE
1864

This was a redoubt about 70 yards square with a parapet built of logs and several feet of hard-packed dirt on the outside. The fort was about six feet high with a deep trench dug around the parapet. Inside the fort were the powder magazine, officer's quarters, and supply sheds. South of the fort was a bivouac area where enlisted personnel were housed in tents. The Union had used the fort to guard a nearby railroad trestle. In 1864, when 200 men were lost in a skirmish with troops under Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest, the fort was surrendered and burned. *Private*

LIMESTONE COUNTY
Mooresville
MOORESVILLE
19th century

Mooresville is one of the older (1818) incorporated towns in Alabama. Settlers coming down the Old Winchester Road were attracted to the area because of its natural spring and good location. The majority of buildings—most of them residential—date from the mid-19th century; several date to the early-1800's. Predominately white frame with white picket fences, the dwellings range from small sheds and cottages to mansions. There are two antebellum churches, one white frame and the other a red brick building with Doric columns at the entrance. *Multiple private:* HABS

MADISON COUNTY
Huntsville
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM DEPOT
330 Church Street
19th century

This 2-story red brick depot is the oldest extant railway station in Alabama. It was constructed as part of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, which was the most important transportation line in the south as well as a significant factor in the commercial development of northern Alabama. On April 11, 1862, Federal troops under General O. M. Mitchell captured the railway headquarters, thus severing the vital east-west artery of the Confederacy. After the war the line was returned to the company in deteriorated condition. In 1898 the depot was purchased by the Southern Railway System. *Private*

MADISON COUNTY
Huntsville
TWICKENHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

This predominately residential district contains some 300 structures spanning 16 decades of American building design, and includes houses of Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Eastlake, and Queen Anne styles. Architectural details peculiar to all of the major American architects—Latrobe, Nichols, locally famous George Steele, Downing, Richardson, and Wright—are easily discerned within the district. Some of the best houses, dating from the 1920's, reflect the influence of Greene and Greene. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MADISON COUNTY
Normal
DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING
Alabama A&M University campus
20th century

This is one of the oldest buildings on the campus of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical University, a training institute for Negro teachers, opened in 1875. The projecting central portion of the 3-story brick edifice has a dominent Ionic pedimented portico on the upper two floors supported by an arcade with brick enclosing walls on the first. Both architrave and cornice are heavily molded and the pediment contains large dentils and mutules. *State*

MARENGO COUNTY
Dayton vicinity
HALF-CHANCE BRIDGE
CR 39 over the Chickasaw Bogue Creek
19th century

This bridge is probably the oldest iron bridge in the state and one of the lower south's few remaining examples of a bridge design from the 1860—1890 engineering period. The single span wrought iron bridge, with a main arch span of 100 feet, overall length of about 217 feet, and width of 12 feet, was built by the King Iron Bridge Company of Cleveland. *County*

MARENGO COUNTY
Demopolis
GAINESWOOD
805 S. Cedar Street
1842—1860, Nathan Bryan Whitfield

Gaineswood is a Palladian Roman Villa style mansion constructed of stone scored to resemble rectangular blocks and then marbleized. The plan of the house is atypical; there is no grand entrance and no pattern of circulation. The diversity of design forms used throughout the house may be attributed to the builder and amateur architect Nathan B. Whitfield who is reputed to have studied Vitruvius and Stuart and Revett. In addition to his architectural interest Whitfield was an avid state politician. *State:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Bucks vicinity

ELLICOTT STONE

About 1 mile S of Bucks off U.S. 43
1799

Following the Revolutionary War, there were conflicting claims over the northern boundary of Spain's Florida possessions, but in the Treaty of San Lorenzo (October 27, 1795), the Spanish agreed to accept the American claim of the 31st parallel. This two-and-one-half-foot sandstone marker is the only extant marker on the parallel which was surveyed by Andrew Ellicott between 1797 and 1800. It is the point of origin for all land surveys in southern Alabama and Mississippi and all townships in the area are numbered from the stone. *Municipal*

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

BRAGG-MITCHELL HOUSE (JUDGE JOHN BRAGG HOUSE)

1906 Springhill Avenue
1847, Thomas James

Built in the Greek Revival style, the house differs from other James' designs in that it lacks massive columns or temple-like pediments. Two-story slender fluted columns support the hipped roof and create a gallery that extends across the front, sides, and wings of the T-shaped plan. An architrave supported by four pilasters frames the double doorway which has a transom and sidelights. In 1855, Judge John Bragg bought the house from William H. Pratt and used it as both a home and a meeting place for the statesmen of the day. Bragg's brothers—General Braxton Bragg, ex-governor Thomas Bragg of North Carolina, Captain William Bragg, and Alexander Bragg—were constant visitors at the house. *Private* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

BRISK & JACOBSON STORE

51 Dauphin Street
1866

This is a 4-story brick trapezoidal building. The north facade, sheathed in cast iron, is composed of 4 stories of classical trabeation using engaged iron Corinthian columns and basket-handle arched openings on the upper 3 stories. The Renaissance Revival building, reminiscent of 16-century Venetian palazzo design, is one of the largest and most ornate buildings in the city's old commercial district. *Private:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile (Spring Hill)

CAROLINA HALL (DAWSON-PERDUE HOUSE)

70 S. McGregor
1832—1840

Carolina Hall is considered one of the finest expressions of the Greek Revival style in the deep South. Constructed by William Dawson, a wealthy cotton merchant from Charleston, the design of the house reflects the style of contemporary building on the southeastern Atlantic seabord. The 2-story frame house on raised basement has similary 2-story porticos on front and rear and a T-shaped plan. The interior contains extensive plaster decoration; door and window frames are slender paneled pilaster. On the grounds in a small mid-19th-century frame playhouse. *Private; not accessible to the public;* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

CHURCH STREET EAST HISTORIC DISTRICT

Along Government and Church streets between Bayou and Water streets
19th century

The district comprises about 51 city blocks and contains within it the town site of Mobile in the 1700's. All major 19th-century architectural styles are present. Either architectural or historical significance has been attributed to 53 structures in the district. Noteworthy among them are the Government Street Presbyterian Church (1836), the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (1838), the Chandler House (1852), the Quigley House (1860), and the Ketchum House (1865). Together, the buildings in the district reflect the antebellum history of Mobile. *Public/private:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

DE TONTI SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

Named for French explorer, Henri De Tonti, this district contains about 44 structures of architectural merit. Although 2-story brick late-Federal style buildings with strong Greek Revival elements predominate, there are also examples of Greek Revival houses, raised Gulf Coast "Creole" frame cottages, and Italianate structures. The district is further characterized by elaborate cast iron verandas, mainly added to the Federal style houses in the late-1850's. A majority of the houses were built in the 1840's and 1850's, one of Mobile's most affluent eras, and were the residences of the influential cotton factors, commission merchants, and wealthy planters. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

GEORGIA COTTAGE

2564 Springhill Avenue
c. 1840

This house is an excellent example of a large raised Creole cottage with side wings. The original landscaping has been maintained and includes a long avenue of oaks and surrounding gardens. Augusta Evans Wilson, the first American woman to earn over $100,000 for her writings, lived in Georgia Cottage from 1857 until her marriage in 1868. While here, she wrote three of her novels: *Macaria*, *St. Elmo* and *Vashti*. The wing to the right of the house served as her study. Her career as a writer spanned more than half a century and she was one of the most popular American authors of her day. *Private:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

OAKLEIGH GARDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT (WASHINGTON SQUARE)

19th—20th centuries

The Oakleigh Garden District contains numerous buildings which reveal much of the 19th-century history and development of Mobile. In addition to many examples of Eastlake Victorian homes there are noteworthy raised Creole cottages alongside dwellings of Federal, Greek Revival and Carpenter Gothic design. Oakleigh (1831), the original estate from which the district takes its name, is the best example of a T-shaped, raised cottage in the state (see separate listing). Washington Square, originally deeded to the city for use as a public promenade, remains a principal focal point of the area. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MOBILE COUNTY

Mobile

PROTESTANT CHILDREN'S HOME.

911 Dauphin Street
19th century

One of the state's earliest philanthropic structures, this building was constructed as an orphanage and is late Federal with Greek Revival detailing. Originally a square with one projecting bay, the building has additions on the rear and east sides. The home is brick with wooden floor and roof framing and shingled hipped roof. The original facade was altered by the addition of a 2-story canopied cast iron veranda. In 1840 a legislative act incorporated the Orphans Asylum Society and the structure was begun in 1845. *Private:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Monroeville
OLD MONROE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1903

This eclectic building is composed of three sections, each of a different shape. The east portion is a 2-story unit with cross halls intersecting at lobbies on both floors. This section is topped by an octagonal clock tower with clock faces in all directions. The central section is a 3-story oval shaped unit and the western section is a simple 3-story rectangular structure. The building was a central setting in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. Lee had lived next door to the courthouse for many years prior to writing the Pulitzer Prize-winning book. *County*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
EDGEWOOD (THOMAS HOUSE)
3175 Thomas Avenue
1821

Edgewood is the oldest remaining residence in the city. In 1832 it was dismantled and reconstructed on its present site. The house is a 2-story frame structure, basically rectangular with a 2-story central portico terminated by a low-pitched pediment with modillions below the cornice. Doors are ornamented with Federal style medallions and the paneled front doors have original silver knobs and knocker. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
GOVERNOR'S MANSION
1142 S. Perry Street
1907, Weatherly Carter

This large classical revival mansion was built for Robert Fulwood Ligon, a prominent figure in state and local government from the 1880's to the 1920's. He served as clerk of the state supreme court (1898, 1904, 1910), as adjutant general of Alabama (1896—1899), and was appointed quartermaster general in 1911. The house was sold to the state in 1950 and since then has served as the official residence of six Alabama governors. *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
MURPHY HOUSE
22 Bibb Street
1851

One of Montgomery's finest Greek Revival residences, the Murphy House has walls of brick which have been stuccoed and scored to imitate stone. Across the main facade is a 2-story portico with marble flooring and six fluted Corinthian columns. The centrally located doorway is recessed and has two Corinthian columns in antis. Directly above the doorway is a cast iron balcony. In 1930 the original 1-story wing was enlarged to 2 stories. The original owner and builder, John H. Murphy, was a Scottish immigrant who became one of Montgomery's leading citizens. He was involved in many enterprises including Montgomery's first waterworks. *Municipal:* HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
PERRY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the E by McDonough Street, on the S by South Street, on the W by Sayre and Court streets, and on the N by Washington Street
19th century

The district encompasses a 12-block area near downtown Montgomery which contains some of the oldest houses in the city. Excellent examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Dutch Colonial, Gothic Revival, and Victorian architecture are extant and the district retains much of its original residential character despite some commercial intrusion. Among the more significant buildings are the Lomax House (1847—1848); the Cody House (1830), a transitional Federal-Greek Revival dwelling believed to be the oldest surviving downtown residence in Montgomery; the Hammon-Washburn House (1836); First Presbyterian Church (mid-1840's), the oldest in the city; and St. Peter's Catholic Church (1850). Some of the houses have been adapted for business use. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
POWDER MAGAZINE
End of Eugene Street
19th century

This 1-story brick powder magazine is one of the two surviving Confederate storage facilities in the state. Walls are 24 inches thick and the building measures 37 feet by 28 feet. Four interior piers and engaged columns carry three parallel barrel vaults. *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
SEMPLE HOUSE (RICE-SEMPLE-HAARDT HOUSE)
725 Monroe Street
19th century

Probably the last antebellum dwelling extant in the Capitol Hill area, this large frame mansion is also significant as the residence of Samuel Farrow Rice who built the house in the early-1850's. Rice served as a member of the Alabama House of Representatives, a state senator and as chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court. In the 1860's, the house was sold to Henry Churchill Semple, a lawyer who served as a major in the Civil War. Later the house served as offices for John Haardt, a prominent Montgomery realtor. Dominating the west and front facades of the hipped-roofed building is a 2-story gallery. The first story has large panelled piers; the second has delicate posts joined by arcades of latticework. Wooden brackets are evenly spaced under the eaves and alternate with cast iron air vents in the shaped of stylized daisies. *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Montgomery
WINTER BUILDING
2 Dexter Avenue
Early-1840's

Built by John Gindrat and later owned by his son-in-law Joseph S. Winter, the Winter Building is a typical, simple, 3-story commercial brick building with Italianate features. The large cornice is supported by brackets with elaborate finials. When Montgomery was the capital of the Confederacy, the Winter Building housed the Southern Telegraph Company. From here Confederate Secretary of War Leroy Pope Walker sent the telegram which resulted in the firing on Fort Sumter. The first floor has been altered to make room for shops. The exterior of the second and third floors is largely unchanged. *Private:* HABS

MORGAN COUNTY
Decatur
STATE BANK BUILDING, DECATUR BRANCH
925 Bank Street, N.E.
19th century

The State Bank Building in Decatur is a precursor of the Greek Revival style commercial building in Alabama. The front portico has five Roman Doric stone columns with square capitals supporting a projecting pediment containing Gothic lancet windows. Established in 1832, the bank operated only a few years. The depression of 1837 led to legislative sessions which uncovered irregularities and mismanagement in the state bank system, and by 1858 its final liquidation was effected. The bank building has also served as a private residence and is now a center for civic and social gatherings. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MORGAN COUNTY

Somerville

SOMERVILLE COURTHOUSE

1837

Somerville Courthouse is the oldest extant courthouse in Alabama. Built on a simple plan, the 2-story brick building has a hipped roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola topped with a finial. Original mantels adorn the fireplaces on both floors and some of the original trim and doors remain. *Municipal*

RUSSELL COUNTY

Fort Mitchell vicinity

FORT MITCHELL SITE

N of Fort Mitchell
19th Century

Built as protection against the Creek Nation, Fort Mitchell was the first semipermanent U.S. military garrison in the middle Chattahoochee Valley. In 1814 the Indians were forced to cede all landholdings in Georgia and Alabama and for the next 10 years an uneasy peace prevailed and the fort became a trading outpost. From 1821 to 1836 the Creek Indian agency was also located at the fort. In 1836, in response to pressures from both the Indians and the white settlers, the government forcibly removed the Indians to Oklahoma and Kansas with Fort Mitchell serving as a gathering place. After the last of the Indians were removed, the fort was sold to private individuals. *County*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Ohatchee vicinity

FORT STROTHER SITE

On the Coosa River 0.5 mile SE of H. Neely Henry Dam
1813—1814

Fort Strother was the most important of the several forts and supply depots built in north Alabama by General Andrew Jackson during the Creek Wars of 1813-1814. It served as a base for several of his victorious battles including the decisive battle at Horseshoe Bend at which the power of the Creek Nation was broken and most of Georgia and Alabama was opened up for white settlement. The fort has long since disappeared—last mention of it being 1815 when General Coffee and several Indian chiefs conferred there. A memorial plaque designates the site. *Private:* HABS

SHELBY COUNTY

Montevallo

KING HOUSE (MANSION HOUSE)

University of Montevallo campus
1823

The King House is one of the earliest masonry structures still standing in the state. The stuccoed flat arch over the entrance, the restrained cornice, and the generally simple design of the exterior identify the house as Federal. At present the building is 2 stories and the walls are scored to imitate stone. The original exterior was brick laid in English bond. A frame portico and rear wing are later additions. In 1908 the house was deeded to the Alabama Girls Industrial School, which became the University of Montevallo. *Private:* HABS

SUMTER COUNTY

Livingston

SUMTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

1902

The present courthouse is the fourth in the county's history; its immediate predecessor burned in 1901. Constructed of masonry and stone, the 2-story building has four sets of coupled Ionic engaged columns spaced symmetrically along the second floor facade of the central block. The center portion of the projecting roof pediment is recessed and contains ornamental relief on the same plane as the main mass. An eight-sided domed cupola atop the hipped roof has four main faces each delineated by pilasters flanking a six-pane window with sidelights and an arched transom. *County*

TALLADEGA COUNTY

COLDWATER CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

Reference—see Calhoun County

TALLADEGA COUNTY

Talladega

TALLADEGA COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Courthouse Square
19th—20th centuries

Most of the structures surrounding the courthouse were erected between 1870 and 1910—a period of marked growth for the town. They are representative of boom town architecture with most featuring false store fronts. The classical revival courthouse has served as the county seat since its construction in 1836. Important structures within the district are the Isbell Bank Building (106 North Street E., 1887), a good example of Queen Anne industrial style; the Talladega Railroad Depot (210 East Street S., 1906) which features a sweeping skirted cantilevered roof; and the Farmers Trading Post Building (City Hall Building, 220 W. Battle Street, 1892), a 2-story brick Victorian structure. *Multiple public/private*

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Abernant vicinity

TANNEHILL FURNACE

19th century

The industrial economy of Alabama was founded upon the manufacture of iron and steel which originated in the early 1800's with very crude blast furnaces. A forge operation was begun at Tannehill in 1829, but the first furnace was not erected until 1859. It was followed by a second in 1863. The plant, which consisted of a self-contained community with cast houses, tramways, trestles and settlement houses, continued in operation until the final months of the Civil War making cannonballs, gun barrels and pots, pans and skillets for the Confederate troops. On March 31, 1865, Union troops burned the entire complex, leaving only the two huge furnace stacks and the foundation where an overshot waterwheel once turned. *Public*

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Northport

SHIRLEY, JAMES, HOUSE

512 Main Avenue
1830's

This small Federal style raised cottage was the first brick structure in Northport. The main facade is dominated by a pedimented portico supported by two large Doric columns. Flanked by two windows on either side, the door features a patterned transom and sidelights. *Private*

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY

Tuscaloosa

COLLIER-OVERBY HOUSE

SE corner of 9th Street and 21st Avenue
1820's

The Collier-Overby House is frame with a stuccoed facade and has six square paneled columns supporting a wide entablature on the main facade. A balcony above the door links the two center columns and has an intricate wooden railing. Originally the house was one room deep; the north ell was added later. Henry Watkins Collier, who purchased the house in 1826, was governor of Alabama (1849—1853) and chief justice of the state supreme court. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
Tuscaloosa
FRIEDMAN CIVIC AND CULTURAL CENTER
1010 Greensboro Avenue
1835

This Federal style house was purchased in 1875 by Bernhard Friedman and remained in the family until his son Hugo willed it to the city in 1965. The facade of the 2-story red brick structure is plastered with stucco scored to simulate stone, and colored to give the effect of marble. The portico—originally wood—has been replaced. Twin parlors flank the entrance hall and have ceilings decorated with strapwork. The gallery on the rear is a later (1870—1890) addition. *Public*

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
Tuscaloosa
GORGAS-MANLY (UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA) HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by 7th and 8th avenues, Capstone Drive, and the street one block S of 3rd Avenue
19th century

Located in the heart of the University of Alabama campus, the district encompasses eight buildings. The university was chartered on December 17, 1819, but only one of its structures, the Gorgas House (1829, William Nichols), survived the Civil War. The building was used as a steward's home, dining hall, post office, and hospital before it became the home of General Josiah Gorgas, university president from 1878 to 1879. Four structures— Clark (1886), Manly (1886), Woods (1868), and Garland (1888) halls—form the quadrangle. Manly Hall was named for the second president of the university. The Round House (1860) is a small stucco-covered octagon which marks the corner of the original quadrangle. Barnard and Tuomey halls were completed in 1888. *State:* HABS

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
Tuscaloosa
JEMISON-VANDEGRAAFF HOUSE (FRIEDMAN LIBRARY)
1305 Greenboro Avenue
1862

The Jemison-Vandegraaff House was the home of Robert Jemison, Alabama's most influential opponent of secession from the Union. Basically rectangular, the 2-story brick Italianate mansion has an elaborate 1-story arcaded frame porch which extends around the front and part of the sides and projects slightly in the center bay to form an entrance portico. This projection is repeated on the second floor where a segmental pediment is carried on coupled posts. A frame four-sided cupola with pilasters supporting pediments on each face surmounts the hipped roof. *County:* HABS

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
Tuscaloosa
PRESIDENT'S MANSION
University of Alabama campus
1841, William Nichols

This 3-story brick Greek Revival mansion, stuccoed and painted white, has a full basement and two floors above. A double staircase with wrought iron railings meets on the raised front portico over a center arch which frames the ground level entrance. A cast iron balcony on heavy iron brackets connects three full-length windows behind the six giant Ionic columns of the portico. The mansion is still used by presidents of the university. *State:* HABS

TUSCALOOSA COUNTY
University
OLD OBSERVATORY
N of University Boulevard
1844

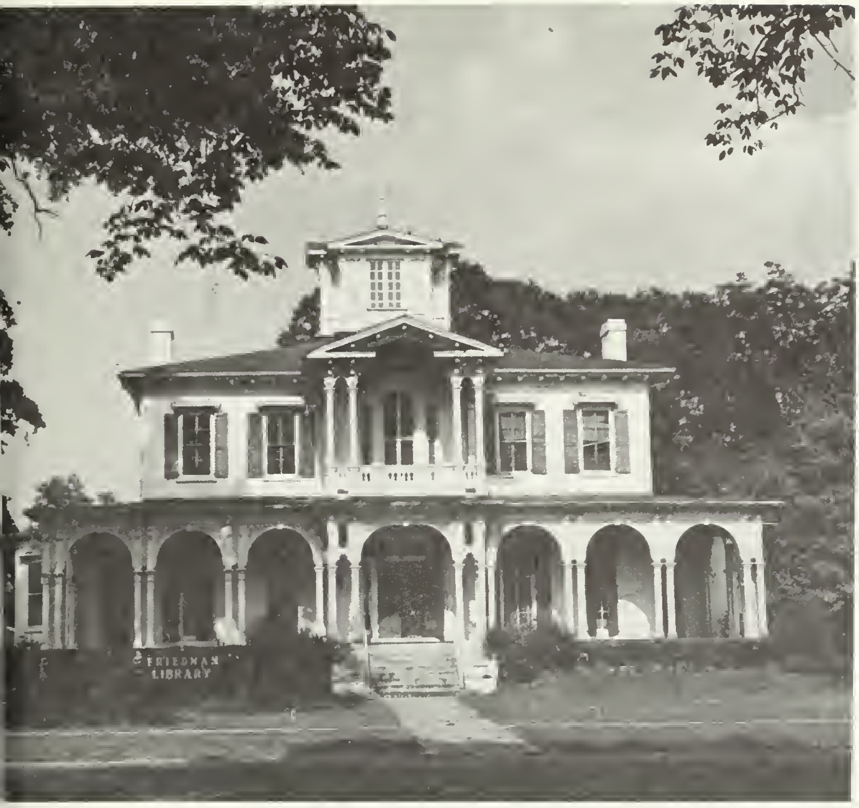
This observatory was one of only four buildings to survive a Federal raid in 1865. Frederick A. P. Barnard, professor of chemistry and mathematics (1837—1854) and later president of Columbia University, supervised construction of the observatory. It is a small, brick, T-shaped structure covered by a gabled roof. The west section is surmounted by an 18-foot revolving dome. *State*

WALKER COUNTY
Cordova vicinity
GILCHRIST HOUSE
12 miles SW of Cordova on the Pleasantfield-Evansbridge Road
1812

Believed to be the oldest extant farmhouse in Alabama, Gilchrist House is a 2-story frame structure elevated on piers. Originally rectangular with one room on each floor, the house was enlarged by the addition of two 1-story wings and a porch about 1900. The house is still owned by Gilchrist descendants. *Private*

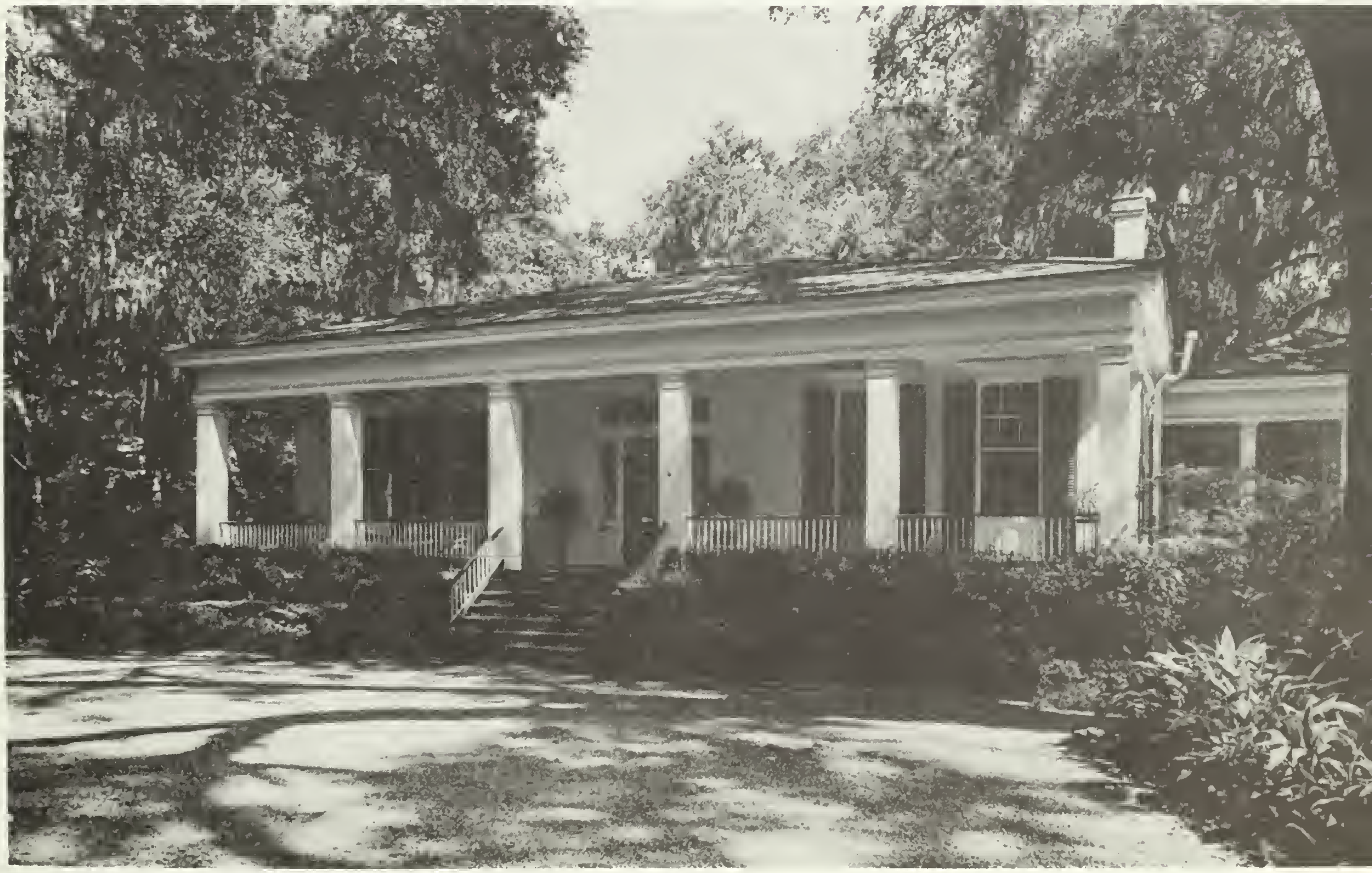
WALKER COUNTY
Jasper
BANKHEAD HOUSE
1400 7th Avenue
20th century

This 2-story frame neo-classical revival house was the residence of John Hollis Bankhead, Sr., one of the state's most noted U. S. Senators and founder of a political dynasty which lasted more than 50 years. It was also occupied intermittently by his son, John Hollis Bankhead, Jr., also a U. S. Senator and his brother, William Brockman Bankhead, a state legislator, member of the U. S. Congress from 1917 to 1945 and Speaker of the House from 1936 to 1940. Noted screen star Tallulah Bankhead also spent her childhood here. *Private*



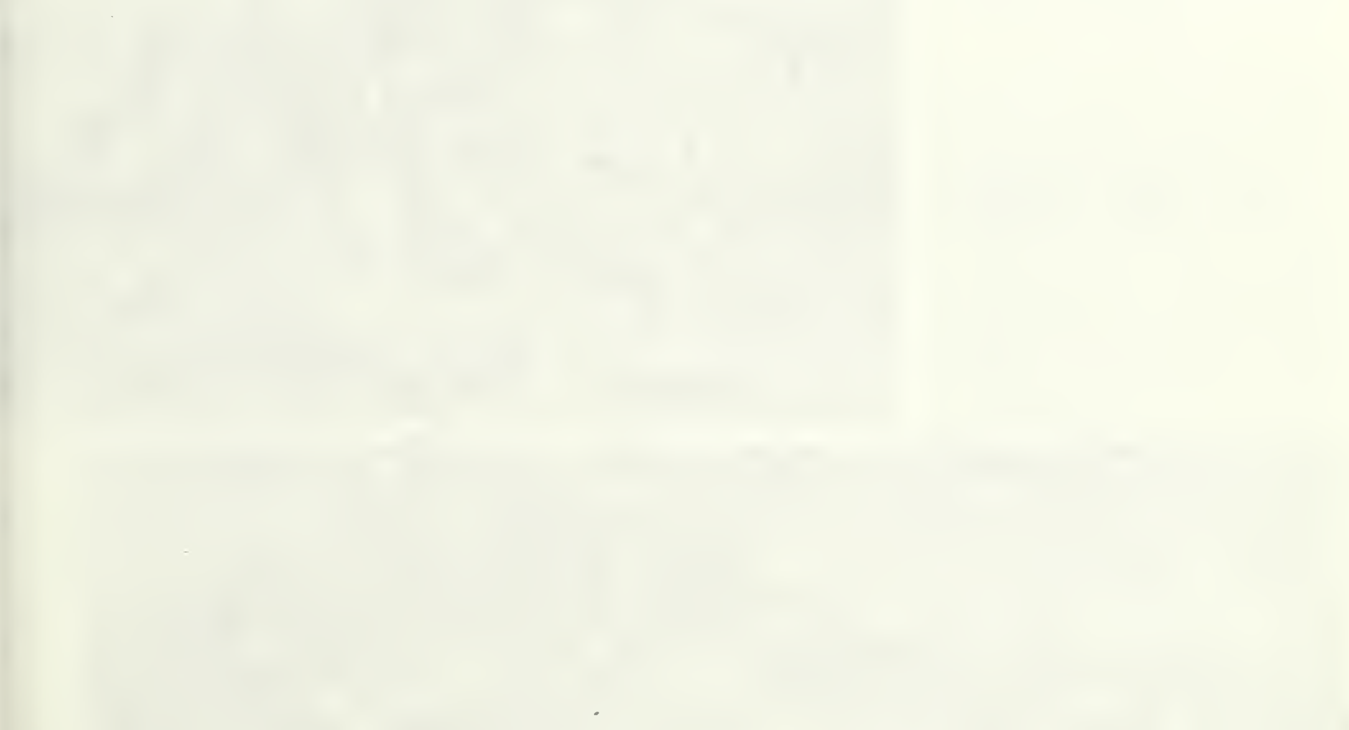
Jemison-Vandegraaff House (Friedman Library), Tuscaloosa, Alabama (Tuscaloosa County). HABS. *Earl Studio*

Georgia Cottage, Mobile, Alabama (Mobile County). HABS. *Mobile Press Register*

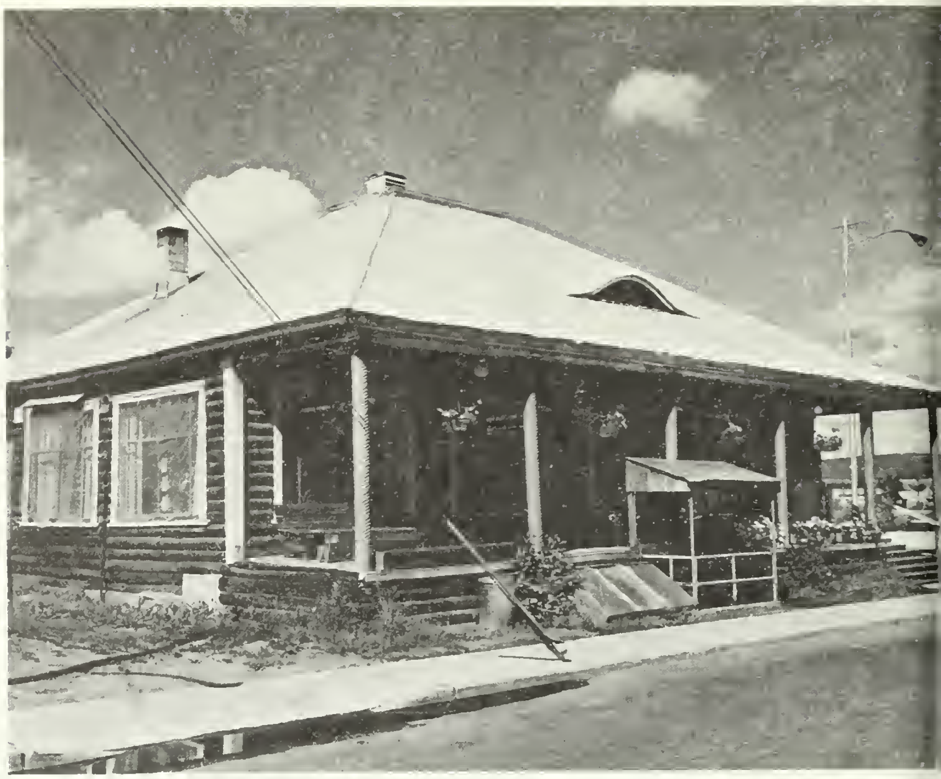


NENANA
NENANA

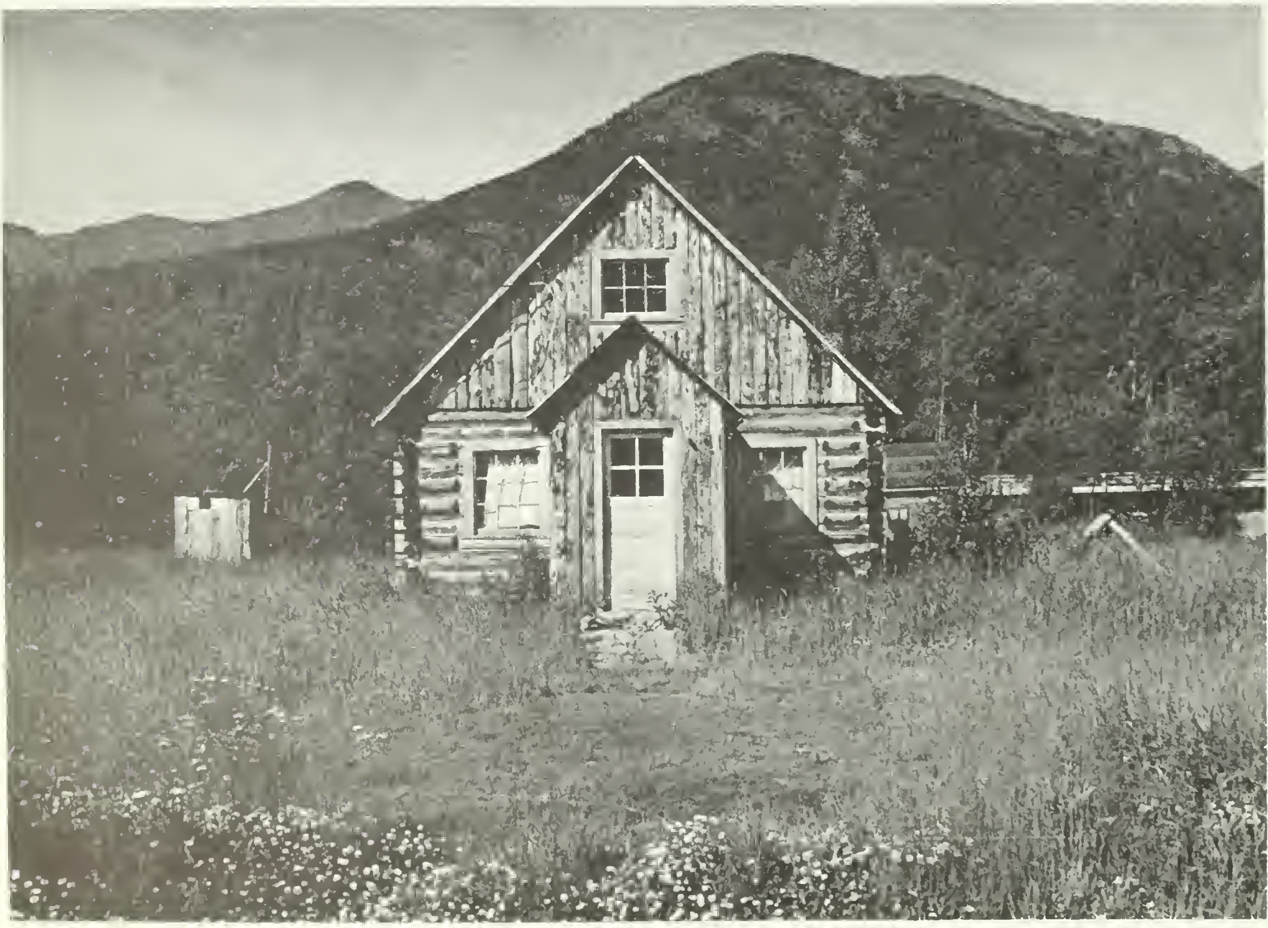
Alaska



Nenana (steamer), Fairbanks, Alaska (Interior District). *Alaska Division of Parks*



George C. Thomas Memorial Library,
Fairbanks, Alaska (Interior District).
Alaska Division of Parks



Hope Historic District (Hope City),
Hope, Alaska (South Central District).
Alaska Division of Parks

INTERIOR DISTRICT
Fairbanks

GEORGE C. THOMAS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

901 First Avenue
1901

The missions of the Episcopal Church undertook the responsibility of providing reading material for miners and prospectors in isolated areas in Alaska. A reading room in St. Matthew's Church and a gift of 1,000 books from Archdeacon Stuck was the beginning of this library. Five years later George C. Thomas, an interested layman, provided money for a building. Through gifts from the states and the efforts of the women of St. Matthew's, the library was maintained and operated through the years. In 1942, the log structure was remodeled. *Municipal*

INTERIOR DISTRICT
Fairbanks

NENANA (STEAMER)

Alaskaland
20th century

The *Nenana* was built in 1933 by the Berg Construction Company of Seattle for the Alaska Railroad. It is one of the best surviving records of an era when cores of sternwheel packets plied the Yukon River and its tributaries, carrying passengers and freight to interior Alaska. Following a reconditioning in 1954 and operation as a museum in 1957 and 1958, the *Nenana* was abandoned until 1965. She was then moved to Fairbanks and restored in conjunction with the Alaska Centennial Celebration, her cabin deck remodeled into a restaurant and the Texas deck into a private club. *Municipal*

INTERIOR DISTRICT (also in
Southcentral District)
Paxson vicinity

TANGLE LAKES ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Denali Highway, western boundary is
40 miles W of Paxson
Prehistoric

In the immediate vicinity of Tangle Lakes there are more archeological sites than in any other area of comparable size in the American subarctic. Since 1965 over 150 sites have been catalogued. The district's greatest significance lies in its contribution to the unfolding of the story of the early migrations of people onto the American continent. This region may have supported human occupation 12,000 to 15,000 years ago. A number of collections from the sites clearly show affinities with Central Siberia. It is evident that the archeology is related to the unique glacial topography of the area, the largest section of stagnant ice moraine in Alaska and perhaps in North America. *Federal*

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Kiana vicinity

ONION PORTAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

E of Kiana on the Kobuk River
Prehistoric

Onion Portage is unique among Arctic archeological sites in its deep stratigraphy and its age. J. Louis Giddings, who first discovered the site in 1941, did not undertake an intensive investigation until 1964. The 16,000-acre district includes a deeply stratified site where excavation has revealed a series of prehistoric cultures dating to 10,000 years ago, and a series of smaller sites representing individual settlements of each of the cultures exposed at the stratified site. Nine cultural complexes have been isolated, thereby providing an opportunity to determine the cultural sequence of the Kobuk Region and to study the settlement pattern of each of the individual cultures. *Federal/private*

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT

TANGLE LAKES ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Reference—see Interior District

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Chitina vicinity

COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

Beginning at Chitina and following
the Copper River to Tasnuna River
20th century

This railroad bed was built over some difficult terrain along cliffs and across a glacier. The route took 3 1/2 years to build and the 196 miles of standard gauge track were completed in March 1911 at a cost of $23 million. About 15 percent of the total trackage was over bridges. The railroad was an ingenious engineering feat and was partially responsible for the development of the Kennicott Copper Corporation as the tracks were laid to gain access to the interior copper country. *Federal*

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Eklutna

OLD ST. NICHOLAS RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

Eklutna Village Road
c. 1870

A succession of churches and chapels were built in Alaska by members of the Russian Orthodox Church. Even after the transfer of Alaska to the U.S. in 1867, the church continued its work among the populace and was, until 1877, the only Christian church represented there. Active until 1962, Old St. Nicholas is a symbol of Russian culture and settlement in North America. Constructed of hand-hewn spruce logs, the church has an enclosed porch topped by a tower and Greek cross. At the west end of the church is a small cemetery which contains grave houses typical of the region. *Private*

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Hope

HOPE HISTORIC DISTRICT (HOPE CITY)

Mile 17, Hope Road
19th—20th centuries

Hope, and a companion village nearby called Sunrise, were early supply centers for this old Alaska mining area. It was from here that this southcentral Alaska area was opened up for mining and industry. The first gold was reportedly found in the Kenai area in 1850 by Russian mining interests looking for coal. Soon after 1888 the first mining claim was filed two miles from Hope. In 1898 business was so good that a trading post was established to serve the 200 or so persons at Hope. By 1916 the boom in Hope was over and the population has stabilized at about 50 every year since. Although the last extensive mining ceased in the early 1940's, Hope's isolation and the concern of its residents have preserved the town much as it was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. *Multiple public/private*

SOUTHCENTRAL DISTRICT
Kodiak Island

THREE SAINTS BAY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

North of Cape Kasiak
Prehistoric—18th century

This site is comprised of two layers. The first is a rich prehistoric component that served as the basis for definition of a significant phase in Eskimo prehistory. The second consists of the historic remains of the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska. In August of 1784, Gregory Shelikov, part owner of the Shelikov-Golikov trading company, arrived in the area and after a pitched battle with the natives constructed several small houses and commerical buildings on the site. Three Saints Bay was the principal settlement in Russian America until 1791 when the headquarters were moved to the site of present-day Kodiak. By 1880 only one log building and one native semi-subterranean hut stood on the site. *Public*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
Haines vicinity
FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD
Port Chilkoot, S of Haines
20th century

Fort Seward was the last of 11 police garrisons erected in the territory during the gold rush of 1897—1904. It also played a role in the U.S. boundary dispute with Canada. Better preserved than any of its contemporaries, Fort Seward today encompasses 12 acres and contains former officers' quarters and several headquarters buildings, a replica of a Chilkat tribal house, and a gold rush era structure. *Private*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
Metlakatla
DUNCAN, FATHER WILLIAM, HOUSE
5th Avenue and Atkinson Street
19th century

Father William Duncan, an Anglican missionary, first went among the Tsimshian Indians at their original home in British Columbia. Mastering the language, he soon effected many conversions to Christianity and became a dominant figure in their culture. Father Duncan and five Indians migrated to Alaska and subsequently established a reservation. Here he continued as a leading figure until his death in 1918. This 1-story, low gabled frame structure was built by the Tsimshians as a home for Father Duncan. It has four engaged columns on the front and decorative carving on the main door. Because of its function as a home and work center the house is an important building in the community's heritage. *Municipal*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
Sitka
ALASKA NATIVE BROTHERHOOD HALL, SITKA CAMP NO. 1
Katlean Street
1914

Sitka Camp No. 1 is the original local camp of the Alaska Native Brotherhood, an organization which has been instrumental in gaining full citizenship for Alaska's natives, in curbing discrimination, and in integrating white and native cultures. Since its inception, this pan-Alaska group has been open to descendants of all North American aborigines; however, it has remained predominantly Tlingit. This 2-story frame social hall is set on pilings in Sitka Harbor and has been virtually unchanged since its construction. *Private*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
Yakutat vicinity
NEW RUSSIA ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
SW of Yakutat on Phipps Penninsula
19th century

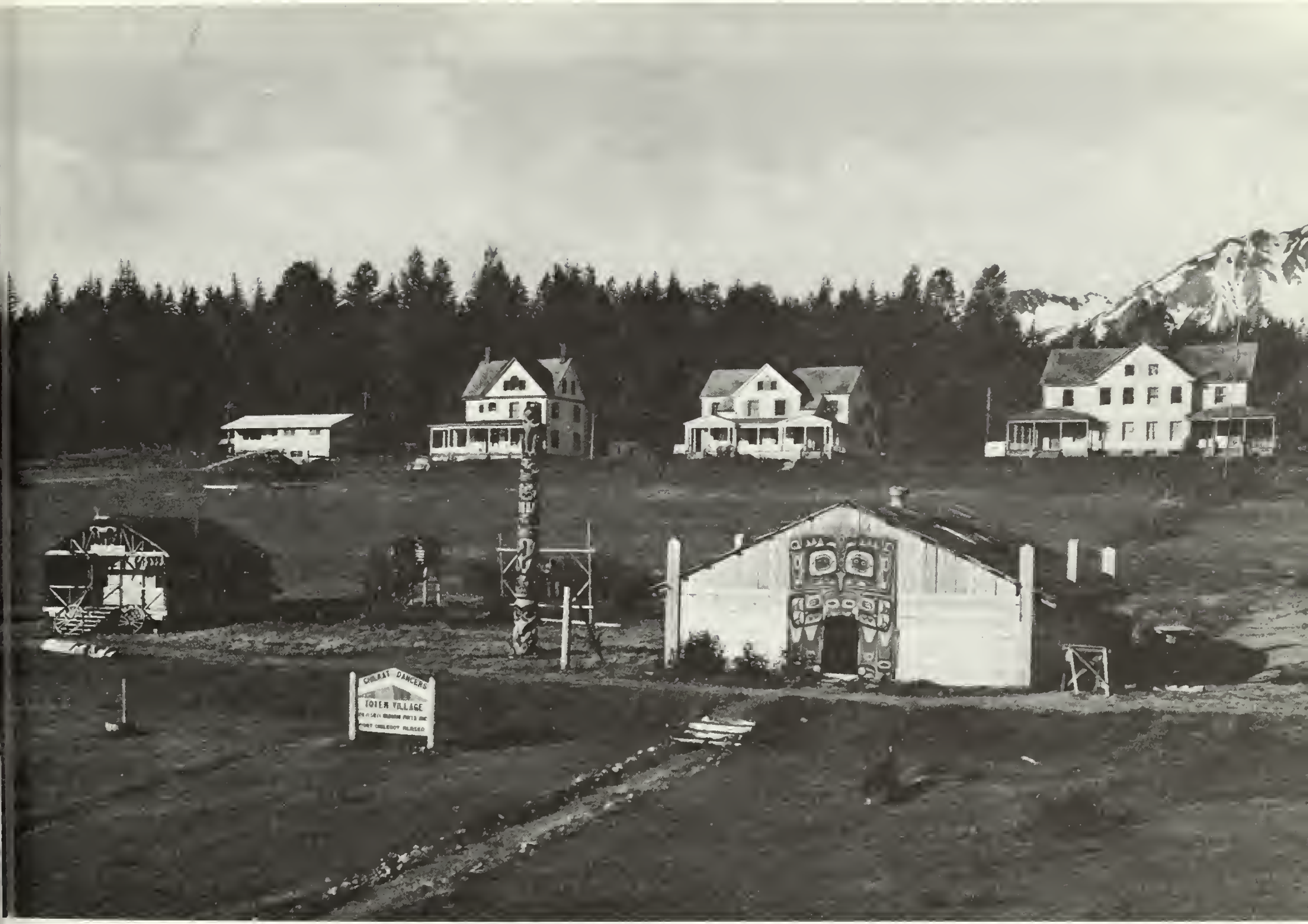
Russian-Tlingit relations during the years 1796 to 1805 were volatile and marked by sporadic minor incidents as well as by the destruction of Sitka in 1802 and its recapture in 1804. New Russia, a vital staging area for the Russians' successful attempt to retake Sitka, was established in 1796 in an effort to create a more stable base for settlement in Alaska than the existing fur trading posts. It was to be an agricultural and shipbuilding center, but was attached and burned by the Tlingits in 1805. Before destruction the site consisted of seven buildings with a stockade and five outside. The uprising kept white intruders from the area for nearly a century and today only depressions and subsurface artifacts give evidence of the early occupants. *State*

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
Sitka
SHELDON JACKSON MUSEUM
Lincoln Street
1896

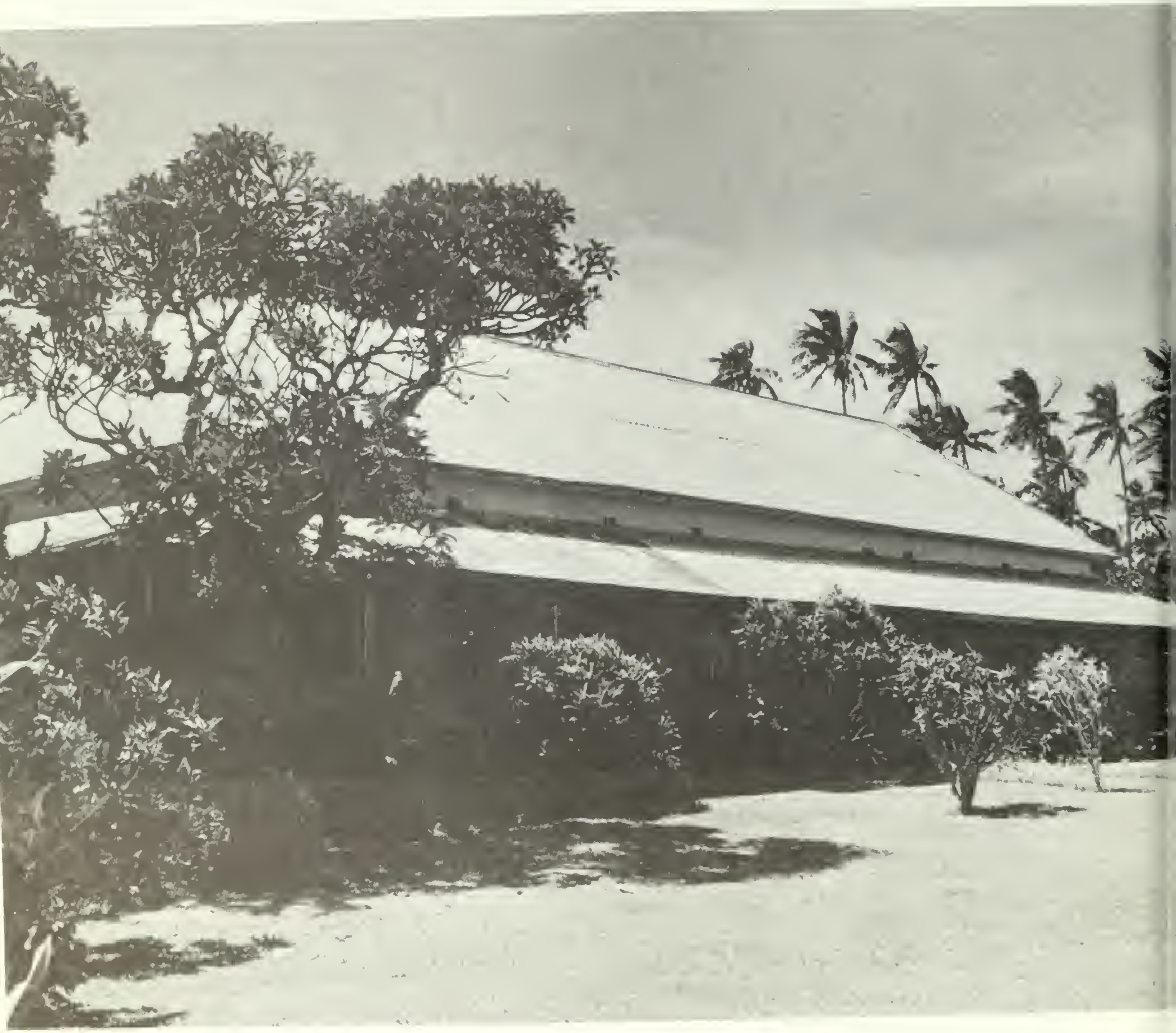
The building was the first museum in Alaska Territory as well as the first concrete structure built there. In October 1887, the society of Alaska Natural History and Ethnology was formed in Sitka and its collection began with a gift from Dr. Sheldon Jackson. Housed first in the largest schoolroom in Austin Hall on the Sheldon Jackson College campus, the society's artifacts were eventually moved to this octagonal structure in 1896. *Private*

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT
Ananiuliak Island
ANANIULIAK ISLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
On Ananiuliak Island in the Aleutians
Pre-Columbian

The 8,400-year-old tools uncovered at the Anangula site on Ananiuliak Island are the earliest artifacts yet found of the Eskimo-Aleut people. Especially intriguing is the similarity between these tools and those found on the Japanese Island of Hokkaido and in Eastern Siberia. As recently as 12 or 13 thousand years ago the Asian and North American Arctic were connected by a land bridge which provided a migration route. The Eskimo-Aleut made their home along the edge of the land bridge, and in most areas their home sites have been inundated. Anangula is unique because it escaped devastation. Originally there was a large permanent village here of 150 or 200 hunters, gatherers, and fishermen. The site was occupied for about 500 years. *Public*

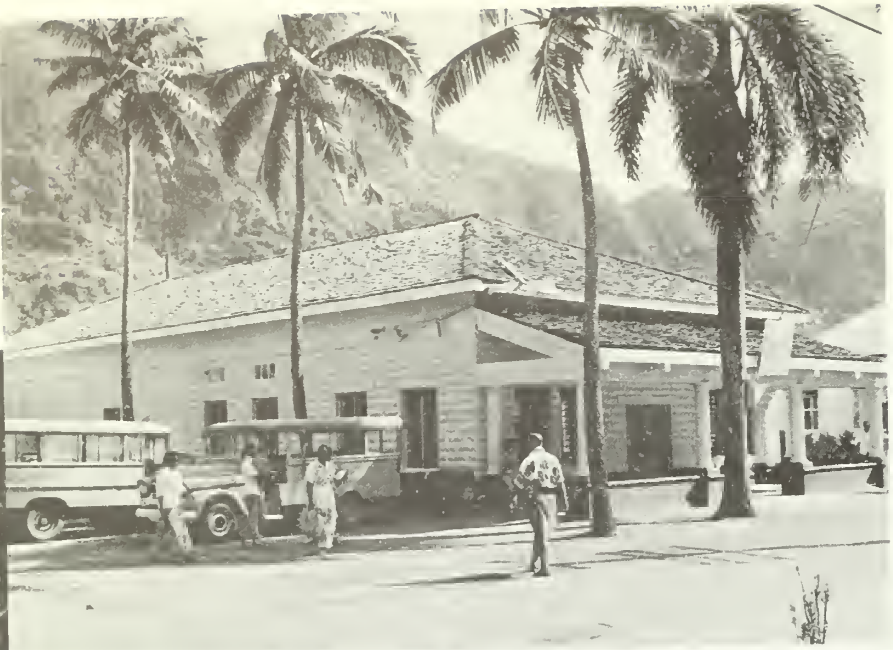


Fort William H. Seward, Haines vicinity, Alaska (Southeastern District).
Alaska Airlines photo by Bob and Ira Spring



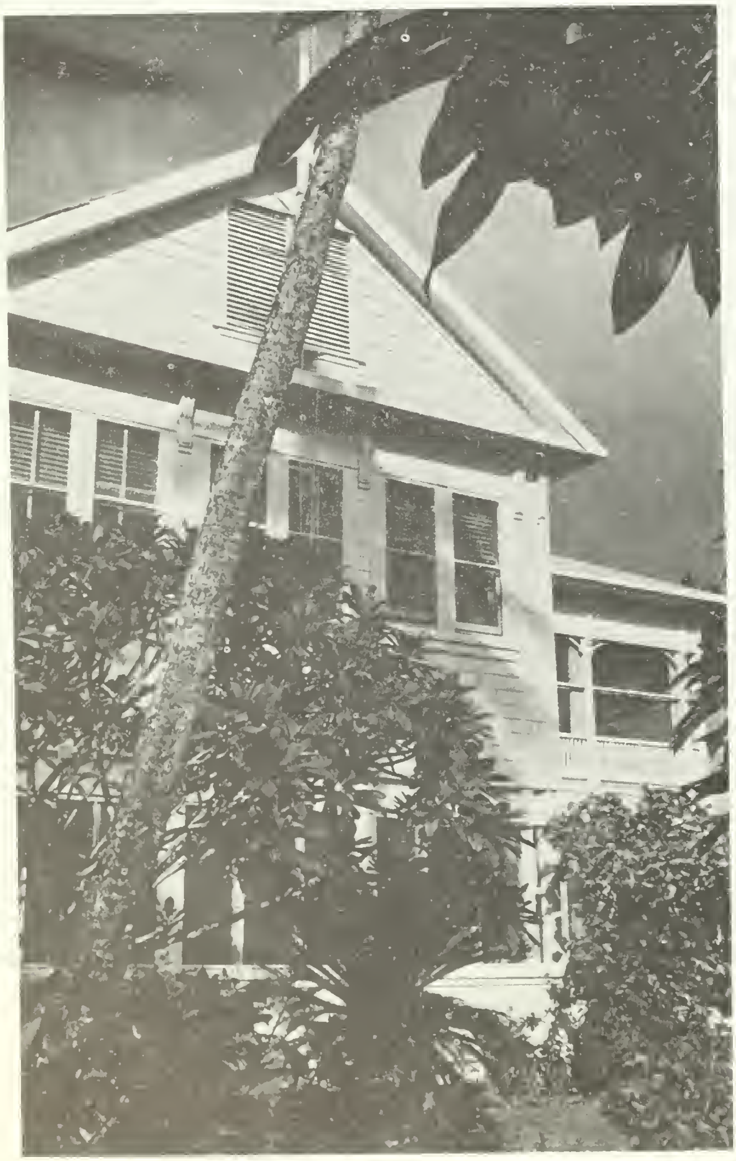
Fagalele Boys School, Leone vicinity, American Samoa (Western District). *NPS*

American Samoa



Navy Building 43
(Post Office and Commissary),
Fagatogo, American Samoa
(Eastern District). *Dave Savé*

Blunts Point Naval Gun
(Matautu Ridge Gun Site),
Pago Pago Harbor, American Samoa
(Eastern District). *Debbie Pritchard*



Government House, Fagatogo,
American Samoa (Eastern District).
Molly Haydon

EASTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Fagatoga

NAVY BUILDING 38

1917

Building 38 served the U.S. Navy as its South Pacific radio station during and between both World Wars. To cover the Pacific with radio communications during World War I, the Navy planned to erect three high powered stations at Pearl Harbor, Guam, and Tutuila. It was discovered that no relays were needed between Pearl Harbor and the Philippines so the other stations were not needed as major power sources and became subsidiary to the one at Pearl Harbor. This structure, built of concrete block and metal to withstand tropical conditions, continued in civilian use until 1970. *Federal*

EASTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Fagatogo

NAVY BUILDING 43 (POST OFFICE AND COMMISSARY)

1917

Building 43 was part of the U.S. Naval Station on Tutuila. Constructed to serve as the base commissary, it had walls of reinforced concrete and a corrugated iron roof. Basically unchanged since the early years of the 20th century, Building 43 was a post office from 1950, when the naval base was deactivated, until 1970. *Territorial*

EASTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Pago Pago

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Togotogo Ridge

1903, C. C. Bloch

Government House is a 2 1/2-story frame structure which served as the official residence of the naval and civilian governors of American Samoa and was designed to fulfill specific protocol requirements. Beginning in 1905, the various commandants of the naval station at Tutuila were also appointed as governors until the island's transfer to civilian government under the Department of the Interior in 1951. The high rank and status of the occupant of the "tropic-style" manor house is reflected in the house's elevated hilltop position, large size, high roof, and steps leading up to the ground floor. The original house is the core of the present enlarged structure, and was designed and built by U.S. Navy personnel largely with imported materials. *Federal*

EASTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Pago Pago Harbor

BLUNTS POINT NAVAL GUN (MATAUTU RIDGE GUN SITE)

Matautu Ridge

20th century

Harbor defenses were constructed in Pago Pago Harbor in 1941, but were abandoned late in 1943. This naval rifle is mounted atop a high ridge at the western entrance to the harbor and is the closest installation to the harbor. Its heavy mounting carriage is fastened to a concrete slab and a circular concrete wall surrounding the gun afforded protection to the crew. A concrete bunker opens off the inland side of the wall with inside steps to the ammunition storage vault. *Territorial*

WESTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Aasu

AASU (MASSACRE BAY)

18th Century

The massacre of Captain Jean Francois La Perouse and 11 other members of his French scientific expedition at this bay in 1787 so shocked the western world that the Samoan islands were avoided for decades and were not occupied by western governments until the late-19th century. A monument and cross, erected by the French government in 1883 over what are probably the graves of the Frenchmen killed, commemorates the event. *Public*

WESTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Afao vicinity

ATAULOMA GIRLS SCHOOL

1900

Atauloma Girls School was the second secondary school, and the first for girls, in what is presently American Samoa. The 2-story concrete structure served as a dormitory and classroom and is one of the oldest buildings in American Samoa. *Private*

WESTERN DISTRICT, TUTUILA ISLAND

Leone vicinity

FAGALELE BOYS SCHOOL

19th century

Constructed sometime after 1855 and before 1900 by the London Missionary Society, this building served as the first secondary school in what is now American Samoa and may be the oldest standing structure on Tutuila Island. The structure contained classrooms, and probably living quarters for the teacher-pastor and his family. The school trained boys from American Samoa for entry into the London Missionary Society Seminary in Western Samoa. The students probably lived in Samoan thatched houses adjacent to the main building. The school closed about 1926. The U-shaped building is constructed either of mortared rock or of reinforced concrete. It originally had a thatched roof which was replaced with corrugated iron by 1900. *Private*

Arizona

Guevavi Mission Ruins, Nogales vicinity, Arizona (Santa Cruz County).
HABS. *Arizona State Parks Board*

Fort Verde, Camp Verde,
Arizona (Yavapai County).
Grant; HABS.
Robert Fink

El Tiradito (Wishing Shrine),
Tucson, Arizona (Pima County).
Arizona State Parks Board

Tombstone City Hall, Tombstone,
Arizona (Cochise County).
HABS. *Arizona State Parks Board*

Old Main (University of Arizona),
Tucson, Arizona (Pima County).
HABS. *Paul Kuiper, "Arizona Alumnus"*

COCHISE COUNTY
Tombstone

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Safford and 3rd streets
1882

St. Paul's is a Gothic Revival church built of local materials for an established congregation. Its walls are 18-inch adobe brick covered with plaster. All eight original stained glass windows are still in place and the interior exhibits an exposed wooden truss system. The present brick bell tower replaced the earlier one of frame and adobe. *Private*

COCHISE COUNTY
Tombstone

TOMBSTONE CITY HALL

315 E. Fremont Street
1882, Frank Walker

The 2-story city hall, because of its size and unusual detailing, is a key element in Tombstone's historic district. The brick exterior has been little changed although the inside has been altered and renovated several times. The entablature and cornice have similar ornament—paired brackets alternated with single dentils. The shape of the applied pediment on curved stilts is reflected in the parapet which is a brick extension of the facade of the building. At the parapet crestings are four finials. The first floor openings are recessed arches and the second floor windows have elaborate hood moldings. *Municipal:* HABS

COCHISE COUNTY
Tombstone

TOMBSTONE COURTHOUSE

219 E. Toughnut
1882

This 2-story red brick cruciform structure is probably the oldest courthouse still standing in Arizona. It served Cochise County until 1929 when the county seat was moved. Exterior angles are quoined with white stone and a belt course separates the upper and lower levels. The eavesline projects and is strongly accented with dentil-like brackets as are the pediments of the gable ends. There is a mansard-roofed cupola at the crossing. An addition to the rear was built in 1904. *State:* HABS

MARICOPA COUNTY
Tempe

FARMER-GOODWIN HOUSE (HIRAM BRADFORD FARMER RESIDENCE)

820 Farmer Avenue
19th century

This 2-story unfired adobe structure is finished inside and out with lime plaster. Foundations are dressed stone and the plan is symmetrical with a central hall. The building has a low hipped roof with low gable dormers at the eavesline. Hiram Bradford Farmer was the first principal and sole faculty member of the Tempe Normal School, forerunner of the present Arizona State University. *Private*

NAVAJO COUNTY
Snowflake

FLAKE, JAMES M., HOUSE

SW corner of Stinson and Hunt streets
1896

The community of Snowflake was founded by Mormons just before the turn of the century. It was named for Erastus Snow, Mormon apostle, and William Flake, founder of the town. James Madison Flake was the son of William Flake. This late Second Empire/Queen Anne style brick house has a 2 1/2-story wooden portico with a mansard roof like that of the main portion. The detailing—twin rows of brick laid in saw-tooth courses and elaborate variations on corbel tables which appear at the top of the second story and again in horseshoe shapes framing the ground floor windows—is unique. *Private:* HABS

NAVAJO COUNTY
Snowflake

SMITH, JESSE N., HOUSE (PIONEER MEMORIAL HOME)

203 W. Smith Avenue
1906

The Jesse Smith House is a 1 1/2-story T-shaped brick dwelling. Dormers are recessed slightly from the eaves line and are flush with the facade of the building. The present porch replaces the original. Jesse N. Smith was a bishop in the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints and his home serves as a reminder of the Mormon effort to settle eastern Arizona. *Private:* HABS

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson

CORDOVA HOUSE

173-177 N. Meyer Avenue
Mid-18th century

This L-shaped house has survived from the period when Tucson and all of Arizona south of the Gila River were part of Mexico. Possibly the oldest surviving structure in the city, it is a single-story dwelling constructed of unfired adobe blocks. Fenestration is simple and in typical Mexican town house style, the doors open directly onto the street. Although deed history is not precise, the rear section of the "L" is thought to be the oldest with the front section probably being added later to serve as a retail outlet. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson

EL TIRADITO (WISHING SHRINE)

221 S. Main
1871

The shrine is a manifestation of the belief that certain deceased individuals grant wishes to the living who pay them homage. An unfired adobe brick wall about 12 feet high serves as a backdrop and focal point for the shrine. The center of the wall (1940's) is shaped like a fireplace mantel and serves as the altar. Above the altar is a niche containing a figurine of the Virgin and this is topped by a cross of wrought iron. According to local legend Juan Oliveras was murdered near the present location of El Tiradito. Oliveras was a local outcast ("el tiradito") and is said to grant wishes to those who prayed at his death site. *Municipal*

PIMA COUNTY
Tucson

OLD MAIN, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

University of Arizona campus
1887—1891,

Old Main was the first building of the University of Arizona, authorized in 1885 by an act of the territorial assembly. Architecturally characteristic of Arizona's territorial period, the 2-story brick and stone building is comprised of a center section with projecting wings on the north and south. Each of the four facades has a central entrance tower about 50 feet high which is capped by a pyramidal roof. The building's first story is three feet below the existing grade, thus creating the illusion of a raised basement. Old Main is a rare example of indigenous building design. *State:* HABS

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Nogales vicinity

GUEVAVI MISSION RUINS

About 6 miles N of the U.S.-Mexican border
18th century

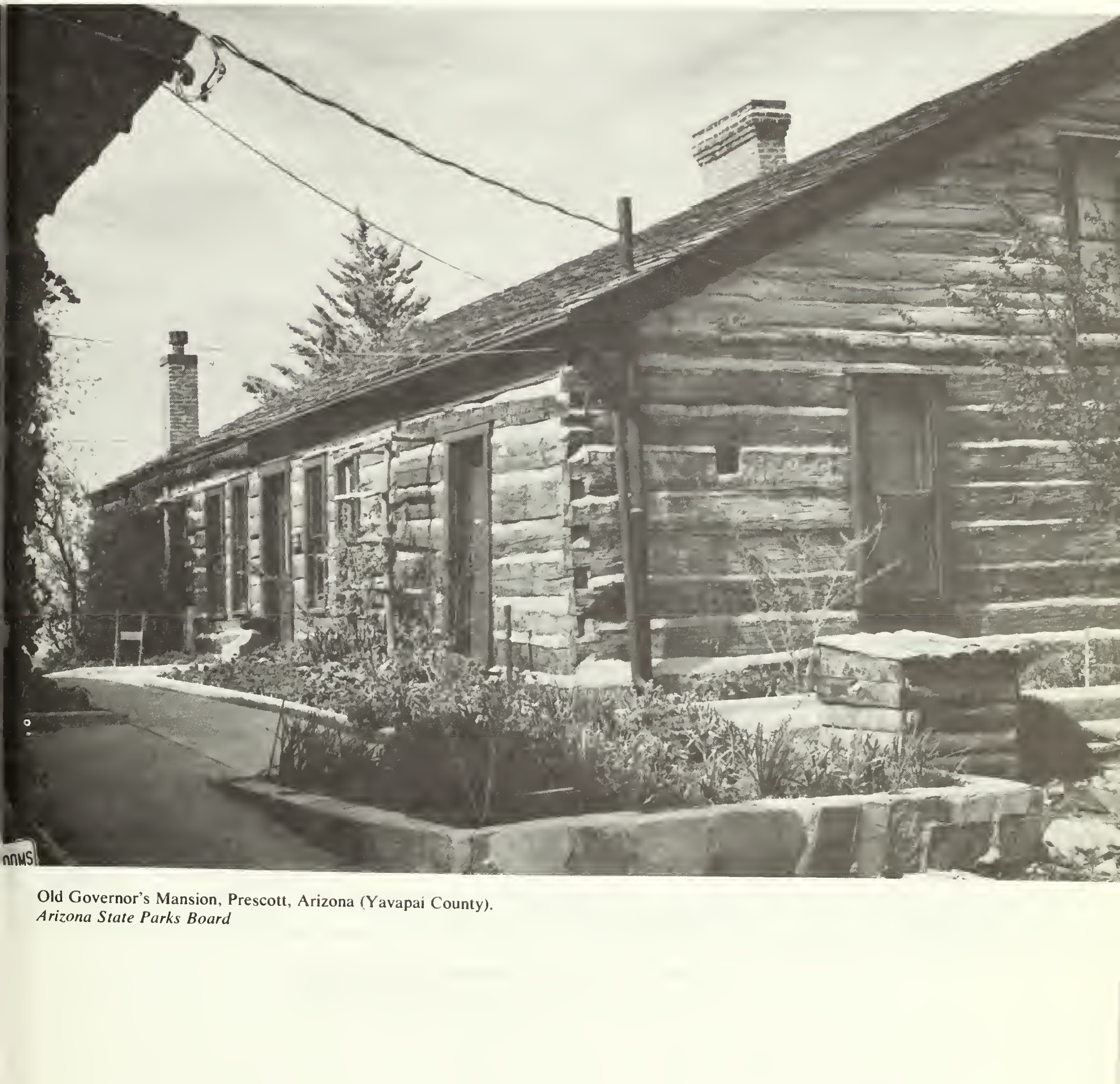
The mission ruins are located on lands once held by the Spanish and called the Pimeria Alta. When first visited by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1691, Guevavi was probably a Pima Indian rancheria. In 1701 the site was selected for a *cabacera*, or priest's residence, and a head church. The original church and house of Jesuit occupation were erected then. Father Joseph Garrucho is credited with construction of a new, larger church and a convent in 1751. The present ruins consist of some of the adobe walls and stone foundations of those structures. By 1775 the mission and village of Guevavi had been abandoned. *Private:* HABS

YAVAPAI COUNTY
Camp Verde
FORT VERDE DISTRICT
Bounded by Hance Street on the N,
Coppinger Street on the E, and
Woods Street on the W
19th century

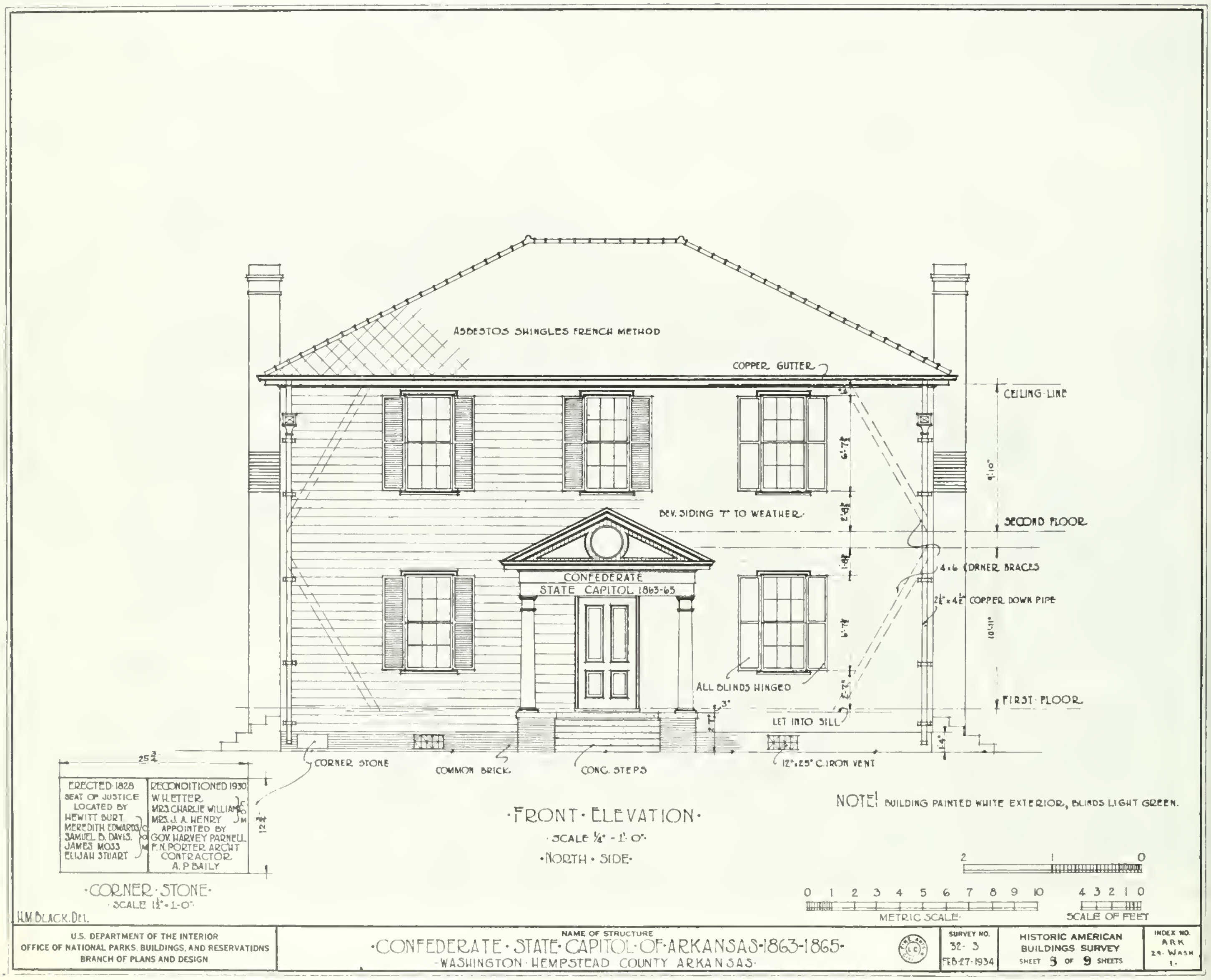
Fort Verde is the best preserved military post associated with General George Crook's 1872—1873 campaign against the northern Apaches. Apache raids during the 1860's and 1870's were retarding white settlement in the territory, so Crook was given command of the Arizona troops and ordered to end the plundering. Camp Verde served as his main supply post throughout the campaign which began in mid-November 1872. Apache resistance was broken when Cha-lipun, representing about 2000 Mohave-Apaches, surrendered to Crook on April 6th, 1873. The fort was abandoned in 1890. Only four of the original buildings have survived from the early 1870's—the commanding officer's quarters, a 2 1/2-story frame structure with gambrel roof and vertical batten siding; and two officers' quarters and an office, all 1-story adobe. *State:* HABS

YAVAPAI COUNTY
Prescott
OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION
400 block of W. Gurley
1864

Arizona Territory was created by Congress on February 24, 1863. The governor's mansion was built to serve as a residence and a meeting hall for the territorial legislature. Basically rectangular in shape, the cabin is built of squared logs chinked with mud (since replaced by cement mortar). Rooms, porches, and dormers have been added, and the early gun ports and peepholes have been enlarged to double-hung windows. *State:* HABS



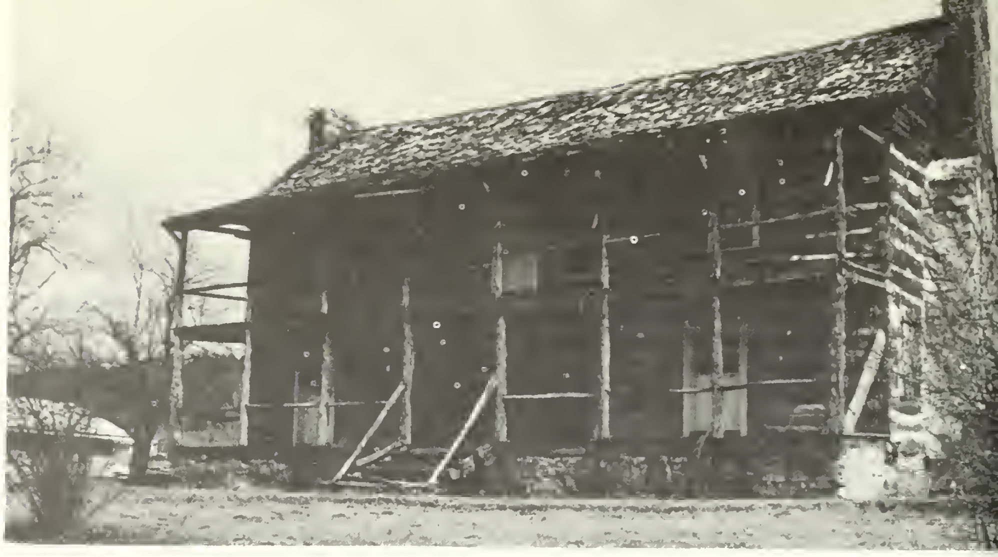
Old Governor's Mansion, Prescott, Arizona (Yavapai County).
Arizona State Parks Board

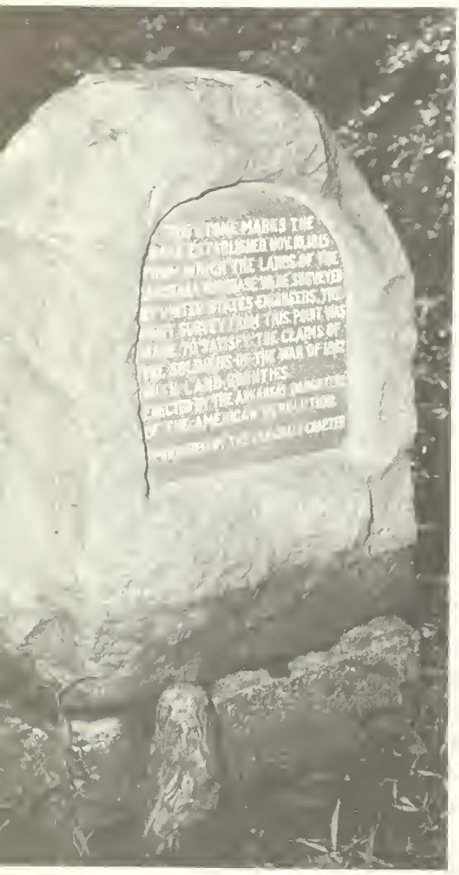


Confederate State Capitol (Hempstead County Courthouse),
Washington, Arkansas (Hempstead County).
HABS drawing by H. M. Black

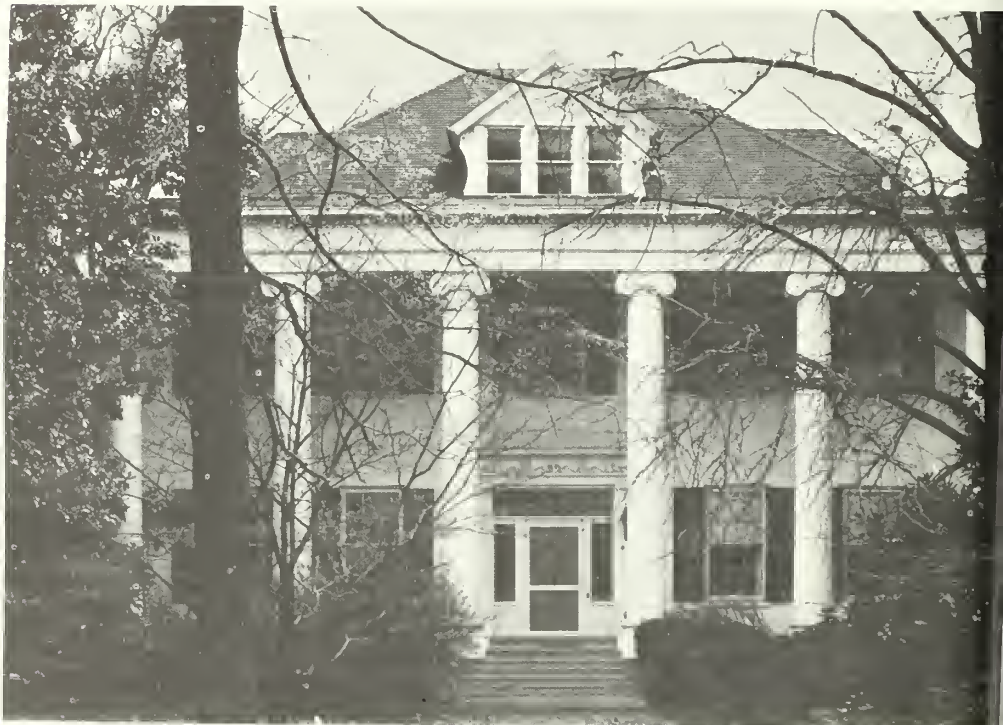
Arkansas

Jacob Wolf House,
Norfolk, Arkansas (Baxter County).
Department of Parks and Tourism

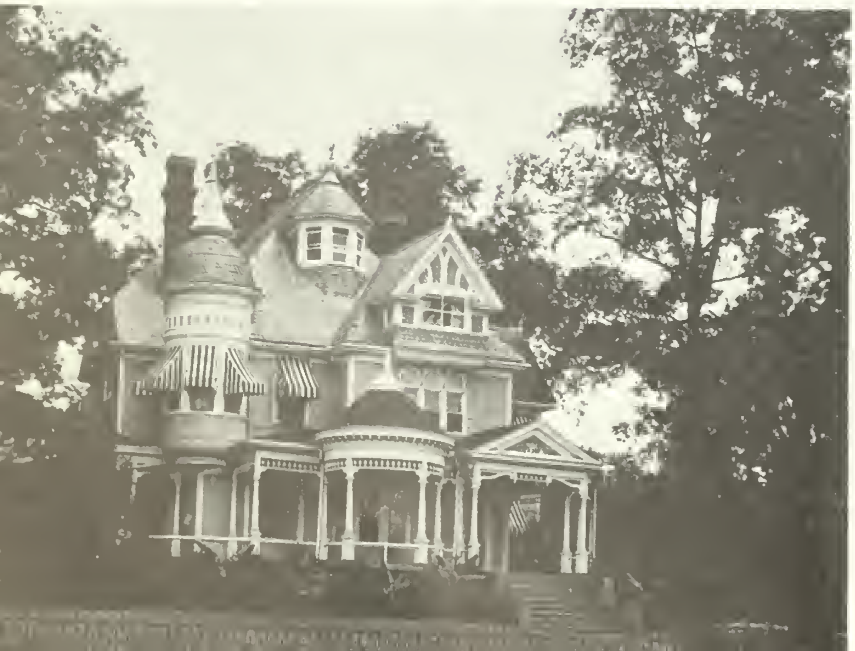




Louisiana Purchase Survey Marker,
Blackton vicinity, Arkansas
(Lee/Monroe/Phillips counties).
Arkansas Parks, Recreation and Travel Commission



Pike-Fletcher-Terry House
(Albert Pike House),
Little Rock, Arkansas
(Pulaski County). HABS.
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program



Pillow-Thompson House,
Helena, Arkansas (Phillips County).
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

BAXTER COUNTY
Norfolk
WOLF, JACOB, HOUSE
On Ark. 5, W of fork of the White
and North Fork rivers
c. 1825

This house is one of the few remaining log structures in Arkansas. It is the archetypal 2-story dog-trot or "saddle bag" form of construction. The squared outer log walls are connected at the corners by the chamfer and notch method. Jacob Wolf, who represented the county in the territorial legislature of 1827, the first after the county was established, erected the house which served as the seat of the first government of Izard County. *Municipal*

CLARK COUNTY
Arkadelphia
MAGNOLIA MANOR
0.6 mile SW of intersection I-30 with
Ark. 51
1854—1857

This 2-story white frame structure has Greek Revival and Italianate details. An excellently preserved example of a building type found in widely scattered locations of the state, the house has a hipped roof with brick chimneys at the south, east (front), and west sides. The chimneys are terminated by bellcast-shaped corbeling. The entrance is protected by a 1-story porch, the roof of which forms a deck at the second floor level. The south entrance is protected by a similar but smaller porch. A garage and bedroom were added to the rear in 1933. *Private*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Bussey vicinity
FROG LEVEL
1852—1854

Frog Level is one of the best preserved antebellum plantation houses in southwestern Arkansas. Built by William Frazier, it is a 2-story Greek Revival structure with a temple portico adorning the front. Alterations to the original house include the addition of shutters on the windows, clapboard covering the exterior, and a 1-story, shed-roofed extension to the rear. The name "Frog Level" was attached to the plantation because of the numerous frogs in the bottom nearby. *Private*

CRAIGHEAD COUNTY
Jonesboro
FRIERSON HOUSE
1112 S. Main Street
Late-19th century

The Frierson House is an example of post-Civil War town houses built in the growing commercial cities. It is a large 2 1/2-story frame structure with hipped roof and three dormers. Largely Renaissance Revival in detail, the house has a 2-story Ionic portico on the front (west) and a 1-story portico on the north and east. The main entrance is recessed and framed by a transom and sidelights; there is a similar entrance at the second level. *Private*

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Van Buren
DRENNEN-SCOTT HOUSE
Drennen Reserve, N. 3rd Street
1836

The form and detailing of this antebellum residence resemble southern Maryland plantation homes of the late-18th and early-19th centuries. Colonel John Drennen built the house of hand-hewn logs and finished the exterior with horizontal beveled siding and corner boards. The original plan was rectangular; two side wings were added later. A low veranda runs the length of the main mass. Square columns with relieved corners and moulded bases support the roof, which on the main portion is a bellcast gable. *Private*

DREW COUNTY
Selma
SELMA METHODIST CHURCH
c. 1874

This unusually well-preserved clapboard structure is representative of the small, rural churches prevalent in Arkansas in the 19th century. The entrance in the south facade has a Gothic style transom and two flanking windows. Adorning one end of the pitched roof is a square cupola surmounted by an octagonal bell tower. The structure has been used continuously as a church since its construction. *Private*

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY
Washington
CONFEDERATE STATE CAPITOL (HEMPSTEAD COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
Main Street
1840

This 2-story frame building served as the Hempstead County Courthouse for 34 years. In 1863, after the capture of Arkansas Post and Little Rock, the capital was moved from Little Rock to Washington, and the town served as the seat of state government from 1863 to 1865. With the cessation of hostilities, the structure reverted to its use as county seat and continued as such until a new building was constructed in 1874. The building was later purchased by the city and used as a schoolhouse, then as a residence and office of the justice of the peace. *State:* HABS

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY
Washington
WASHINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Boundaries correspond to original
1824 plat of Washington
19th century

Washington exists as the sole intact example of an Arkansas city, continually prominent during the territorial, antebellum, and Civil War periods. Founded in 1824, the town achieved its initial development due to its location on the Southwest Trail during the American migrations to Texas in the 1830's. By the 1850's it had become the county seat. From September 1863 to April 1865, the capitol of Arkansas was temporarily located here. Despite its decline after being bypassed by the railroad in the late-19th century, Washington has survived with most of its original fabric. Most of the architecture is Greek Revival although some buildings were remodeled in Victorian style. *Multiple public/private*

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY
Batesville
MORROW HALL
7th and Boswell streets
1872

This red brick Victorian structure was the original building of Arkansas College, serving first as a classroom-administration building and later as a fine arts center. The symmetrical 2-story structure has a projecting center bay accenting the main entry. All window and door openings are adorned with stone sills and have semicircular arched heads supported on ornamental brackets. *Private*

LEE COUNTY (also in Monroe and
Phillips Counties)
Blackton vicinity
LOUISIANA PURCHASE SURVEY MARKER
SE of Blackton at the corner of
Monroe and Phillips counties
1815

A granite marker at the junction of three counties in eastern Arkansas indicates the point from which all surveys of the Louisiana Purchase territory were determined. The inscription states that, "The first survey from this point was made to satisfy the claims of the soldiers of the War of 1812 with land bounties." *Private*

LONOKE COUNTY
Scott vicinity
TOLTEC INDIAN MOUNDS (KNAPP MOUNDS)
Prehistoric

Although there were originally 15 mounds on this site, the visible remains include three mounds and part of an embankment. Two of the mounds—one about 50 feet high and the other 40 feet high—are the largest in Arkansas. Surface collections and a test excavation in 1966 indicate that the main period of occupation was in the late Woodland period (c.300—500). *Private*

MONROE COUNTY
LOUISIANA PURCHASE SURVEY MARKER

Reference—see Lee County

OUACHITA COUNTY
Camden
TATE'S BARN
902 Tate Street
19th century

The main portion of this structure contains a potato cellar, two corn storage rooms, an equipment storage room, and a bi-level hayloft. Two sheds abut the barn. The roof of the barn is covered with hand-cut cypress shakes while the walls are covered with clapboard siding. The Tates were the first settlers in the county. *Private*

PHILLIPS COUNTY
LOUISIANA PURCHASE SURVEY MARKER

Reference—see Lee County

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Helena
ALLIN HOUSE
515 Columbia Street
19th century

This is a 2-story brick structure with a rear ell. The front features a 2-story porch with six wooden posts with simple capitals and paneled pedestal bases supporting segmental wooden arches. A bracketed and denticulated entablature rests above the columns. All door and window openings have segmental arch lintels executed in soldier-coursed brick and front facade windows feature adjustable louvered shutters. The house is an unusual transitional design with a classical, almost antebellum plan and wooden Victorian trim. *Private*

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Helena
MOORE-HORNOR HOUSE
323 Beech Street
1859

One of the very early Victorian structures in the state, this is a 2-story, red brick house with left side bays projecting to the front. The projecting section has a gabled roof connected to the main hipped roof and both sections have a bracketed cornice. The house is situated on one of the main battle sites of the Battle of Helena and bullet holes in the doors of the downstairs parlor are believed to have come from Confederates firing on the Union gunboa *Tyler*, moored on the nearby Mississippi River. *Private*

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Helena
PILLOW-THOMPSON HOUSE
718 Perry Street
19th century

This is a 2 1/2-story Queen Anne house with multiple towers, turrets and dormers. The main hipped roof is covered with slate shingles and is pierced by two large, corbeled and paneled brick chimneys at opposite sides. Each point of the roof is capped with an ornate metal finial. A 1-story veranda encircles the first floor and is punctuated by circular elements, pedimented portions decorated with spindle work, and turned columns. The front corner tower is cantilevered from the first story but extends upward through the next two floors. *Private*

PHILLIPS COUNTY
Helena
TAPPAN, JAMES C., HOUSE
717 Poplar Street
19th century

This is a 2-story Greek Revival frame house with an unusual Victorian bracketed cornice. The main house has a hipped roof and both first and second floor porches are surrounded by a wooden balustrade. The house was constructed by General James C. Tappan, lawyer, former commander of the 13th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, and member of the state general assembly. *Private*

PIKE COUNTY
Murfreesboro vicinity
CRATER OF DIAMONDS STATE PARK
Pre-Columbian

This is a geologic phenomenon consisting of a peridotite pipe containing diamonds. The pipe was thrust up from the earth during the Cretaceous Era and was discovered in August 1906 by John Wesley Huddleston, a farmer and owner of the land in which the formation lies. *State*

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
FOWLER, ABSALOM, HOUSE
502 E. 7th Street
19th century

This is a 2-story brick house with a hipped roof and a 1-story balustraded portico supported by fluted Ionic columns. It was built by Absalom Fowler, a representative to the territorial general assembly in 1835, and member of the state constitutional convention in 1836. Fowler eventually became the leader of the Whig party in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING AND CUSTOMHOUSE (THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING)
Second and Spring streets
1881

This is a 4-story sandstone building on a pink granite base with ground floor walls executed in rusticated stone. There is a low-pitched hipped roof with a flat top surmounted by wrought iron cresting. On each side of the central pavilion is a 3-story wing flanked by a 1-story wing. All first floor openings have segmental arch lintels in rusticated stone while the second and third story windows have sills and architraves complete with cornice. Inside is an Italianate Renaissance passenger elevator with an intricate wrought iron cage—one of the first elevators in the state and the oldest in continuous use. *Federal*

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
PIKE-FLETCHER-TERRY HOUSE (ALBERT PIKE HOUSE)
411 E. 7th Street
1840

Originally this Greek Revival style, 2-story brick residence contained a center hall upstairs and down. The full-width front portico is 2 stories high supported by six large Ionic columns. Occupants of the house have included the distinguished and colorful Albert Pike, philosopher, scholar, poet and soldier who built the house; Captain John Fletcher, banker and politician; John Gould Fletcher, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet; and David Terry, U.S. Congressman. *Municipal:* HABS

PULASKI COUNTY
Little Rock
TRAPNALL HALL (FREDERIC TRAPNALL HOUSE)
423 E. Capitol Avenue
1843

Trapnall Hall is a simple Greek Revival brick house consisting of a 1-story, five-bay main block with one side wing and a central three-bay portico on the main facade. Across the rear is a shed-roofed extension. The house has excellent proportions and simple but elegant detailing. Frederic Trapnall, an activist in the Whig Party, was one of the most popular lawyers of his time. *Private*

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Pocahontas
OLD RANDOLPH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Broadway and Vance
1875

The Randolph County Courthouse is a 2-story Victorian brick structure with a flat sloping roof. A cupola of delicate wood construction surmounts the roof. The exterior brickwork is embellished with quoins and pedimented breaks on all facades. The building served as county courthouse until 1940. *County*

SEBASTIAN COUNTY
Fort Smith
BONNEVILLE HOUSE
318 N. 7th Street
1880

This 2 1/2-story brick house with Italianate details displays a rigid formality in the symmetrical arrangement of openings. Windows and doors are slightly arched and have molded hoods on brackets. A 1-story porch with elegant chamfered posts extends the length of the facade and supports a balustraded deck. A truncated hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves supported on large paired brackets in a molded frieze punctuated by small attic windows. At the rear of the house is an octagonal gazebo with diamond latticework and a bellcast roof rising to a delicately detailed and pointed cap. *Private*

SEBASTIAN COUNTY
Fort Smith
COMMERCIAL HOTEL
123 N. First Street
1898—1899

This is a Victorian 2-story frame building with Baroque and Second Empire elements. There is a pedimented architrave over the main entrance and the building is crowned with a denticulated and bracketed cornice supporting a mansard roof. The hotel was for years one of the most important and thriving business houses in the river section of the town. *Public/private*

SEBASTIAN COUNTY
Fort Smith
KNOBLE, JOSEPH, BREWERY
N. 3rd and E streets
Mid-19th century

The only surviving example, in Arkansas, of a mid-19th-century brewery, this 3-story stone structure illustrates the mechanics of an early industry. The top floor of the building was the brewing floor, while the floor below was the kegging room. The ground floor level was used as a tavern or beer garden during the winter months. On the north side of the brewery was an outdoor beer garden built above the underground beer vault. Joseph Knoble is remembered as one of Fort Smith's leading German merchants. *Private*

SEBASTIAN COUNTY
Fort Smith
SPARKS, JAMES, HOUSE
201 N. 14th Street
c. 1890

This late Victorian dwelling was built by James M. Sparks who was director of one of the largest banks in Fort Smith. The 2 1/2-story brick edifice has a 3-story, round corner tower with a veranda surrounding its base. Brick corbelling is used extensively around window and door openings and there is an unusual horseshoe arch with stone voussoirs around one first-floor window. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fayetteville
RIDGE HOUSE (CORY-RIDGE-PETTIGREW HOUSE)
230 W. Center Street
19th century

The original log structure was a 1-story dog-trot house which was later incorporated into a Georgian house plan with chimneys flanking the gable ends. The house was clad with boards and the dog-trot enclosed to form a central hall. An entrance portico was also provided. Later the house was given an additional floor. It is believed to be the oldest extant residence in the city. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fayetteville
WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
College Avenue and E. Center Street
1904—1905

A notable example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the Washington County Courthouse is a massive 4-story building with octagonal corner towers topped with conical roofs. A central, square bell tower dominates the facade and short granite columns support the arcade of the main limestone portico. On the first two levels the windows are square-headed; round Romanesque arches span the third-floor windows; and on the fourth level there are iron dormer windows in the mansard roof. The only exterior alterations have been the removal of a steeple from the bell tower and a change in the central stairway to either end of the portico. *County*

California

California State Capitol, Sacramento, California (Sacramento County).
Department of Parks and Recreation

Painted Cave, Santa Barbara vicinity, California (Santa Barbara County). *Campbell Grant*

Gamble House (Greene and Greene Library), Pasadena, California (Los Angeles County). HABS. *Whitland Locke*

Fages-De Anza Trail—Southern Emigrant Road (Anza-Borrego Desert State Park), California (Imperial/San Diego counties). *Department of Parks and Recreation*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Fremont (Mission San Jose District)
MISSION SAN JOSE
Mission Boulevard at Washington Boulevard
c. 1809—1810

The Mission San Jose was founded on June 11, 1799, by Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Temporary frame buildings with thatched roofs were hastily erected and later replaced by more permanent adobe structures. The only remaining building was part of the living quarters. It is a long, low, 1-story native brick residence which has been reroofed in tile. San Jose was a prosperous mission numbering 1,877 people in 1831. *Private*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Hayward
MEEK MANSION AND CARRIAGE HOUSE
240 Hampton Road
19th century

Although principally Italian Villa in style, there are many Second Empire features to this mansion including a mansard roof, bull's eye in the central tower, and paired arched windows. The main entrance is recessed between two pavilions and is surmounted by a handsome cupola with mansard roof. William Meek, considered one of the state's pioneer orchardists, brought the first grafted trees to the Pacific Coast in 1847 and farmed over 2,200 acres. The interior of his home features oak floors embellished with inlaid mahogany parquet. Ceilings and walls have cast plaster medallions of acanthus leaves, nuts and fruit. *Municipal*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland
CAMERON-STANFORD HOUSE (OLD OAKLAND PUBLIC MUSEUM)
1426 Lakeside Drive
1871

Located near the center of downtown Oakland, the Cameron-Stanford House is a 2-story, frame Italianate structure. It was built by Will W. Cameron who later sold it to Josiah Stanford, brother of Leland, Sr., founder of Stanford University. The double recessed entrance door with a fanlight opens into an eight-foot-wide central hallway which extends the depth of the house. The house is crowned with a prominent cornice supported by deep brackets which extend the full depth of the paneled frieze. Purchased in 1907 by the city, the building was altered when it was converted into a museum. In 1913 a lecture hall was added and the carriage house was incorporated into the building. It was closed in 1967 when Oakland's new museum complex was opened. *Municipal:* HABS

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland
COHEN, ALFRED H., HOUSE
1440 29th Avenue
1884

This is a Stick Style 2-story house with a 1-story front porch and a number of bays, wings, and other projections giving the house an irregular plan. Custom-made interior furnishings include red mahogany woodwork and trim consisting of turnings, brackets, moldings and paneling. *Private*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland
DUNSMUIR HOUSE
Peralta Oaks Court
1899, Eugene Freeman (house), John McLaren (grounds and garden)

The Dunsmuir House is a large 3-story Victorian frame structure with gabled roofs. The main facade is heavily treated with galleries, porches, and sculptured wood coursing while the remaining elevations are generally simple. The structure as a whole is irregular in shape and totally asymmetrical. Stylistic emphasis is placed on the front where the combination of a classical portico and vernacular galleries distinguishes the house. The interior second story is designed around a mezzanine which surrounds and overlooks the staircase, and which is lighted by a square central opening decorated with Tiffany glass. *Municipal*

ALAMEDA COUNTY
Oakland
MILLS HALL
Mills College campus
1871

Mills College ostensibly began in 1852 as a young ladies' Protestant seminary which was founded in the city of Benicia. The school grew rapidly and in 1865 was purchased by Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Mills. In 1871 Mills moved the school to Oakland and Mills College became fully accredited in 1918. Mills Hall, the first college building, is 4 stories high and is flanked by 3-story wings. It is a notable example of Second Empire style. The building is frame and has wooden cornices and moldings. Originally it contained classrooms, living quarters, and a hospital, but now has been converted to administrative headquarters. *Private:* HABS

AMADOR COUNTY
Jackson
AMADOR COUNTY HOSPITAL BUILDING
810 Court Street
1890

A California eclectic form of architecture, this 2-story, T-shaped brick building has a central entrance with flanking double windows. There is an ornamental sham gable projecting from the front of the roof. A 2-story frame veranda extends almost completely around the structure. The only exterior alteration was an annex built in 1901. *County*

BUTTE COUNTY
Chico
BIDWELL MANSION
S. Willenno Avenue
1860's, H. W. Cleveland

John Bidwell was one of the leaders of the first American overland company which came to California in 1841 for the express purpose of settlement. Subsequently he served as a state senator, a major general in the state military and was a candidate for president. In 1860 Bidwell founded the town of Chico and later donated land for schools and churches. His Italian Villa Style house is 3 stories with a 4-story tower and a 2-story rear wing. Here his wife Annie conducted a school for Indian women and children until 1888. *State*

BUTTE COUNTY
Chico vicinity
PATRICK RANCH HOUSE
3 miles SE of Chico off U.S. 99E
1872—1877

This substantial residence of a pioneer rancher has the general character of an Italian villa. It is a brick and frame structure with interior and exterior walls 18 inches thick. Exterior adornment includes a bracketed wooden cornice and window dressings, lathe work on the porches, and a balustraded widow's walk. Five original brick fireplaces, as well as the original furnishings, remain. *Private*

BUTTE COUNTY
Paradise vicinity
CENTERVILLE SCHOOLHOUSE
2 miles NE of Paradise on Humbug Road
1894

The only public building of its time remaining in this area, Centerville Schoolhouse has long been the hub of community social, political and educational life. The 1-room frame building today provides a place for interpreting the local residents' pioneer heritage. Some alterations have been made. *Municipal*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
Angels Camp
ANGELS HOTEL
Main Street at Birds Way
1855

According to tradition it was at Angels Hotel that humorist Mark Twain first heard about the now famous local frog which he immortalized in his story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." During the heyday of Angels Camp the Angels Hotel was a popular rendezvous and entertainment spot for area miners. *Private*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
Douglas Flat
DOUGLAS FLAT SCHOOL
1854

This is a simple, classical style 1-story frame school house with a gabled roof and cupola. The temple front is suggested by its pedimented gable. The building was moved to another site in 1856 and was used as a school until 1956. *Municipal*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
Murphys
MURPHYS GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Jones Street
1860

This is the oldest continuously used school building in California. Of wood with exterior shiplap siding, the 1-story schoolhouse is an example of California's mid-19th-century architecture based upon the classical revival form. The facade is symmetrical with a broad pedimented gable and square corner pilasters supporting the cornice. There is a small cupola above the entrance. *Public*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
Murphys
MURPHYS HOTEL
Main and Algiers streets
1860

This 2-story hotel, once a stage stop, was built during California's gold rush era. Although the first building was thought to be fireproof, it burned in 1857. A new hotel which had walls entirely of stone was constructed the following year. Shutters on all the windows and the front door were iron. Today the rooms still contain much period furniture, and the building has been renovated. *Private*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
San Andreas
CALAVERAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main Street
19th century

The Calaveras County Courthouse, erected in 1867, was in use until 1966. Two stories high, this brick building contained the jail, courtroom, and sheriff's office. The windows are tall and narrow with iron doors and shutters on all exterior openings. The cells are wood. Original solid plank cell doors were replaced with iron grilles in 1900. The county jail, located on the first floor at the rear, has a jail yard enclosed by a fieldstone rubble wall about 12 feet high and 18 inches thick. *County*

CALAVERAS COUNTY
San Andreas
THORN HOUSE
87 E. St. Charles Street
c. 1857

This Gothic cottage was built by Benjamin K. Thorn, who served as a sheriff and deputy sheriff of Calaveras County for 47 years. From the front the house appears to be 2 1/2 stories because it was built on a slope, but the side and rear views reveal the true 4-story height. The roof is steeply pitched and has ornamental bargeboards. The porch and second story veranda wind around three sides. On the interior a spiral wood staircase connects the three floors with a trap door to the attic. Some of the original furnishings and hardware remain. *Private*

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Byron vicinity
MARSH, JOHN, HOUSE
Marsh Creek Road, 6 miles W of Byron
1853—1856, Thomas Boyd

A cross between a victorian gothic cottage and an Italian villa, the John Marsh House was one of the first permanent structures in Contra Costa County. Standing 3 stories with a 4-story square tower on its main facade, the house has walls of stone and brick. Windows in the roof gables and the top section of the tower are pointed-arched, and the main roofline is intersected by three steep gabled dormers. John Marsh was one of California's earliest physicians. His letters extolling the wonders of California to friends in Missouri had a considerable influence upon emigration. The first overland emigrant party to the Sierra Nevadas made Marsh's ranch their destination. *County:* HABS

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Orinda
MORAGA ADOBE
24 Adobe Lane
c. 1841

Joaquin Moraga was descended from a family that played an important role in the settlement and exploration of north central California. His home was constructed of two-foot-thick adobe brick with redwood roof beams, flooring, and ceilings. The original floor plan has not been altered, but in 1941 new flooring was installed and a bedroom was added. *Private*

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
Pinole
FERNANDEZ, BERNARDO, HOUSE
100 Tennent Avenue
1894

The design of the Fernandez House is the typical Victorian style of the San Francisco area, combining Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Eastlake forms. It is the only significant house of the style extant in Pinole. On the front facade of the 2 1/2-story frame dwelling is a square-columned porch ornamented with spindlework arches and sawn latticework. The porch leads to a 3-story slightly projecting vestibule crowned with a steep mansard roof. Fernandez' docks and warehouses, erected in 1854, contributed much to the growth and development of Pinole. *Private*

EL DORADO COUNTY
Homewood vicinity
SUGAR PINE POINT STATE PARK (PHIPPS-HELLMAN-EHRMAN ESTATE)
3 miles S of Homewood on Calif. 89
19th—20th centuries

This area along Lake Tahoe's western shore was first settled by hunter and fisherman William Phipps. Claiming 160 acres under the Homestead Act, Phipps built several cabins, one of which still exists. Made of cribbed, hand-hewn pine logs, the small single-story structure is a rare example of pioneer simplicity, rustic skill, and frontier ingenuity. Major physical evidence of a later phase of history at Sugar Pine Point is the main 3-story Victorian house and supplemental buildings which form part of the Hellman-Ehrman Estate (1903—1904). Also on the site is a bedrock mortar site, which provides evidence of previous occupation by the Washo Indians. *State*

FRESNO COUNTY

Fresno

OLD FRESNO WATER TOWER

2444 Fresno Street

1894, George W. Mayer

Fresno's water tower stands 100 feet high and has a storage capacity of 250,000 gallons. Its ornamental cornice, iron balcony, side turret, and elaborately outlined window and door openings create the impression of a medieval watchtower. Exterior walls are painted brick. Topping the structure is a conical roof with corbels beneath eaves. The tower was used until 1963 when the pumping machinery was no longer adequate. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Eureka

TSAHPEK

Prehistoric—20th century

Tsahpek is recorded as having been the third largest of the Yurok coastal towns, having about 10 or 11 houses during ethnographic times. Settlement of the site, according to tradition, came as the result of a raid by the Chilula upon the occupied village of Herwer on the eastern shore of Stone Lagoon. Survivors of the raid moved to this site because of its more defensible location. From the time of the raid (c. 1860) until some time in the early 1940's, Tsahpek was continuously occupied. All that remains aboveground is a large midden and evidence of at least five frame structures. *State*

IMPERIAL COUNTY

FAGES-DE ANZA TRAIL—SOUTHERN EMIGRANT ROAD (ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK)

Reference—see San Diego County

KERN COUNTY

Johannesburg vicinity

LAST CHANCE CANYON

Prehistoric—19th century

This area is rich in archeological sites and petroglyph zones. The range of sites varies from simple open campsites to house-ring complexes on mountain terraces and in fossil riverbeds. Four major petroglyph sites have been recorded to date. The timeline of occupation runs approximately from the Pleistocene period to the 1870's. *Federal/private*

KINGS COUNTY

Hanford

TAOIST TEMPLE

No. 12 China Alley

1893

Hanford's China Alley represents some of the latest traces of the Chinese culture that emigrated from the Far-yuen region of China to the San Joaquin Valley in the 1800's. The Taoist Temple is one of the few remaining unaltered structures in the Alley. A cultural focal point of the Alley, it is an example of typical late-19th-century indigenous commercial architecture with a small amount of oriental detailing in the frieze on the east wall and a carved wooden fascia above the upstairs porch. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LAKE COUNTY

Clearlake Oaks vicinity

PATWIN INDIAN SITE

c. 1400—1870

This is one of the best preserved of the Patwin Indian sites. It contains a dance house, dwelling pits, and summer camp fireplace rocks. Measuring 660 feet long by 360 feet wide and several feet deep, it has several large ceremonial structures and about 20 smaller domiciliary structures. The latter indicate that the original house form was the semi-subterreanean earth-covered structure typical of the central California culture area. *Private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Agua Dulce

VASQUEZ ROCKS

500—1800

The 25 archeological sites in the Vasquez Rocks area represent an aboriginal occupation of at least 1300 years and a variety of activities ranging from rock painting to stone tool making and food processing. Seven preliminary site types have been recognized—rockshelters, large and small flaking sites, multi-functional sites, an earth oven, pictographs and a cemetery site. By the time of Spanish contact, Vasquez Rocks was occupied by the Alliklik Indians and was a major "rancheria" (Indian settlement) for the Upper Santa Clara River Valley region. *County/private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles

BRADBURY BUILDING

304 S. Broadway

1893, George C. Wyman

The Bradbury Building is a multi-story structure designed around a glass-roofed, L-shaped inner court. Framed in steel, the building has brick masonry walls and stone trim. Square windows appear on the lower stories, and attic windows are roundheaded. Delicate art nouveau ironwork graces the open stairways, elevator cages, and balcony railings. By treating the sides of the inner court as facades the architect has created an attractive off-street space for pedestrian traffic. *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles

CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT CHAPELS, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION CENTER

Eisenhower Avenue

1900, J. Lee Burton

Two back-to-back chapels are combined into a single building which is finished and ornamented in an exuberant version of the Eastlake style. Both chapels have large entrance gables. The Protestant Chapel is entered through an arched portico above which is a balustraded balcony. To the left is a massive square tower with belfry, and at the right is a smaller tower surmounted by a pyramidal roof. The entrance and vestibule to the Catholic Chapel on the east side is flanked by a square belfry supporting an octagonal open-arched belfry with a conical roof. Exterior walls are clapboard and all ornament is wooden, much of it produced by a scroll saw. *Federal:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles

ENNIS HOUSE

2607 Glendower Avenue

1923, Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright's four textile block houses in California date from a unique period of his creative life and manifest his preoccupation with common materials. They are sprawling, dense textured masses constructed of reinforced concrete blocks. The sloping walls of the structures and the character of the design on the interior and exterior are derived from the architecture of Mayan temples. There are terraces on the north and south sides of this bi-level house, and the main entrance is on the west. The teak door has a glass panel covered with a cast iron grille and ornamented with Indian motifs. (See separate listings for the Freeman House and Storer House.) *Private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles

FREEMAN, SAMUEL, HOUSE

1962 Glencoe Way

1922, Frank Lloyd Wright

Light penetrates this 2-story hillside house through clerestories over the living room, large corner windows, French doors, and holes pierced in some of the concrete blocks. A covered loggia between the house and garage leads to the main entrance. (See separate listings for the Ennis House and Storer House.) *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
HALE HOUSE
Heritage Square, 3800 N. Homer Street, Highland Park
c. 1885

The Hale House is one of the few remaining examples in Los Angeles of Queen Anne architecture with Eastlake details. It is a vivid example of the wood-carver's and plasterer's arts, particularly on the entrance porch with its turned wooden posts, curved wood bracket caps, and milled balusters. The pediment above the entrance contains the shield of the U. S. and much floral ornament. The interior woodwork is in excellent condition, the floors are painted, and the walls of the hall, parlor, sitting room and dining room have the usual treatment of that era—paneling up to a chair rail and a frieze below the ceiling. *Public/private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
LOS ANGELES PLAZA HISTORIC DISTRICT (EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES)
c. 1800—present

El Pueblo de Los Angeles was the site of the founding of Los Angeles and the hub of the city's growth during the Hispanic and American eras. It retains a group of buildings representing the architectural styles which appeared during the city's growth, evidence of the blending of ethnic groups and cultures which founded and developed the city. While all the buildings have been modified somewhat by additions or other alterations, current research and restorative efforts are seeking to reestablish authenticity. *Multiple public/private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
LOVELL HOUSE
4616 Dundee Drive
1927—1929, Richard Neutra

This tri-level hillside house is the first internationally acclaimed design executed by Richard Neutra, pioneer architect of the 20th century. The house is an early example of the adaptation of industrial materials and practices to domestic architecture. Gunite (thin concrete) blown from pneumatic hoses onto an expanded steel frame forms the superstructure. Large open areas between the balconies and wall surfaces are filled with continuous steel-framed sash in banks of different heights. A strong horizontal effect is created by the alternating bands of white concrete and dark glazing, while the illusion of depth is created on the south facade by the different planes of the balconies. Entrance to the house is on the top level. *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
SCHINDLER HOUSE
833 N. Kings Road
1921—1922, Rudolph M. Schindler

Rudolph Schindler designed this residence for himself and his friend Clyde B. Chase. Construction was effected by pouring tapered modular concrete wall slabs and tilting them into a vertical position. These massive, solid walls are relieved by narrow slits of glass between them. Planned as a double residence; the Schindler House affords privacy to individual occupants by the positioning of blank walls and the contouring of the mass to form pockets of outdoor space. The shape of the plan is a double L. Minor fabric and interior changes have been made, and a detached garage was erected in 1965. *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
SOWDEN, JOHN, HOUSE
5121 Franklin Avenue
1926, Lloyd Wright

Lloyd Wright was most directly influenced by his father, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Irving Gill, for whom he worked, when designing the Sowden House. The sheer walls are reminiscent of Gill, and the free flowing plan and the presence of ornament are characteristic of the elder Wright. Raised above the street level, the house is reached by scissor stairs. Two planar frame walls covered with stucco comprise the facade, and between them is the stair. Above the entrance opening are two protruding chevron-shaped masses formed of textured concrete blocks set at varying depths. These form a rail and hood for the recessed balcony off the living room. The overall plan is that of a rectangle with a large central court within. *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
STORER HOUSE
8161 Hollywood Boulevard
1923, Frank Lloyd Wright

Situated on a hillside, this house has five separate floor levels. The main mass appears as 2 stories from the street with a 1-story block on the west. On the street facade a columnar effect is created by a series of narrow 2-story windows divided by vertical bands of textile blocks. (See separate listings for the Ennis House and Freeman House.) *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Los Angeles
STREETCAR DEPOT (NEWS STAND)
Pershing and Dewey avenues
c. 1900, Peters and Burns

For four decades the Streetcar Depot served the staff and residents of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers and the general public as a transportation terminal, and for another two decades as a news stand. The only survivor of several small utilitarian structures at the Veterans Administration Center, it complements the turn-of-the-century style of the other original buildings. It is a white frame structure with moderately carved posts and brackets supporting an overhanging roof. *Federal:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Mission Hills
PICO, ROMULO, ADOBE
10940 Sepulveda Boulevard
19th century

The Romulo Pico Adobe stands on land once owned by the Mission San Fernando and subsequently sold to help finance the Mexican defense of California against the Americans. The original 1-story structure, which may have been in part a mission building, was enlarged in 1853 by the addition of wings and a second floor. Allowed to fall into ruins, the house was restored in 1929 but sustained structural damage in a 1971 earthquake. *Municipal:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Monrovia
SINCLAIR, UPTON, HOUSE
464 N. Myrtle Avenue
20th century

In 1942 Upton Sinclair, a leading reformist writer and social critic of the early-20th century, moved to this neo-Mediterranean house. A tall, square structure, its flat facade is broken only by the ornate, travertine, arched doorway and a small, console-supported second story balcony. It is here that Sinclair, already well known for *The Jungle* and many other works, continued his political writing. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Pasadena
GAMBLE HOUSE (GREENE AND GREENE LIBRARY)
4 Westmoreland Place
1908, Greene and Greene

Designed by the Pasadena architectural firm of Greene and Greene, this house is their most complete and best preserved work. It is an elaborate and highly developed example of the California bungalow style and is an outstanding exhibition of American craftsmanship. The 3-story shingled frame dwelling has characteristic overhanging eaves, projecting beams and rafters, and open sleeping porches. Interiors are all wood—teak, redwood, mahogany, maple, and cedar, handrubbed to a glass-like finish. Unity and functionalism predominate as every peg, oak wedge, downspout, air vent, opening, and fixture is an integral part of the overall plan. As the result of such an innovative design, Greene and Greene contributed to the development of a truly indigenous American architecture and heralded the coming of America's modern period. *Municipal/state:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
San Dimas
SAN DIMAS HOTEL
121 San Dimas Avenue
1887, Joseph C. Newsom

A fine example of Eastlake style, the San Dimas Hotel is one of the last remaining examples of many community hotels built in southern California during the land boom years of the mid-19th century. It was built as part of a land promotion by the San Jose Ranch Company as an inducement for its guests to buy land. Redwood lumber for construction of the 2 1/2-story structure was floated on rafts from northern California to San Pedro. It has a veranda in front and on the east side, pitched roofs punctuated by turrets and dormers, and pedimented gables decorated with shingles and cast plaster ornament. Due to the collapse of the southern California land boom in 1887, the building has been a private residence since 1889. *Private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
San Pedro
POINT FERMIN LIGHTHOUSE
805 Paseo Del Mar
19th century

Point Fermin Lighthouse was the first substantial aid to navigation for vessels entering Los Angeles Harbor. Constructed in 1874, the light tower and keeper's residence is the sole surviving example of wooden lighthouses erected between San Francisco and San Diego. The light continued to function until 1942 when the lantern and revolving lens and attendant mechanism were removed to accommodate a shed-type radar station, superimposed on the tower. It was maintained for the duration of the war. Now the building serves as a residence for park personnel. *Federal*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
South Pasadena
ADOBE FLORES
1804 Foothill Street
19th century

After the Mexicans were defeated at the Battle of La Mesa, the Mexican Army under command of General 0 Flores, Jose. *See* Adobe Flores (South Pasadena, CA) Jose Flores retreated to this adobe where they drew up the terms of capitulation which led to the Cahuenga Capitulation Treaty, ending hostilities between the Mexicans and Americans. The building was originally an L-shaped adobe subsequently made U-shaped by the addition of a wooden east wing, probably during the Civil War period. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
South Pasadena
GARFIELD HOUSE
1001 Buena Vista Street
1904, Greene and Greene

This 2-story house, which is exemplary of the bungalow style, was designed by the architects most closely associated with that style. There is a massive clinker-brick and river-stone chimney on the west side; the same treatment is used in the foundation at the front of the house. There is also a skylight of opaque colored glass over the stairway hall and a tile fireplace with figurehead brackets of fiddlers. The house was built for the widow of President Garfield who lived here from 1904 to 1918. *Private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
South Pasadena
MILTIMORE HOUSE
1301 S. Chelten Way
1911, Irving Gill

Irving John Gill (1870—1936) developed a personal style based largely on the use of new materials and the utilization of technological advances of his time. Miltimore House is a simple 2-story cube with cream-colored sheer walls. Windows are large square-cut casements with transoms above, and there are low wings on the northeast and northwest elevations. An original solar heating system on the roof has been removed. *Private:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
South Pasadena
WYNYATE
851 Lyndon Street
1887

This is a 3-story late Victorian house built of redwood with a spindle design on the veranda. Fish-scale shingles almost completely cover the second and third floors and there is a balcony on the northwest corner of the second floor. The house was built by Donald M. Graham who, in March 1888, became the first mayor of the newly created city of South Pasadena. A lemon eucalyptus tree planted by John Muir, a frequent visitor at the house, is still standing. *Private*

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Tujunga
BOLTON HALL
10116 Commerce Avenue
1913

Bolton Hall was built as a community center and clubhouse and was the only public building in Tujunga. Built of rough uncoursed fieldstone, the building has not been substantially altered. The facade is marked by a 2-story tower directly over the entrance. It is an interesting example of a vernacular style applied to a clubhouse. When Tujunga was incorporated in 1927, Bolton Hall was purchased by the municipality to be used as the city hall. *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Whittier
PICO, PIO, CASA
6003 Pioneer Boulevard
19th century

A young revolutionary in 1831, Pio Pico was involved in the political turmoil that characterized the state during the Mexican period. In 1845 Pico led a revolt which enabled him to occupy the governor's chair. The next year, however, the Americans invaded California and Pico fled to Mexico. He later returned to California where he pioneered in the state's first oil venture. This 1 1/2-story adobe building with gabled roof is the second house built by Pico. It contains 15 rooms and is U-shaped around a patio. *State*

MADERA COUNTY
Madera
MADERA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
210 W. Yosemite Avenue
1900

This courthouse is representative of the rectangular masonry neo-classic architecture which prevailed in public buildings throughout the country for a century. Constructed of granite from Madera County quarries, it consists of two floors and a full basement. The simplicity of the facade is broken by a heavy denticulated cornice and a high, central clock tower surmounted by a vaulted and columned cupola. A fire in 1906 caused the clock tower to fall, but it has since been repaired and returned to working condition. *County*

MARIN COUNTY
Novato vicinity
RANCHO OLOMPALI (COAST MIWOK INDIAN VILLAGE)
Prehistoric—19th century

This site was first settled in the 15th century when the California Coast Miwok Indians established it as a major village. Evidence of habitation is visible in the form of multiple bedrock mortars, one petroglyph, and at least two aboriginal house pits. Also on the site are the ruins of an adobe structure, built sometime in the 1830's for Camilo Ynitia, the last *hoipu* (headman) of the Olompali. Later the site was the location of the only battle of the Bear Flag Rebellion (June 10—July 5, 1846). Stone retaining walls in the creek near the adobe and a stone reservoir built on the ranch in 1860's and 1870's function today as they did 100 years ago. *Private*

MARIN COUNTY
San Rafael
DIXIE SCHOOLHOUSE
2255 Las Gallinas Avenue
1864

This is a rectangular 1-story building with simple details including Italianate bracketed hipped roof, window cornices and a denticulated course below the roof. It has a symmetrical facade with windows flanking the entrance. A central pediment above the entrance contains a circular applique ornamentation. *Municipal*

MARIN COUNTY
San Rafael
DOLLAR, ROBERT, ESTATE (FALKIRK)
1408 Mission Avenue
1879

The Dollar Estate is considered the finest example of Eastlake-Queen Anne architecture remaining in the San Rafael area. The exterior is a typical Queen Anne combination of varied surface textures on a sculpturally interesting profile. The interior features a collection of fine Victorian artistry—stained glass windows, carved woodwork and decorated bronze fittings and hardware. Captain Robert Dollar, a San Francisco shipping magnate, bought the estate in 1906 and named it after his birthplace in Scotland. *Private*

MARIN COUNTY
San Rafael
MILLER CREEK SCHOOL INDIAN MOUND
Pre-Columbian—19th century

The existing Miller Creek Mound and related sites give evidence of Coast Miwok culture preserved within the suburban Marinwood residential community. For at least 3000 years the site was the central village for prehistoric inhabitants, serving ceremonial and mortuary functions, and was the residence of the most important person or persons within the Gallinas Valley. Excavation of the mound resulted in the discovery of human burials and thousands of artifacts, including one of the greatest accumulations of shell beads in the state. *Municipal*

MARIN COUNTY
Tiburon vicinity
ANGEL ISLAND
SE of Tiburon in San Francisco Bay
18th—20th centuries

Angel Island was first visited in 1775 by Juan Manuel de Ayala, who used it as a base while exploring and charting San Francisco Bay. From then until 1850 ships of several nations called at the island. Its strategic location attracted military attention on the part of the U. S. and in 1850 President Millard Fillmore designated it a military reserve. In 1954 the island was returned to the state for park use. Relatively intact on the island are Indian dwelling sites, numerous officer's quarters of Camp Reynolds, and such government related structures as a quarantine station, detention facilities and navigation aids. *State*

MENDOCINO COUNTY
Mendocino
MENDOCINO AND HEADLANDS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded roughly by the Pacific Ocean on the W and S, Little Lake Street on the N, and Calif. 1 on the E
19th century

The town of Mendocino developed with the redwood lumber industry. It was the first of many such communities on the California coast and has retained, to a surprising extent, the appearance of a late-19th-century Victorian community. Mendocino's first sawmill began in 1851. A few extant buildings remain from the 1850's but the majority were erected between 1860 and 1900. Notable structures are the Presbyterian Church (1867—1868), the Masonic Hall (1866), the McCallen House (1885), a Chinese joss house, and Hotel Row (1870's and 1880's) on Main Street. *Private*

MENDOCINO COUNTY
Pine Grove vicinity
POINT CABRILLO SITE
Prehistoric

This is an occupation midden 200 feet long by 100 feet wide and two to three feet deep. The midden debris includes broken shell fragments, fire fractured rock, and chips and flakes of obsidian and chert. Situated on the edge of a low sea cliff, the site is typical of the shoreline occupation sites along the north coast of California. It was probably a special purpose camp used in time of intensive gathering of shellfish, kelp, or salt. *Federal*

MERCED COUNTY
Los Banos vicinity
SAN LUIS GONZAGA ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Pre-Columbian

This area consists of five midden deposits believed to contain cemeteries and special use areas. There is also evidence of adaptation to the oak-woodland region by Valley Yokuts groups over the past 1000 years. All five sites appear to date within the Panoche Complex and all are intact. *State*

MONTEREY COUNTY
Jolon vicinity
DUTTON HOTEL, STAGECOACH STATION
King City-Jolon Road
19th century

The Dutton Hotel built by Antonio Ramirez in 1849 became an important stagecoach stop for travelers along El Camino Real between San Francisco and San Diego. Originally a rectangular 1-story adobe, the building was enlarged by the addition of a second floor of adobe, and frame structures at either end in 1876. The inn served as a store, post office, and saloon for ranchers and miners between 1875 and 1910 and continued in use as a hotel until 1929. *Federal*

MONTEREY COUNTY
Monterey
EL CASTILLO
Prehistoric, 18th century

The Spanish fort of El Castillo was erected on this site in 1794 to guard the anchorage at Monterey. All that remains of the fort are the partially exposed stone foundations. Beneath the ruins is a large, stratified prehistoric shell midden area. Five test pits sunk into the midden have revealed an aboriginal floor surface at a depth of seven feet. Three other prehistoric sites, including two middens and a large cupule rock, are located nearby. Dating of the large midden indicated that it predates European contact (c. 1770) and that the terminal date of its occupation was probably between 1200 and 1500. Comparative artifacts suggest the lower level of the site may be 2000 to 3000 years old. *State*

MONTEREY COUNTY

Monterey

STEVENSON HOUSE (GONZALEZ HOUSE)

Houston Street between Pearl and Webster
19th century

The original adobe residence on this site was built (c. 1836) by Don Rafael Gonzalez, customs administrator for Monterey port. Literary importance has since been given to the house as a result of author Robert Louis Stevenson's three-month stay here in fall of 1879. Stevenson had come to Monterey specifically to renew the acquaintance of a friend he met in Europe, Mrs. Fannie Osbourne. Although his health and fortunes seemed at a low point during the Monterey sojourn, Stevenson actually wrote or planned several works (*An Amateur Emigrant*, *The Pavilion on the Links*, *Prince Otto*, and the *Old Pacific Capitol*) while here. Friendships were formed that would last his lifetime, and Mrs. Osbourne eventually became his wife. This 2-story house is a composite of many elements and has been remodeled several times. *State*

MONTEREY COUNTY

Salinas vicinity

BORONDA, JOSE EUSEBIO, ADOBE

Boronda Road and W. Laurel Drive
1846

This is a rectangular, 1-story rancho adobe covered with a roof of sawn redwood shingles which slopes outward to cover four verandas. The adobe is one of the last original Mexican rancho adobes remaining in the Salinas Valley, and is the only adobe to remain unaltered. The interior flooring is original as are small fireplaces located at each end of the adobe. The Borondas were an important political family in the state. *Private*

NAPA COUNTY

St. Helena

POPE STREET BRIDGE

Pope Street, over the Napa River
1894, R. H. Pithie

This was the first of many stone bridges built throughout Napa County in the late-19th century. Stone was obtained from nearby Wing Quarry for construction of the triple-arched masonry structure which is 18 feet wide, 175 feet long, and has walls two feet thick. Although it was originally built to accommodate horse-drawn vehicles, the bridge continues to serve local traffic. *Municipal*

NAPA COUNTY

St. Helena

RHINE HOUSE

2000 Main Street
1883

Rhine House was built by Frederick Beringer as a replica of his family's house on the Rhine. Two and one-half stories high, the overall style is late German Gothic. One thousand feet of tunnels, which had been dug near the house by Chinese laborers, served as wine aging cellars. *Private*

NAPA COUNTY

St. Helena vicinity

BALE MILL

3 miles NW of St. Helena off Calif. 128
1846—1847

Built by Dr. E. T. Bale, this 19th-century gristmill is the only historic structure of its kind in California. The downhill side of the frame mill is 3 stories and the uphill side 2, with each level covering about 1000 square feet. Native stone was used for the millstones and locally obtained lumber for the gears and overshot waterwheel. A frame grain storage building is near the mill. *County*

NEVADA COUNTY

French Corral vicinity

BRIDGEPORT COVERED BRIDGE

Across the South Fork of the Yuba River on the road between French Corral and Smartville
1862

The Bridgeport Covered Bridge, built by David. I. Wood, utilizes a combination truss and arch construction. One of the longest single-span covered bridges in the U.S., the main span measures about 235 feet and is supported by a Howe Truss with auxiliary arch and counter struts. The bridge was part of an old turnpike linking Nevada City, North San Juan, and the Malakoff mines. *County*

NEVADA COUNTY

Nevada City

MARSH, MARTIN LUTHER, HOUSE

254 Boulder Street
1873

The home of Martin Luther Marsh, a prominent Nevada City resident, this house is a 2-story Italian Villa style residence topped by a cupola with seven arched windows on two sides and three on the other sides. Four paneled pillars support the balustraded veranda which extends the full length of the three-bay front facade. *Private*

NEVADA COUNTY

Nevada City

NEVADA THEATRE (CEDAR THEATRE)

Broad and Bridge streets
1864—1865

Theater historians consider the Nevada Theatre to be the earliest original theater extant in California. The building was extensively modified in 1938. The frame side and back walls of the 2-story building were replaced by brick walls and the brick pilasters and arches on the front facade were covered with plaster and stucco. The stucco covering was removed in 1972. *County*

NEVADA COUNTY

North Bloomfield

MALAKOFF DIGGINS-NORTH BLOOMFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Graniteville Star Route
19th—20th centuries

North Bloomfield was a populous gold mining town during the mid-19th century when hydraulic mining was practiced along the entire San Juan Ridge. Hydraulic mining was in full operation between 1866 and 1884, but anti-debris legislation passed in 1884 required all hydraulic operations to cease. The simple frame buildings remaining in the district exemplify the non-masonry architecture of the California gold regions. Most are rectangular, covered with board and batten or clapboarding, and have high shingled roofs and canopied porches. *State:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY

Costa Mesa

FAIRVIEW INDIAN SITE (BANNING-NORRIS SITE)

1500 B.C.—19th century A.D.

Test excavations of this large California Indian midden have shown a long period of occupancy, dating from at least 1500 B.C. to about 500 A.D., and a later occupancy from 500 A.D. to the late-19th century. Continuous habitation of the site is attributed to its proximity to a lagoon which provided abundant natural food. The midden is rich in ancient implements, objects of personal decoration, ceremonial and religious paraphernalia, and burials. *State/public*

ORANGE COUNTY

Modjeska

MODJESKA HOUSE (FOREST OF ARDEN)

Modjeska Canyon Road
1888

Arden was the ranch home of the famed Shakespearean actress Helena Modjeska. The house is a rambling eclectic structure with Palladian and leaded diamond-pane windows on the front. There is wood siding on the 1-story house. According to Madame Modjeska's memoirs the dwelling was designed by Stanford White. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ORANGE COUNTY
San Juan Capistrano
MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
Camino Capistrano and Ortega Hwy.

Father Junipero Serra founded this mission in 1776. It was seventh in a chain covering Alta California that was established to christianize the Indian population. The religious-industrial complex comprised a great stone church (now in ruins), soldiers' barracks, gardens and fountains. These were located within a quadrangle formed by Serra's church on the east, living quarters on the south, workshops and a hospital (in ruins) on the west, and a warehouse on the north. All buildings, except the church, were constructed of adobe between 1777 and 1816. Many of the structures have been restored to their original condition. *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Yorba Linda
NIXON, RICHARD, BIRTHPLACE
18061 Yorba Linda Boulevard
1912

Richard Milhous Nixon, thirty-seventh U.S. President, was born in this house on January 9, 1913. His father, Frank Nixon, built the house himself the preceding year. The 1-story frame cottage is typical of the small California style residence frequently constructed by itinerant carpenters. *Municipal:* NHL

PLACER COUNTY
Dutch Flat
DUTCH FLAT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Main and Stockton streets
19th century

Dutch Flat is an unspoiled classic Gold Rush town founded in 1851. It was the site of rich hydraulic mining from 1854 to 1882 and was the key point on the Dutch Flat-Donner Lake freight wagon route linking the silver mines of Nevada to California. There are 45 frame dwellings in the district. Several notable structures are the Dutch Flat Hotel (1852), the General Store (1854), and the Dutch Flat School House (1898). *Multiple private*

PLACER COUNTY
Roseville vicinity
STRAP RAVINE NISENAN MAIDU INDIAN SITE
Prehistoric—19th century

This complex exhibits evidence of a wide range of aboriginal occupations. There are three midden areas on the site, containing numerous mortar holes and a grooved petroglyph. The protohistoric occupants were the Valley Nisenan Maidu. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PLACER COUNTY
Tahoe City
OUTLET GATES AND GATEKEEPER'S CABIN
U.S. 89 at mouth of the Truckee River
19th—20th centuries

The gates were first built in 1870 to control the outflow of water from Lake Tahoe to the Truckee River and parts of Nevada. Control of these gates resulted in the Tahoe Water War between lakeshore owners and downstream Truckee River water users. The dispute, which lasted two decades, was settled in 1910. The Gatekeeper's Cabin was built to house a records keeper who measured the amount of water which was discharged downstream. *Private*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Palm Springs and Agua Caliente Indian Reservation
ANDREAS CANYON (RINCON VILLAGE)
Pre-Columbian—20th century

This area contains several historic and prehistoric sites, occupied from the beginning of Cahuilla oral history until the early-20th century. It includes a large midden deposit, petroglyphs, and at least one known cemetery area. The historic village of Rincon provides a good record of the contact between the Cahuilla and the white people. *Multiple tribal/private*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Palm Springs vicinity
TAHQUITZ CANYON
Prehistoric—19th century

Tahquitz Canyon was the location of a large prehistoric and historic Indian village. For many years the canyon had religious significance to the Cahuilla Indians who associated it with one of their spiritual beings, Taqwus. The major site is marked by an extensive midden deposit, several rockshelters, scattered surface material, many bedrock mortars, and two cremation cemeteries. Sometime before the end of the 1830's the Indians had constructed an aqueduct to carry water into the fields of the area. The aqueduct represents one of the earliest agricultural engineering works in this part of the country. *Private*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Riverside
HERITAGE HOUSE (BETTNER HOUSE)
8193 Magnolia Avenue
1890's, John H. Walls

This is a white frame, 3-story Queen Anne style mansion with a steep shingled roof. An octagonal tower with a bell-shaped roof and recessed bull's-eye windows sits at one front corner. The house was built by the socially prominent widow of James Bettner, a pioneer citrus grower in this region and one of the founders of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. *Private*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Temecula vicinity
MURRIETA CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA
Pre-Columbian—19th century

This area includes three archeological sites clustered around the junction of the Temecula and Murrieta creeks. The sites are extensive earth middens with large numbers of associated bedrock mortars and grinding slicks. Each midden presumably represents a cluster of prehistoric residences and at least one group of cremations was interred at one of the sites. Current data suggest that the largest concentration of the houses was south of Temecula Creek. There is also evidence of intensive seed processing and cooking on the east side of the village and a good deal of food grinding. Several of the middens contain a rather complete stratigraphic record of Luiseno prehistory from earliest times to the 19th century. *State/private*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Torres-Martinez Indian Reservation
MARTINEZ HISTORIC DISTRICT (MARTINEZ INDIAN AGENCY)
17th—20th centuries

The district contains a palm grove and several buildings including the schoolhouse, the agency building, the agent's quarters, and the modern meeting hall for the Torres-Martinez group. There is also a large archeological site close to the buildings and a large Cahuilla Indian water well still extant. The archeological site was probably occupied sometime after 1600 by a population involved in economic readaptation following the recession of the Blake Sea, which filled most of this valley prior to 1600. *Tribal*

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Valerie vicinity
COACHELLA VALLEY FISH TRAPS
Prehistoric

The fish traps were built by prehistoric men at a time when Lake LeConte occupied the Imperial-Coachella Valley. Consisting of a series of crater-like depressions arranged in rows along the shoreline of the now extinct lake, the traps were constructed by piling up rocks from the talus. They are up to five feet deep and about 12 feet across. Legend describes how the Cahuilla Indians caught fish by means of a net placed in each crater. *Private*

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Locke vicinity
DELTA MEADOWS SITE
Pre-Columbian

This protohistoric village site of the Plains Miwok Indians consists of a rich midden deposit commonly associated with heavily occupied Indian villages in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta region. The visible remains of a dance or ceremonial housepit indicate that it was a village of some importance. There were burials in the midden area as well as village debris. Faunal remains (elk, deer, rodent, bird, and mollusc) have also been discovered in the midden. *Private*

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento
CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL
Between 10th and 16th and L and N streets
1860-1874, Frederic Butler

The design of this monumental domed Renaissance Revival structure was heavily influenced by contemporary additions to the U.S. Capitol. Constructed of brick and articulated by giant Corinthian pilasters, wall elevations consist of 2 stories and an attic on a raised basement faced with granite. The north, south, and west facades are dominated by projecting columnar porticos; that on the- west is pedimented and includes five allegorical figures by Pietro Meyzara. The gilded dome rises 319 feet from ground level to the top of the cupola and covers a rotunda that is 53.5 feet in diameter. A 6-story east wing was added in 1954. *State*

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento
JOE MOUND
Pre-Columbian

One of the few remaining examples of large riverbank sites once common in and around Sacramento, this mound has remained intact. The upper levels have unique historic Indian-European contact materials of the Sutter period (c. 1840). The mid-level of the site contains phases I and II of the Central California Late Horizon (300 A.D. to white contact) while the basal level contains artifact material from the Central California Middle Horizon (1500 B.C. to 300 A.D.). *County*

SACRAMENTO COUNTY
Sacramento
STANFORD-LATHROP HOUSE
800 N Street
1857, Seth Babson

This 4-story, elaborate Second Empire style residence was the home of Leland Stanford from 1861 to 1874. Notable features of the exterior are the classically detailed chimneys, and the heavy ornamental molds above the windows. The cornice contains both brackets and modillions, and the voids between the brackets contain ornately carved panels. In 1861 the house was altered by the addition of the basement, fourth floor, and mansard roof. Stanford occupied this residence while governor of California (1861—1863). *Private:* HABS

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
Cucamonga
RAINS, JOHN, HOUSE (RANCHO CUCAMONGA)
7869 Vineyard Avenue
1860—1861

The Rains House sits on the site of a prehistoric Indian settlement, an area known to Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans since Anza camped there in 1774. The Rains House is believed to be the oldest fired-brick residence in the county. The house was planned for comfort and includes an early cooling device consisting of a system of ducts under the floor through which cool creek water flowed. The house has large east and west wings with a spacious patio in the center. The thatched roof was covered with tallow. *County*

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
Yermo vicinity
CALICO MOUNTAINS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Pre-Columbian

This site is located on a moderately eroded Pleistocene alluvial fan. Present evidence from recent excavations indicates that the Calico site is the oldest known archeological site yet excavated in the Western Hemisphere. Digs have yielded more than 600 specimens regarded by many experts as man-made tools, workshop flakes, and remnants of a hearth. *Federal*

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (also in Imperial County)
FAGES-DE ANZA TRAIL—SOUTHERN EMIGRANT ROAD (ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK)
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Pre-Columbian—19th century

Originally nomadic Indian family groups representative of two broad spheres of ancestry, the Shoshonean and the Yuman, occupied the land. These people carried on their stone age culture from prehistoric times well into the 19th century. In 1772, Pedro Fages became the first white man to cross Coyote Canyon, Orriflame Canyon and the Cuyamaca Mountains. His trail is one of three major trails identified with the Anza-Borrego basin. In 1774—1775, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through the area on the route later known as the de Anza Trail with Spanish colonists to what would later become the city of San Francisco. In 1846, Kit Carson led a group of men along a third trail which became known as the Southern Emigrant Road. The first transcontinental mail service in 1857 used a portion of this route which became known as the Camino de San Diego. In 1858, the Butterfield Overland Mail Route used the Emigrant Road. During the Civil War, the road was used for the transport of supplies and men to the east. *Multiple public/private*

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
Coronado
HOTEL DEL CORONADO
1500 Orange Avenue
1887—1888

The Hotel Del Coronado is one of the few remaining extravagantly conceived seaside resort hotels in the U.S. The building is a variable-story structure with pitched shingle roofs pierced by numerous turrets and cupolas. Built surrounding a courtyard, the walls and balconies afford garden views from every floor. The Crown Room, the Coronet Room, and the main lobby area exist as originally designed with spacious interiors and deep toned woodworkings. Fireplaces were removed and bathrooms installed when the rooms were enlarged and updated in this century. *Private:* HABS

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
FORD BUILDING
Balboa Park, Palisades Area
1935, Walter Dorwin Teague

This building was erected for the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition. The main exposition area is shaped somewhat like a torus and the entrance pavilion is shaped like an erect cylinder.

The central court has a fountain in the shape of a Ford V-8 insignia. The upper, inner wall of the exhibit space has a continuous mural depicting the history of transportation. The cylindrical entrance rotunda rises 90 feet, is more than double the height of the toroidal exhibit area and is further emphasized by vertical ribs spaced about 14 feet apart. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
OLD TOWN SAN DIEGO HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

After the early 1820's Pueblo de San Diego was a residential area for retired military personnel who had served at the nearby presidio. San Diego Plaza was typical of a Mexican frontier town. It consisted of a public square surrounded by single-story adobe houses with flat roofs of mud, tile, or thatch. American forces occupied the town in 1846, and several frame buildings, at least one of brick, and several hotels were constructed during the next two decades. Some of the historic houses in the Old Town include the Casa de Juan Bandini (c. 1829), Casa de Jose Antonio Estudillo (c. 1830), Casa de Juana Machado de Silvas (c. 1843), the Machado-Stewart Adobe (c. 1830), the Pedrorena Adobe (c. 1843), and the San Diego Union Office (c. 1850's). *State*

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
San Diego
SANTA FE DEPOT (UNION STATION)
1050 Kettner
1915, Bakewell and Brown

The Santa Fe Depot was built in the Spanish Colonial Revival style in conjunction with the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in Balboa Park. A waiting room and an arcaded cloister were combined in the design of the masonry structure. The great entrance arch is flanked by towers with tiled domes capped by tiled lanterns; the blue and yellow tiles laid in zigzag patterns are especially noteworthy. *Private:* HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
EUREKA
San Francisco Maritime State
Historic Park, 2905 Hyde Street
1890

This is a large ferry boat originally employed in passenger and freight service between San Francisco, Oakland, and Sausalito. She is 277 feet long with a beam of 42 feet. Her single cylinder vertical beam steam engine developed 1500 hp and a maximum speed of 18 knots. The *Eureka* is considered the finest extant example of the early ferry fleet of San Francisco Bay. *Municipal*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
FORT MASON HISTORIC DISTRICT
That portion of Fort Mason N and E
of Franklin Street and McArthur
Avenue
18th—19th centuries

Because of its strategic location on San Francisco Bay, this site was fortified by the Spanish in 1797. The fortification was neglected shortly thereafter and reverted to sand dunes until 1850, when an executive order reserved the point for public use. Settlers, unaware that the property belonged to the government, began to buy the land and erect houses on it. With the outbreak of the Civil War and the threat of Confederate privateers in the Pacific, the army occupied and fortified the point in 1863, coverting the private residences into quarters. Four of these houses comprise the historic district— McDowell Hall (Quarters One, 1855), Quarters Two (1863—1864), Quarters Three (1855), and Quarters Four (1855). *Federal*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
GOLDEN GATE PARK CONSERVATORY
Mount Lick, N of John F. Kennedy
Drive at the E end of Golden Gate
Park
1878—1879

Thirty-three tons of glass were employed in the construction of the Golden Gate Conservatory. Built by greenhouse manufacturers Lord and Burham in New York, the prefabricated elements were then shipped in crates to California. The main part of the building is an elongated octagon topped by a Victorian Gothic dome. This is flanked on two sides by L-shaped wings. The superstructure is a modification of a medieval wood arch construction with iron bands and tie rods to interlock and extend arches over large spaces. Overlapping glass plates form the continuous curving surface of the exterior walls. Ornament is prolific and includes classical anthemia and quasi-Gothic finials. *Municipal/county*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
HALLIDIE BUILDING
130 Sutter Street
1918, Willis Polk

The Hallidie Building was named in honor of Andrew S. Hallidie, an early regent of the University of California and inventor of the cable car in 1872—1873. The 8-story structure has a steel frame, and masonry side walls. A honeycomb of glass panels forms the exterior front facade, an early use of glass curtain wall construction. Floors are cantilevered, so no columns are visible except through the glass. Another of Polk's architectural innovations was the imaginative use of Victorian Gothic ironwork for cornices and stair balconies which mask fire escapes, thereby enlivening an otherwise stark facade. *Private:* HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
HOUSE AT 216-220 ELM STREET
216-220 Elm Street
1888

This is a Stick Style frame dwelling containing three town houses. It features extremely angular and delicately bracketed square bay windows. The facade is distinguished by the alternate massing of the upper story bays and the entrances at the ground level. The entrances are flanked by simple unadorned flat pilasters and crowned by projecting pediments serving as canopies. The canopies are small gables supported by curved brackets with vertical board-and-batten work in the tympanum. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
HOUSE AT 736-738 FRANKLIN STREET
736-738 Franklin Street
1876

This 2-story frame Italianate design house has a facade which is set slightly to the right of center. It has horizontal rusticated siding. A simple projecting wooden cornice sets off the roofline. Two narrow flights of steps lead to separate entrance doors for two-family occupancy. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
HOUSE AT 848 OCTAVIA STREET
848 Octavia Street
1901

This is a single-family 2-story frame house designed with early, simple Italianate features. It is rectangular with four uniform evenly-spaced windows on the second floor and three windows and a door, all evenly spaced, on the first floor. The facade is rusticated board with a recessed main entrance. A simple door is lighted by a large rectangular window with glazed transom. A substantial wooden cornice projects over the facade and is supported by five carved brackets. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 1624 POST STREET

1624 Post Street
1876

This is a narrow 2-story fram single-family house. The 2-story bay window, doorway and single upper window are narrow and rectangular. The exterior painting emphasizes the extreme angularity and straightness of the architectural elements and ornamental detailing and represents a return to an earlier San Francisco polychrome design. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 1356-1362 SCOTT STREET

1356-1362 Scott Street
1882

This structure consists of a pair of similar Italianate 2-story buildings connected by a wall at the rear of an alley-like separation. Each has a 2-story projecting bay window which rises from the ground to the bracketed cornice. The entrances, with tall narrow double doors, are at the right of the facades. Pilasters flank the entrances with larger decorative pilasters on the corners of the buildings. Cornices, supported by fluted brackets, surmount the doorways. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 743 TURK STREET

743 Turk Street
1885

This is a 2-story, horizontal, narrow frame dwelling in simple Stick style with some Italianate detailing. The entrance to the house is framed by a heavy overhanging flat pediment supported by scrolled brackets. The paneled door is surmounted by a large rectangular glass transom. The facade is rusticated wood siding and the roof line features a projecting wooden cornice supported by scrolled brackets. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 751 TURK STREET

751 Turk Street
1875

This is a 2-story Stick style frame house with horizontal rustic siding and Eastlake style ornamentation. The semidetached house has a 2-story square-style bay which rises from the main floor level and is surmounted by a pediment with foliated wood. The bay is composed of tall and narrow double windows which dominate the left half of the facade. The verticality of the bay is further accentuated by the use of flat strips, rising to small short brackets supporting the roof cornice. *Private*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 770 TURK STREET

770 Turk Street
1868

This is a 2-story frame Italiante dwelling with Doric columns. A 2-story angle bay window accentuates the right side of the facade and is balanced by a tall porch and columns flanking the entrance on the left side. The fenestration provides the most distinctive feature of the house with medium width round-arched windows, without pairing, standing on each face of the bay at each floor level. Windows are double-hung and surrounded by striated moldings reminiscent of the Gothic doorways of French cathedrals. A deep porch and entranceway are set off by Doric columns, the inner pair engaged and topped by an architrave with triglyphs. *Municipal*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

HOUSE AT 773 TURK STREET

773 Turk Street
1876

This 2-story frame dwelling in Stick/Eastlake style features heavy and prominent ornamentation and extreme vertical emphasis. A square bay, composed of paired windows at each story, dominates the front and is further embellished by scrolled brackets. The roofline, consisting of a cornice with underlying dentils supporting scrolled brackets, modillions, and a smaller cornice, is broken by an unusual projecting hooded gable topped by a spire. *Municipal*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

JACKSON SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries

The Jackson Square Historic District contains the sole surviving buildings from the Gold Rush period in San Francisco. Originally located on the waterfront, the area contained offices and stores and was the commercial and financial heart of the boom town. Land uses varied greatly—from buildings housing facilities for the production and sale of liquor, cigars, glassware, and books—to the offices of the nascent newspaper publishing business, foreign consulates, and large banking institutions. Of the nearly 100 buildings within the area, about one-fourth predate 1890; more than half were constructed between 1890 and 1912 and are mainly masonry buildings embellished with Italianate or classical details. Windows are carefully proportioned, brickwork is corbeled, and walls have decorative copings. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

MCELROY OCTAGON HOUSE

2645 Gough Street
1861

Built by William McElroy, a miller, this octagonal house has Italian villa details. At each corner of the 2-story building are oblong wood quoins simulating stone. A small wooden octagonal cupola surmounts the sloping shingled roof. The entrance is deeply recessed and contains a double door and the sheltering porch is classical with two piers and pilasters supporting a sloped roof. *Private:* HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

MISSION DOLORES

320 Dolores Street
1782—1791

Constructed by mission Indians under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers, Mission Dolores has four-foot-thick walls of sun-dried adobe brick, redwood roof beams, and a slightly sloping tile roof. The floors are a mixture of clay, burned tile, brick and wood. Four columns on the facade support a balcony above a simple Roman arch entrance. No nails were used in construction of the building which is secured by means of wooden pegs and rawhide. *Private:* HABS

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY

San Francisco

U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE

NE corner of 17th and Mission streets
1893—1905, James Knox Taylor

This 3-story structure of brick faced with granite was built in the style of an Italian Renaissance palazzo—a regular quadrangle with an inner courtyard. Fenestration of the upper two stories differs; the second floor has square windows, while the third contains rectangular windows separated by flat pilasters and surmounted by pediments. Entrances on the principal facade are set within arched spaces and are flanked on either side by double engaged and fluted columns. Over each doorway is a denticulated pediment. There are two cornices—a simple bracketed one at the second floor level and a strongly denticulated one around the top floor. A parapet, surmounted by a classical balustrade, crowns the building. *Federal*

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY
San Francisco
WAPAMA
San Francisco Maritime State
Historic Park, 2905 Hyde Street
1915

This boat was originally used to haul lumber and often carried one million board feet in a single voyage. She is a wooden, steam-propelled schooner 205 feet long with a 40-foot beam. Her triple expansion engine was capable of producing 850 hp, pushing the *Wapama* to her maximum of eight knots. She has a plumb bow and a rounded stern with a high forecastle. *Municipal*

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
Lockeford
LOCKE HOUSE AND BARN
19960 W. Elliott Road
1852 (barn), 1858 (house), 1887 (water tower)

Dean Jewett Locke came to California from Harvard Medical College in 1849. Although doctor, he and his brother Elmer began selling vegetables to Mother Lode miners. During the Civil War, Locke's barn was used as a meeting place for local guardsmen though Dr. Locke himself was not listed on the roster. Following the war, Locke's farm was chosen as the site of a town and a settlement began. It was envisioned that Lockeford would be at the navigable head of the Mokelumne River, but by 1865 railroads were beginning to supplant water travel to the mines. *Private*

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
San Miguel
CALEDONIA ADOBE
0.5 mile S of 10th Street
1850's

Caledonia Adobe was built as a private residence and has since served as a stage stop and hotel. The 2-story adobe measures about 30 feet by 40 feet and has a single-story annex on the north. *County:* HABS

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
San Miguel
MISSION SAN MIGUEL
U.S. 101
1816—1818

In 1797 Friar Fermin Francisco de Lasuen founded the Mission San Miguel. All the original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1806, and the present church, larger than its two predecessors, was erected as a result. Its arcade is unique among the California missions as it contains an assortment of arches of unequal shapes and sizes. The adobe walls are 1-story high; the roof is tile. Inside the church are original murals painted by Esteban Munras of Monterey with the help of mission Indians. They have never been retouched, the only ones in the Alta California mission chain to remain undisturbed. Secularized in 1834, the church was reactivated in 1878 and remains in use. *Private:* HABS

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
San Simeon
HEARST SAN SIMEON STATE HISTORICAL MONUMENT
About 3 miles NE of San Simeon
1919–1951, Julia Morgan (principal architect)

For over three decades, publishing magnate William Randolph Hearst (1863—1951) pursued his magnificient project—the recreation of a Hispano-Moorish palace in a setting of 123 acres of gardens, terraces, pools, and guest houses. The principal buildings are constructed of poured reinforced concrete. The complex was designed as a setting for an extensive collection of art, and many of the ceilings and other architectural ornaments were imported from European palaces. The main house, with over 100 rooms, has twin towers 137 feet in height, and is loosely patterned after Hispanic cathedrals of the Baroque period. Presented to the state in 1958, the estate is open daily to the public. *State*

SAN MATEO COUNTY
Half Moon Bay vicinity
JOHNSTON, JAMES, HOUSE
Higgins-Purisima Road
19th century

This is a 2-story salt-box structure, a style rare in this state, with a symmetrical facade and a lean-to section to the rear. The simple detailing is classical with a suggestion of Greek Revival in the cornice returns and fascia board. James Johnston, who came to California from Ohio, built this house and operated a dairy farm. *County*

SAN MATEO COUNTY
Redwood City
LATHROP HOUSE
627 Hamilton Street
1863

The 1 1/2-story frame Lathrop House is a simple shingled core with elaborate Gothic detailing. Its many-gabled roof with saw-tooth bracketing pierced by quatrefoil designs and ornamental pendants is unusual in the county. In 1905 the house was moved to this site and it has been restored to its original condition. *County*

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
Santa Barbara vicinity
PAINTED CAVE
Prehistoric

The Painted Cave site is considered one of the finest aboriginal rock art panels in western America. About 10 feet high and six feet wide at the entrance, the cave widens inside and extends back about 20 feet. On the right wall of the cave is an elaborate 10-foot-long painting in red, black and white. Wind scouring has obliterated some of the painting, but much of it remains well preserved. *Private*

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Cupertino
LE PETIT TRIANON
De Anza College campus
1892

The 16th- and 17-century French influence on this edifice makes it an unusual architectural type in the state. Fashioned after the Petit Trianon at Versailles, the 1-story flat-roofed structure is redwood, stuccoed over. Monumental Ionic columns and pilasters on the colonnaded facade are wood. Erected by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife, the estate became one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California. *Public/private*

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Gilroy Hot Springs vicinity
COYOTE CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Prehistoric

Coyote Creek Archeological District consists of three distinctly different types of archeological midden sites. The first contains a rock shelter formed by several large granite boulders which form a room about 15 feet by 30 feet, and a small midden. The other two sites are midden deposits. On the north edge of one midden is a surface depression made by an aboriginal structure. A slight depression near the center of the site may also have been a structure or house. *State*

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Morgan Hill vicinity
POVERTY FLAT SITE
Prehistoric

This midden site measures 300 feet by 100 feet and varies in depth from two to five feet. It is made up of a large accumulation of dark gray, ashy debris containing a large quantity of fire-fractured rock and chips and flakes of obsidian containing cherts. The site is located near good water and abundant food resources at the canyon bottom, indicating it was at least a semipermanent village. *State*

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
Palo Alto
SQUIRE, JOHN ADAMS, HOUSE
900 University Avenue
1904—1905, T. Patterson Ross

Greek Revival in style, the Squire House is a 2 1/2-story house dominated by a tetrastyle portico. The Ionic columns and pilasters of the portico support an entablature and pediment with large dentil moldings and an oval window. The door and a Palladian window are the only two openings in the wall framed by the pilasters of the portico. The dentils are continued around the house just below the roofline. There are four dormer windows and a skylight in the hipped roof. *Private*

SANTA CLARA COUNTY
San Jose
CIVIC ART GALLERY (OLD POST OFFICE)
110 Market Street
1892—1895, Willoughby J. Edbrooke

This is a 3-story Romanesque sandstone structure featuring rounded arches and a clock tower. The tower was rebuilt in 1908—1909 with James Knox Taylor as architect. At that time, a three-faced clock designed and built by Nels Johnson was installed. The clock was powered by gravity and is one of only five Johnson clocks known to still exist. The building has a 1935 addition by architect Ralph Wycoff. *Municipal*

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Capitola
HIHN BUILDING (SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE)
201 Monterey Avenue
c. 1883

Constructed of local redwood, the Hihn Building is an example of the structures found in early California Portuguese fishing villages. It is 2 stories with a steeply pitched gabled roof. Flush dropsiding covers the exterior and the gables are covered with scalloped shingles. Frederick Hihn established Capitola as California's first seaside resort town in the late-19th century. The superintendent's public office was downstairs and his private office and residence were upstairs until the late-1920's. *Private*

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Felton
FELTON COVERED BRIDGE
Covered Bridge Road
1892

One of only 11 covered bridges remaining in the state, this is a mixture of the Pratt-Warren truss design with diagonals of iron and compression members of vertical timbers. It is about 140 feet long and 35 feet high, making it one of the tallest covered spans in the country. It is also one of the last bridges built using redwood as a construction material. For 46 years it served as the only link with the San Lorenzo Valley, but was discontinued in 1938 when an adjacent iron bridge was opened. *State*

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY
Santa Cruz
MCHUGH AND BIANCHI BUILDING (HOTALING'S BLOCK)
Pacific Avenue and Mission Street
1886

Hotaling's Block is a 2-story frame commercial building. The building has elements of both Italianate and Renaissance Revival design. The brackets at the cornice alternate one large with two small above the paneled frieze. There is quoining at the second-story level. Both bay windows and flush windows with pediments appear on the building. *Private*

SHASTA COUNTY
Cottonwood vicinity
READING ADOBE SITE
Adobe Lane, 5 miles E of the center of Cottonwood
19th century

Pierson Barton Reading received a land grant from the Mexican government in 1844 which he called Rancho Buenaventura. Three years later he constructed the adobe house which has since fallen into ruin. For one year (1850—1851) the adobe was the seat of government for Shasta County. Reading—prospector, farmer, soldier, and one-time candidate for governor of California—lived on the site until his death in 1868. *County*

SHASTA COUNTY
French Gulch
FRENCH GULCH HISTORIC DISTRICT
Along both sides of French Gulch Road
19th century

French Gulch was founded in 1852 in an area previously prospected for gold. Placer mines dotted the surrounding countryside and scars of the mining operations are visible. Important buildings still standing along Main Street are Franck's Store (1867), the Gartland Cabin (c. 1856—the oldest building in French Gulch), the Odd Fellow's Hall (1860's), Feeny Hotel (1887) and St. Anne's Catholic Church (c. 1900). *Private*

SHASTA COUNTY
Millville vicinity
COW CREEK PETROGLYPHS
Prehistoric

These petroglyphs, located on a slightly concave 25- to 30-foot-high rock cliff, cover an area almost 100 feet in length and nearly seven to eight feet in height. The markings are mainly lines, pits, circles, geometric zigzags, and chevron shapes. A layer of dark grayish midden extends 10 to 15 feet in front of the cliff area. According to A. L. Kroeber in his *Handbook of California Indians*, this site would have been in the territory occupied by the Yana Indians; however, there is evidence to indicate that the Yana knew of the petroglyphs, but did not make them. Further analysis of the petroglyphs and midden should yield data valuable in determining who carved the designs. *Private*

SHASTA COUNTY
Millville vicinity
DERSCH-TAYLOR PETROGLYPHS
Prehistoric

This petroglyph site is probably unique in northern California's central valley for its depiction of recognizable animals, birds, and men. The carvings range in size from eight inches in height for a small rabbit-deer figure to three feet for some wandering line designs. The markings cover the entire face of the cliff which measures 13 to 25 feet in height and about 100 feet long. Carvings are also found on very large boulders nearby. *Private*

SHASTA COUNTY
Redding vicinity
BENTON TRACT SITE
Pre-Columbian

This site contains an Indian mound nearly 1/4 mile long and 100 yards wide. The top of the midden is 30 to 40 feet above high water. Occupation dates based on artifact forms, such as square-cut olivella shell beads, indicate a period of several hundred years. The shells of a freshwater gastropod, with a limited geographical distribution and extinct since c. 1890, have encouraged further study of the midden. House pits are still visible and a full range of historical materials prove that the village was occupied into the period of white contact. *Private*

SHASTA COUNTY
Shasta
SHASTA STATE HISTORIC PARK
U.S. 299
19th century

Founded in 1849, Shasta was the metropolis of northern California during the 1850's and served as a county seat from 1851 to 1888. The remaining brick buildings and stabilized ruins are evidence of the once-active city supported by mining and freighting business during California's gold rush years. Brick, heavy iron plate, and sheet iron were used to build the fireproof business buildings which freely incorporate classical elements. Principal structures in the town are the restored brick courthouse and Litsch Store, the Masonic Hall, and Whaley's Brewery. *State*

SIERRA COUNTY
Loyalton vicinity
KYBURZ FLAT SITE
Pre-Columbian

The Kyburz Flat Site contains a midden deposit, granite boulders with mortar pits for grinding acorns or pine nuts, and one of the most significant cupule rock petroglyphs in the area. Typical of midden sites associated with the Martis Complex, the Kyburz Flat has not been tested, but surface artifacts are old and indicate considerable length of occupation from at least 3000 B.C. until well into the Christian era. Artifacts include heavy basalt bifaces and projectile points, milling tools, and rarer objects such as polished stone pendants or boatstones. *Federal*

SIERRA COUNTY
Verdi vicinity
STAMPEDE SITE
Prehistoric

This midden measures roughly 100 feet wide by 400 feet long and extends to a depth of two feet. Intensive testing by the Central California Archeological Foundation in 1967 revealed that it is a Martis Complex site which was seasonably occupied by hunting and gathering people. Rock features recovered suggest that the grinding of pine nuts was a major economic pursuit. Obsidian hydration dating indicates that some levels of the site are 5000 to 7000 years old, although many of the obsidian artifacts are more recent. *Federal*

SISKIYOU COUNTY
Yreka
WEST MINER STREET THIRD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
102-402 W. Miner Street and 122-419 Third Street
19th century

This town grew rapidly in 1851 when gold was discovered on its west side. Row buildings with common bearing walls, Italianate styling, and false fronts squared off at the roofline typify the structures. Architectural characteristics of Third Street include Victorian styling with varying amounts of gingerbread ornamentation and several good examples of rural Gothic cottages. *Multiple public/private*

SOLANO COUNTY
Benicia
OLD MASONIC HALL
106 W. J Street
1850

Many of California's prominent pioneers received their Masonic Degree in this 2-story frame building, one of the earliest Masonic halls in the state. In 1888 the Masons had outgrown the hall and it was sold for community purposes. Repurchased in 1950, the building was refurbished and is now one of the three places in California where any Masonic lodge may hold meetings to confer degrees. *Private*

SOLANO COUNTY
Collinsville vicinity
HASTINGS ADOBE
0.3 mile N of Collinsville on Calif. 68, then E 1.25 miles on CR 493
1846

Lansford W. Hastings was named the Mormon agent to select a strategic site for a territory of California. He chose this site and built his adobe house, called Montezuma City, hoping to obtain a large land grant from the Mexican government. On July 7, 1846, however, the American flag was raised in California and the Mormons lost interest in the Montezuma site. Although an exterior framework was later built over the adobe and a porch area was added, the structure retains much of its original fabric. *Private*

SOLANO COUNTY
Vacaville vicinity
PENA ADOBE
2 miles SW of Vacaville on I-80
c. 1840's

The Pena Adobe was built of sun-dried adobe taken from nearby Lake Laguna. The exterior walls are 22 1/2 inches thick and rest on a cobblestone foundation. An outside stairway leads from the ground floor of the 1 1/2-story structure to the *topanco* (attic), used for storage. In 1965—1966 the original roof thatch was replaced by hand-split shakes and an 1870—1880 frame addition was moved from its original position adjacent to the adobe to a location nearby. Both have been restored, and the house is furnished with period pieces. *Municipal*

SOLANO COUNTY
Vallejo
VALLEJO OLD CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT (FRISBEE GRANT)
19th century

This was the location of many of the town's first Victorian homes. Because it is on a steep hill, the area was never developed commercially. Victorian, Mission or Spanish revival, and California Bungalow styles dot the area which encompasses the 1850's until the present. It is representative of western communities developed during the 19th century. *Multiple private*

SONOMA COUNTY
Bodega Bay vicinity
RANCH SITE, THE
Pre-Columbian

The Ranch Site is the only remaining one of four Indian occupation areas on Bodega Head. It appears to be typical of the larger shell middens along this portion of the Sonoma coast. Probably seasonally occupied, the site has been placed within the Middle Period (2000 B.C. to 500 A.D.) of the central California temporal sequence. No historic or protohistoric artifacts were found. *County*

SONOMA COUNTY
Jenner vicinity
DUNCANS LANDING SITE
Pre-Columbian—20th century

Duncans Landing Site is one of the largest shell midden deposits along this portion of the Sonoma coast. The midden and associated rock shelter may be attributed to the protohistoric Pomo inhabitants of the area. An approximate date for the deposit is 1200 to 1750. On the rocks below the aboriginal site is a series of iron hooks and pins, the remains of a large shiploading dock. Duncans Point was once a major shipping point for coastal lumber. *State*

SONOMA COUNTY
Sonoma
VALLEJO ESTATE
Corner of Spain and W. 3rd streets
19th century

Francisca Benicia Carrillo de Vallejo and his wife began acquisition of this site during the American military occupation of California (1846—1850). The main house, a Gothic style cottage, was constructed (c. 1852—1853) at the time that Vallejo was serving as mayor of Sonoma, the town he had founded in 1835 as director of colonization for Alta California under the Mexican regime. It is one of two remaining residences of an original group of three built in northern California in the early 1850's. East of the dwelling is a half-timbered 2-story storehouse. Other original outbuildings include a kitchen, a small cabin, and an enclosed summerhouse. The estate remained in the Vallejo family until its transfer to the state in 1933. *State/private*

STANISLAUS COUNTY
La Grange vicinity
GOLD DREDGE
S of La Grange
1937

Mining at La Grange began as a hand operation in the 19th century and became more mechanized until hydraulic equipment was introduced in the early-1900's. The La Grange Gold Dredge is a significant and unusual remnant of the California gold industry. It stands as high as a 2-story house and is an intricate combination of metal superstructure, conveyor belts, and cables anchored by a 72-ton stud. Using a 92-ton bucket chain and 12-cubic-foot buckets, the dredge dug to a depth of 75 feet in a semicircle around the stud. Inside the dredge was a gold refinery. Gold-laden rocks and soil were washed down in a revolving drum separating the large materials from the fine ones. The latter were sifted over a drain board, and the gold was finally extracted by the addition of mercury. The dredge no longer operates. *Private*

TRINITY COUNTY
Weaverville
WEAVERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Both sides of Main Street
19th century

Weaverville is one of the best preserved gold rush towns in the Shasta-Trinity counties area. In the mid-19th century it was the supplier of staple foods, tools, equipment, and clothing for miners and prospectors in a large portion of northern California. Saloons and a courthouse made Weaverville the entertainment and political center of Trinity County. Structures within the district include frame 2-story residences, churches, brick commercial buildings, lodge halls, and a frame and brick Chinese Joss House. Often there was separate ownership of upper and lower floors of the same building, and the second floor was reached by a circular iron stairway from the sidewalk. Worthy of mention are the brewery (1855), now the chamber of commerce information center; Larkin's Store, Moon Lee's Store, and the Old Fire House, all with tamped earth walls; the New York Hotel (1859); Trinity County Courthouse (1856); the Congregational Church (1891); and the Chinese temple (1874). *Multiple public/private*

TULARE COUNTY
Allensworth
ALLENSWORTH HISTORIC DISTRICT
20th century

Allensworth, a small rural community, is California's only town which was founded, financed, and governed by black Americans. It was colonized in 1908 by Colonel Allensworth and the California Colony and Home Promotion Association, who hoped to establish a community where Negroes might live and develop themselves free from the direct influences of slave-oriented attitudes. Originally the town had eight commercial and public buildings and 31 residential dwellings. The Allensworth School (1912) was involved in numerous political decisions concerning segregated school systems. Although the school is in excellent condition, many of the other buildings are in a stage of deterioration. *Multiple public/private*

VENTURA COUNTY
Oxnard
OXNARD PUBLIC LIBRARY (OXNARD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
424 S. C Street
1906, Franklin P. Burnham

The Oxnard Carnegie Library was the city's first public library and city hall. Stylistically the library is a revival of the neo-classical and classical styles. It is set on a podium with projecting porticos on three sides. Fluted Doric columns support full entablatures and pilasters separate the bays. *Municipal*

VENTURA COUNTY
Ventura
VENTURA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
501 Poli Street
1912, Albert C. Martin

The original portion of the courthouse consists of two L-shaped sections with a square central section. The plan is simple and unified, the strong vertical lines of the massive central section, topped by its copper-sheathed hipped roof, are balanced by the horizontal line of the second story roof cornice. Front walls are faced with terra cotta, and the main entrance is flanked by attached fluted columns surmounted by a richly ornamented pediment. The central section is designed in three levels, each of which employs different ornament. Adorning the windows on the first floor are a series of unusual Friars Head keystones. *Municipal*

YOLO COUNTY
Brooks vicinity
CANON SCHOOL
0.5 mile N of Brooks
1884

The Canon School is reminiscent of the days when a one-room schoolhouse was an important part of the surrounding rural community. Of frame construction, the building has a pitched roof and a porch on the south. A wooden belfry was added in 1902. The school's creation and improvements over the years reflect the collective efforts of the local population. *Private*

YOLO COUNTY
Rumsey
RUMSEY TOWN HALL
Calif. 16 at Manzanita Street
1906

Located in the agriculturally rich Capay Valley, Rumsey at one time supported a community much larger than at present. In the early 1900's, the Rumsey Improvement Club decided that the town needed a building where the local citizens could join together to conduct meetings and social events. Funds were raised from ice cream socials and dinners and local volunteers helped with construction of the frame building. The building has been used for a variety of events including vaudeville acts, meetings, and socials. The interior features a stage and is virtually unchanged from the time of its construction. *Private*

YOLO COUNTY
Woodland
WOODLAND OPERA HOUSE
320 2nd Street
1895—1896

The Woodland Opera House is one of few extant 19th-century buildings in California designed as a theater and still serving its original purpose. It is a spacious 2-story red brick building. The main facade is divided equally into seven sections by quasi-buttresses. Running the length of the facade are three parallel corbeled bans and a string course. A 25-foot-deep stage occupies one end of the interior and is separated from the auditorium by a proscenium arch with a 25-foot-square opening. The auditorium combines the traditional 19th-century parterre and horseshoe balconies with the uninterrupted semicircular seating arrangements and large orchestra characteristic of Italian Renaissance theaters. *Private*

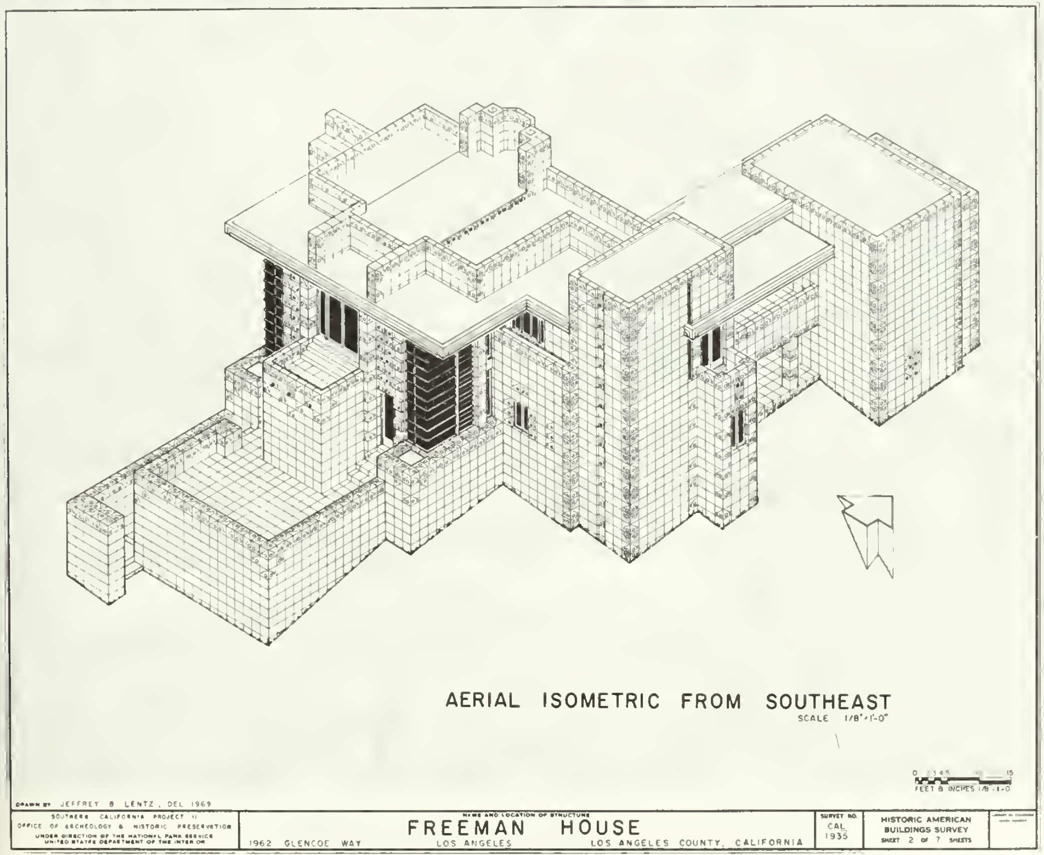
YOLO COUNTY
Woodland vicinity

NELSON RANCH
Calif. 18C between Calif. 113 and 102
1872

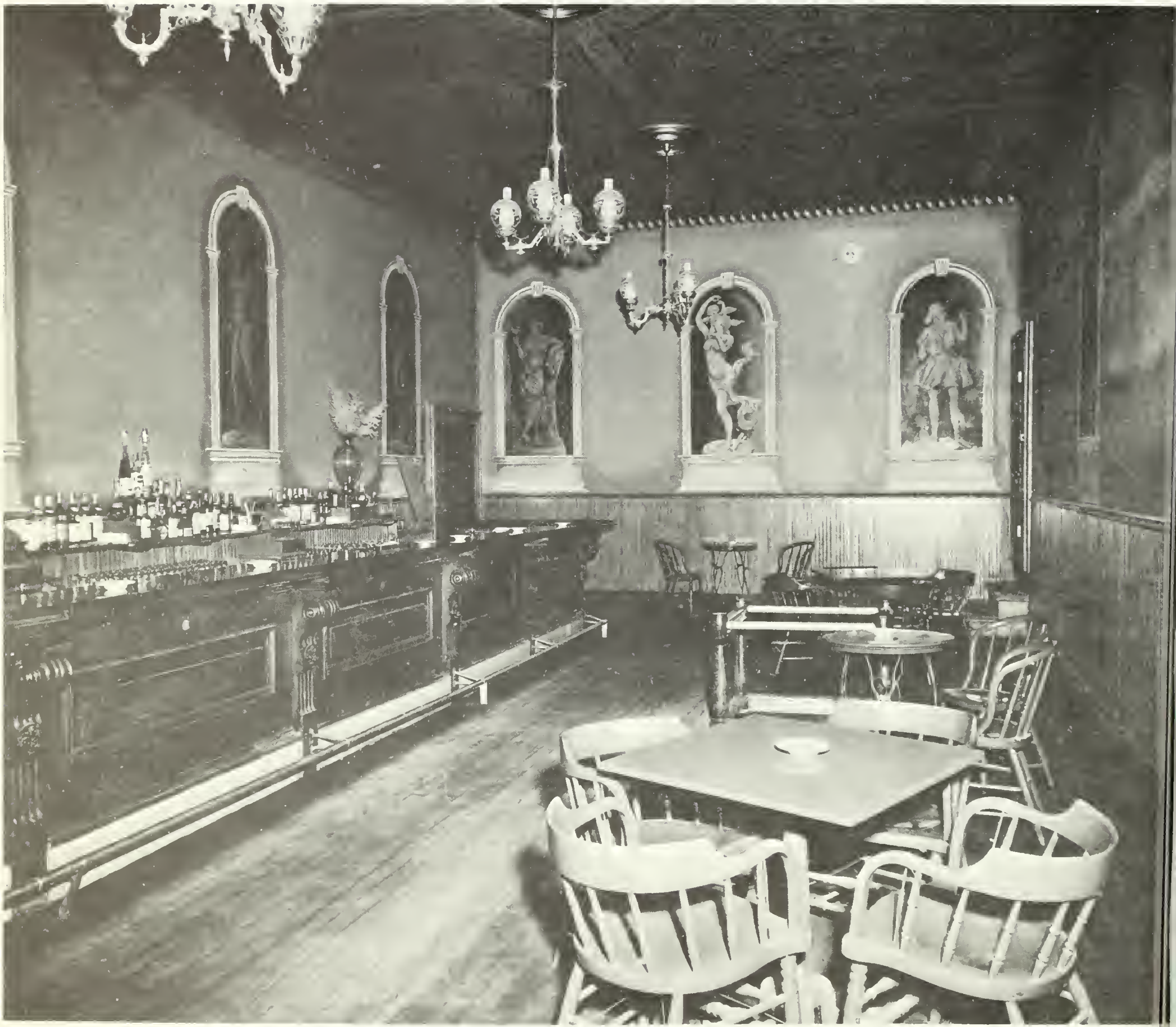
Pioneer agriculturalist Camillus Nelson built this 2-story red brick residence and established headquarters for his extensive cattle and grain-raising operations here in 1872. The farmhouse is designed in the Italianate style with bracketed strip cornices above all the windows, a gabled roof, and a round arched entrance. *State*

Bernardo Fernandez House,
Pinole, California (Contra Costa County).
Privette Photography

Old Fresno Water Tower, Fresno, California
(Fresno County). *Galen Larson*

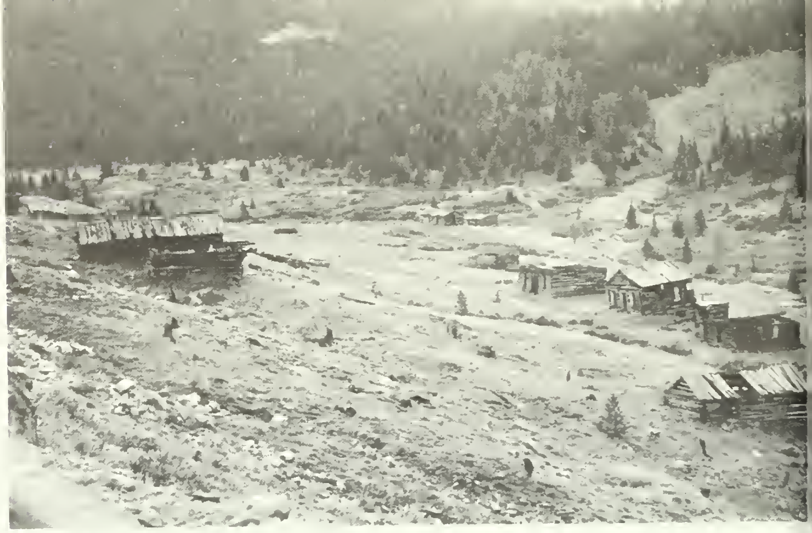

AERIAL ISOMETRIC FROM SOUTHEAST
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"
FEET & INCHES 1/8"=1'-0"
DRAWN BY JEFFREY B. LENTZ, DEL 1969
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PROJECT II
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
FREEMAN HOUSE
1962 GLENCOE WAY
LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SURVEY NO.
CAL
1935
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 7 SHEETS

Samuel Freeman House, Los Angeles,
California (Los Angeles County).
HABS drawing by Jeffery B. Lentz

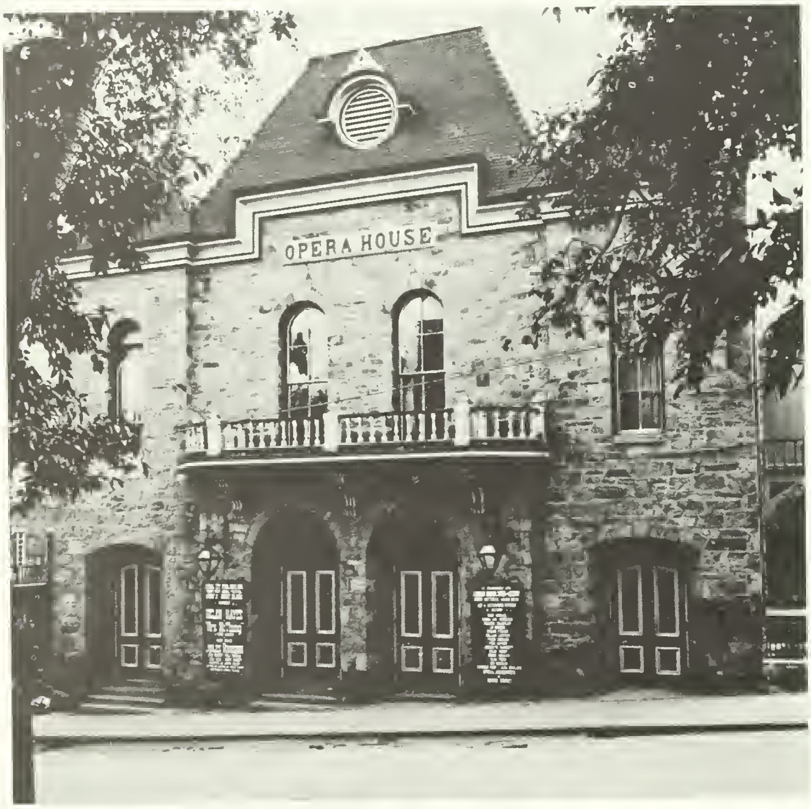


Teller House, Central City, Colorado (Gilpin County).
HABS. *Central City Opera House Association*

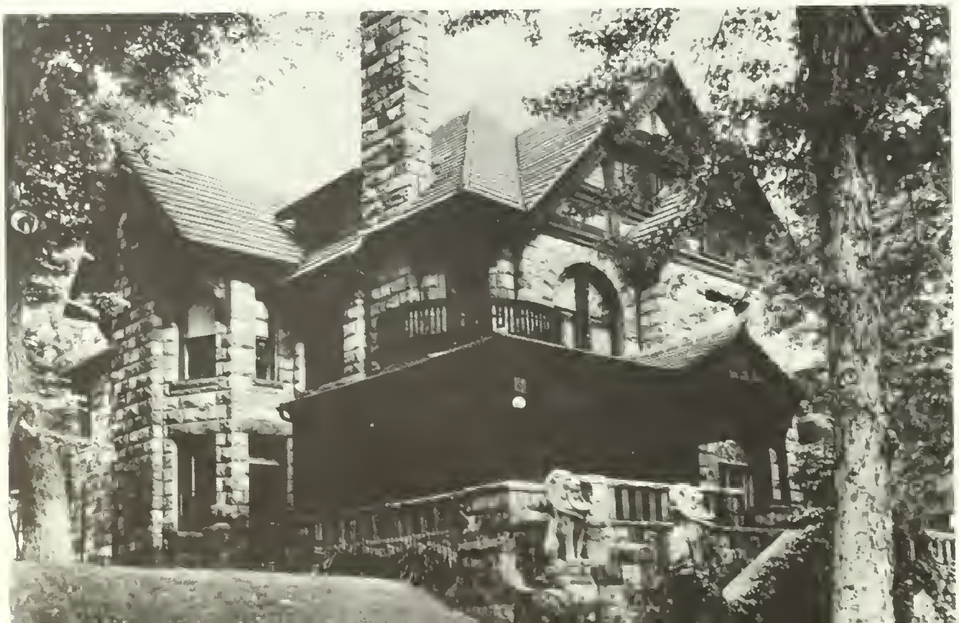
Colorado



Independence and Independence Mill Site,
Ghost Town, Colorado (Pitkin County).
*William E. Marshall. Courtesy of Library,
The State Historical Society of Colorado*



Central City Opera House,
Central City, Colorado (Gilpin County).
HABS. *Central City Opera House Association*



Molly Brown House, Denver,
Colorado (Denver County).
Grant. *O. A. Sealy, Denver
Post. Courtesy of Library,
The State Historical
Society of Colorado*

ARCHULETA COUNTY (also in Conejos County, Colo., and Rio Arriba County, N.M.)
Antonito
CUMBRES AND TOLTEC SCENIC RAILROAD (DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD)
19th—20th centuries

This railroad is a remnant of one of the most important sections of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Due to the rugged terrain and low population density, this railroad was the major means of transportation into and out of this section of the country for nearly half a century. This section of the railroad consists of 64 miles of narrow gauge 3-foot-wide track between Antonito, Colorado, and Chama, New Mexico. In addition, there are nine coal-burning steam locomotives, 130 cars of various types, a railroad yard at Chama and various sidings, water tanks, and related line-side structures. *State*

CHAFFEE COUNTY
Poncha Springs vicinity
HUTCHINSON RANCH
2 miles E. of Poncha Springs on U.S. 50
1874

The ranch comprises a 2-story frame farm house, believed to be the first frame structure in the upper Arkansas Valley, and various outbuildings including log bunkhouses, blacksmith shop and corrals. The structures are well preserved and most of them contain original furnishings or equipment. Joseph S. Hutchinson, a captain in the 18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment in the Civil War, arrived in Colorado in 1866. He was superintendent of the Gaff Mining Company and in 1873 became a member of the first territorial legislature. *Private*

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
Georgetown
ALPINE HOSE COMPANY NO. 2
507 5th Street
1874 (hose house), 1880 (bell tower)

The Alpine Hose Company No. 2 was built to house hose cart and equipment and provide a meeting hall for the Alpine Volunteers, one of four volunteer fire companies in Georgetown at the time. It is a 2-story rectangular clapboard structure with a false front topped by a plain cornice. The clapboard bell tower was built onto the rear of the hose house in 1880 and was furnished with the present 1200-pound bell. *Municipal*

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
Georgetown
HAMILL HOUSE
Argentine and Third streets
c. 1867

In 1864, miners flocked to the Griffith mining district in response to the discovery of silver. By 1867, when it was obvious that the silver lodes would not give out like so many others, Georgetown, a nearby camp, began acquiring the trappings of a permanent settlement. That same year, Joseph Watson began construction of a comfortable house there—perhaps with the help of his brother-in-law William Hamill. Seven years later Hamill, who had meanwhile acquired a large interest in several of the more successful mines, bought the house. The original 2 1/2-story frame dwelling was altered by Hamill to provide center and back wings and a glass solarium. Matching sets of bay windows were also added. In 1924, the Hamill family moved out and the house was transformed into a lodge. In 1971 it was purchased for use as a historical museum by the Georgetown Society. *Private*

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
Georgetown
MCCLELLAN HOUSE
919 Taos Street
c. 1865

This is a 2-story, rectangular frame building constructed of whipsawn boards. The exterior wall boards are sealed with strips of flattened tin cans applied directly to the vertical joints. Designed as an eight-room boardinghouse, the structure was originally divided in half. Each half was serviced by its own entry, central hall, and stairway. Alterations included the removal of one stairwell, relocation of one exterior entrance, and the addition of a 1-story ell to the rear. *Private*

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY
Silver Plume vicinity
LEBANON AND EVERETT MINE TUNNELS
NE of Silver Plume, adjacent to I-70 right-of-way
Late 19th century

During the 1860's silver was discovered in the mountains around Clear Creek. Active mining commenced in 1872 and continued through the 1890's. The Lebanon Tunnel was begun in 1871, but it is not known when the Everett Tunnel was opened. Neither developed from a central tunnel, but instead drifts, shafts, and cross cuts were worked from an adit or horizontal passage with only one surface opening. The Lebanon adit, originally 1,100 to 1,200 feet long, is now open for a distance of 1,000 feet. The original length of the Everett Tunnel is not definitely known, but it is now open for 500 feet. Both adits are currently being restored as components of the Georgetown Loop Historic Mining Area. *State; not accessible to the public*

CONEJOS COUNTY
CUMBRES AND TOLTEC SCENIC RAILROAD (DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD)

Reference—see Archuleta County

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
AURARIA 9TH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

In 1858, the town of Auraria was founded with eight cabins. In 1864 this territory and sections of adjacent land were deeded to town councilors to form the city of Denver. Auraria is now one of the city's oldest neighborhoods and consists mainly of Victorian houses spanning the years from 1873 to 1905. Residents of the area included mill owners, railroad engineers, cattle and horse dealers, and coppersmiths. Seven of the houses in the district were built prior to 1880, five between 1880 and 1885, and three between 1901 and 1905. *Multiple public/private*

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
BROWN, MOLLY, HOUSE
1340 Pennsylvania Street
19th—20th centuries

This 2 1/2-story stone house reflects the lifestyle of one of Colorado's most colorful figures—"the unsinkable Molly Brown." When Molly married millionaire Johnny Brown, she persuaded him to purchase this imposing house in the hope of thus gaining acceptance by Denver society. Snubbed rather than welcomed by Denver's elite, Molly then traveled to the cultural capitals of the world. In 1912, while returning from Europe, she became a heroine of the sinking of the *Titanic* when she took charge of a lifeboat and kept spirits up until survivors were rescued. The house has rusticated stone walls and an irregular silhouette accented by projecting gables, bays, and porches; chimneys are also rusticated stone. *Private*

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
DENVER MINT (ORIGINAL SECTION)
W. Colfax Avenue and Delaware Street
1897

A branch mint was first established in Denver in the 1860's for coining gold only. In 1895 an act was approved by Congress to establish such a mint for silver and gold coinage. Work on the new mint was supervised by Treasury architect James Knox Taylor. The resulting 2-story Renaissance Revival edifice has a rusticated ground story and a second story faced with ashlar granite. High, rectangular, first-floor windows are framed in marble, surmounted by marble lunettes, and accented by rusticated voussoirs and marble molding. Second-story windows contain a center marble column forming two minor rounded arches. The granite cornice is bracketed and has a decorated frieze. Additions were made in 1935 and 1944. *Federal:* HABS

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
LARIMER SQUARE
1400 block of Larimer Street
1870

Larimer Square encompasses two half blocks on 1400 Larimer Street in an area that was the heart of the city from 1860 through 1880. Original log cabins on Larimer burned and were replaced in the 1870's and 1880's by buildings representing many periods and including early cubic Italianate villas, bichromal and polychromal High Victorian Gothic style structures, and later plain brick buildings decorated with Renaissance or classical details. The commercial and residential structures in this area are mostly brick, 2 to 4 stories high. Several features loggias and cast iron railings and almost all have embellished fenestration and cornices. *Multiple public/private*

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
PEARCE-MCALLISTER COTTAGE
1880 Gaylord Street
c. 1900, Frederick J. Sterner

The primary significance of this 2 1/2 story, gambrel-roofed, brick cottage lies in the quality of its design. Architect Sterner's resurrection of a style reminiscent of Dutch colonial architecture inspired a wave of duplicates. The slope of the shingled roof is broken on the front by three shed roof dormers. There is a full-width front porch with wood columns rising to support a massive cornice. Built as a wedding present for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Pearce, the house was sold about 1907 to Henry McAllister, general counsel for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and remained in the family until it was donated to the Colorado State Historical Society in 1971. *State:* HABS

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
TIVOLI BREWERY COMPANY
1320-1348 10th Street
19th century

This brewery complex includes the main 4-story Turnhalle Building (1882), the Tower Building (1890—1891), and several 1- and 2-story brick structures added through the years. The Tower Building dominates the complex in size and architectural style. Designed in the High Victorian Italianate style, it is 5 stories high with a central tower topped by a mansard roof with curbing. Roundheaded arches, stone lintels, corbeling, pilasters, and entablatures embellish the exterior. *Private:* HABS; HAER

DENVER COUNTY
Denver
U.S. POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING
18th and Stout streets
1916, Taylor, Swartwout and Litchfield

At the time of construction the scale and elegance of this building were perhaps a few years ahead of the city's then newborn classical revival period. The facades of this neo-classical building are scaled to monumental proportions. There is a 3-story portico formed of 16 Ionic columns on the Stout Street side. The remaining three facades imitate the Stout street treatment through the use of engaged Ionic columns below an imposing entablature encircling the building. Sections of exterior wall space are unbroken by columns and display the evenly coursed marble block construction. This building was visual evidence of the development of Denver into a permanent transportation center and major western commercial city. *Federal:* HABS

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Sedalia vicinity
CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP-IN-THE-FIELD AND BEAR CANON CEMETERY
5 miles S of Sedalia on Colo. 5
1872

This simple white clapboard church reflects the pioneer spirit of Colorado's early settlers. Constructed of rough lumber taken from a mill in the nearby mountains, this church has had more than a hundred years of continuous service. Originally nondenominational, it was designated the Bear Canon M.E. Church in 1879. The church was obtained in 1888 by the Episcopalians who finished the interior, renovated the exterior, and raised a Celtic cross. Bishop William Spalding consecrated the church in 1889, at which time it received its present name. *Private*

EL PASO COUNTY
Colorado Springs
EL PASO COUNTY COURTHOUSE
215 S. Tejon Street
1903, A. J. Smith

In 1899 the County of El Paso paid $10 to the Colorado Springs Company for Alamo Square. General William Palmer, founder of Colorado Springs and president of the company, was responsible for setting aside Alamo Square as a park and site for a county courthouse. The courthouse is Italianate in design and features a clock tower which extends from the center of the building. Civil War Major Henry McAllister and Irving Howbert, an important Pikes-region banker, participated in the courthouse dedication ceremonies. *County*

EL PASO COUNTY
Manitou Springs •
BRIARHURST (WILLIAM A. BELL HOUSE)
404 Manitou Avenue
1888, Varian and Sterner

This was the second of two houses built for Dr. William A. Bell on a 20-acre estate in the resort of Manitou Springs. It was constructed of local granite in a rambling plan and was designed in a late adaptation of Gothic Revival. Bell is best known for his association with General William Jackson Palmer, founder of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The two spend much time promoting this area as well as the entire Rocky Mountain region. *Private*

GILPIN COUNTY
Central City
CENTRAL CITY OPERA HOUSE
Eureka Street
19th century

The opera house is a Renaissance Revival structure with stone walls and a double-pitched shed roof with a false mansard flanked by two hipped roofs. A courtyard is enclosed on three sides by the west face of the building; an L-shaped wing was added in the late 1940's. When the opera house opened in 1878, the town became the cultural capital of the state. This distinction lasted until 1881 when the Tabor Grand Opera House opened in Denver. *Private*

GILPIN COUNTY
Central City
TELLER HOUSE
Eureka Street
1872

This is a square 4-story brick Romanesque Revival building with later additions to the rear and west. It is one of the oldest and most famous structures in the city and was built by Henry M. Teller, U.S. Senator (1876—1909) and Secretary of the Interior (1881—1885), and his brother Willard. It was the largest and most elaborately furnished hotel in the territory outside of Denver and served as a gathering place for mining camp society as well as much of the territory's elite. *Private*

HUERFANO COUNTY
Walsenburg
HUERFANO COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL
400 Main Street
1904, C. A. Henderson

This is a 2-story symmetrical building with pedimented wings centered on the north and south facades. There is a hipped roof intersected on the rear facade by a matching pedimented gable. A 90-foot square tower with a pyramidal roof and finial rises from the center of the main facade. Romanesque arches are used predominately at the second floor level adding to the visual heaviness of the structure. An open porch, supported by stone columns, forms a balcony at the second floor level in the tower. The 2-story jail adjacent to the courthouse features a square tower centered on the main facade with a crested, hipped roof. Both the courthouse and jail are coursed stone. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Golden
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL (LAKE HOUSE, CASTLE ROCK HOUSE)
822 12th Street
1867

The Astor House Hotel built by Seth Lake dates from the very early frontier period in Colorado. Made of hand-cut sandstone 18 inches to two feet thick set in mortar, it was an imposing structure compared to the log buildings around it. The main building is 2 1/2 stories with later wooden shed additions at the rear. The attic and roof were completely rebuilt following a fire in 1907. It has functioned as a hotel since its completion in 1867. *Municipal*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Wheat Ridge
PIONEER SOD HOUSE
4610 Robb Street
1886

This house was built of prairie sod and has walls 30 inches thick and a hipped roof with hand-hewn wooden shingles. Hog wire holds the sod in place and there are clumps of woodbine growing in the walls. The interior is divided into three rooms with plastered walls and a poured concrete floor (replacing an original wood floor in 1938). Sod houses were uncommon in the Denver area due to the abundance of lumber, so this is believed to be the only such house in the area. *Private*

LA PLATA COUNTY (also in
Montezuma County)
Durango vicinity
UTE MOUNTAIN UTE MANCOS CANYON HISTORIC DISTRICT
That portion of the Ute Mountain Ute
Indian Reservation lying N of the
Colorado-New Mexico state line and
E of Colo. 666
500—1300

The archeological resources of the Mesa Verde and this adjoining area (comprising the Mancos Canyon) constitute the largest archeological preserve in the U.S. Ruins of the Mancos Canyon are some of the best preserved remains of the Anasazi culture of the Four Courners area. Many of the cliff dwellings and some of the structures on the canyon floor are as large as those in Mesa Verde National Park. The remains in the Mancos Canyon and the adjacent area were once homes and ceremonial buildings built of pecked stone masonry and mortar. Since the region is relatively untouched by vandalism and since some of the ruins give indication of exceeding the scope of those at Mesa Verde, this site should be of significant scientific interest. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LARIMER COUNTY
Estes Park vicinity
MILLS, ENOS, HOMESTEAD CABIN
S of Estes Park off Colo. 7
19th—20th centuries

This is a one-room log cabin built in 1885 Enos Mills, who was perhaps Colorado's greatest naturalist, wrote 15 books and countless articles on nature. He made climbing Long's Peak a popular pastime and was one of the earliest and most eloquent spokesmen for conservation and park development. *Private*

LARIMER COUNTY
Fort Collins
AVERY HOUSE
328 W. Mountain Avenue
1879

The Avery House is a 2-story eclectic Victorian building constructed on an irregular plan. Most of the exterior walls are pink sandstone. The quoins and window and door trim are darker, rust-colored stone. The roof is curved upward at the eavesline on many sides of the house. There is a turreted tower on the east and a balustraded porch on the southeast. Franklin C. Avery, builder of the house, was a civil engineer and became the surveyor of Larimer County. *Private*

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
Trinidad
CORAZON DE TRINIDAD
1869—1920

This site was part of the Spanish Empire and remained a part of the Republic of Mexico until 1848. Trinidad was established in 1861 and during the 1860's became a post office and mail-stage station on the line from Missouri to Santa Fe and from Denver south. A great number of fine old houses dating from the Victorian era and Trinidad's heyday are within the boundaries of the original townsite. Among the early buildings remaining in the district are West's Theater (432 W. Main Street, 1908), an example of Victorian eclecticism; the 2-story stone City Hall (1909); and the old Schneider Brewery (240 N. Convent Street, 1888), a brick Tuscan style structure. *Multiple public/private*

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
Trinidad
JAFFA OPERA HOUSE (HAUSMAN DRUG)
100-116 W. Main Street
1883

The Jaffa Opera House is a 2-story brick and sandstone building. The ground floor was built to house four separate business establishments with a large central entrance and stairway that led to the second floor opera house. Single 2-story engaged columns mark the divisions between the units and flank the central recessed stairway. Carved pediments are centered in each of the four units. After the opera house closed in 1908 the second floor was used primarily for offices. Later it was altered into apartments. *Private*

MONTEZUMA COUNTY
UTE MOUNTAIN UTE MANCOS CANYON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Reference—see La Plata County

PITKIN COUNTY

Aspen

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

330 E. Hyman Avenue
1889, W. J. Edbrook

The Wheeler Opera House is one of the best remaining examples of Aspen's proud and raucous past as a mining boom town. Designed in a version of the second Renaissance Revival style, it is 3 stories and has a hipped roof. The rear facades are brick; the main (south and east) are stone with trabeated and roundheaded window and door openings. Until gutted by fire in 1912, the opera house served as the cultural center of the mining town. It was renovated for theater use in 1947. *Municipal*

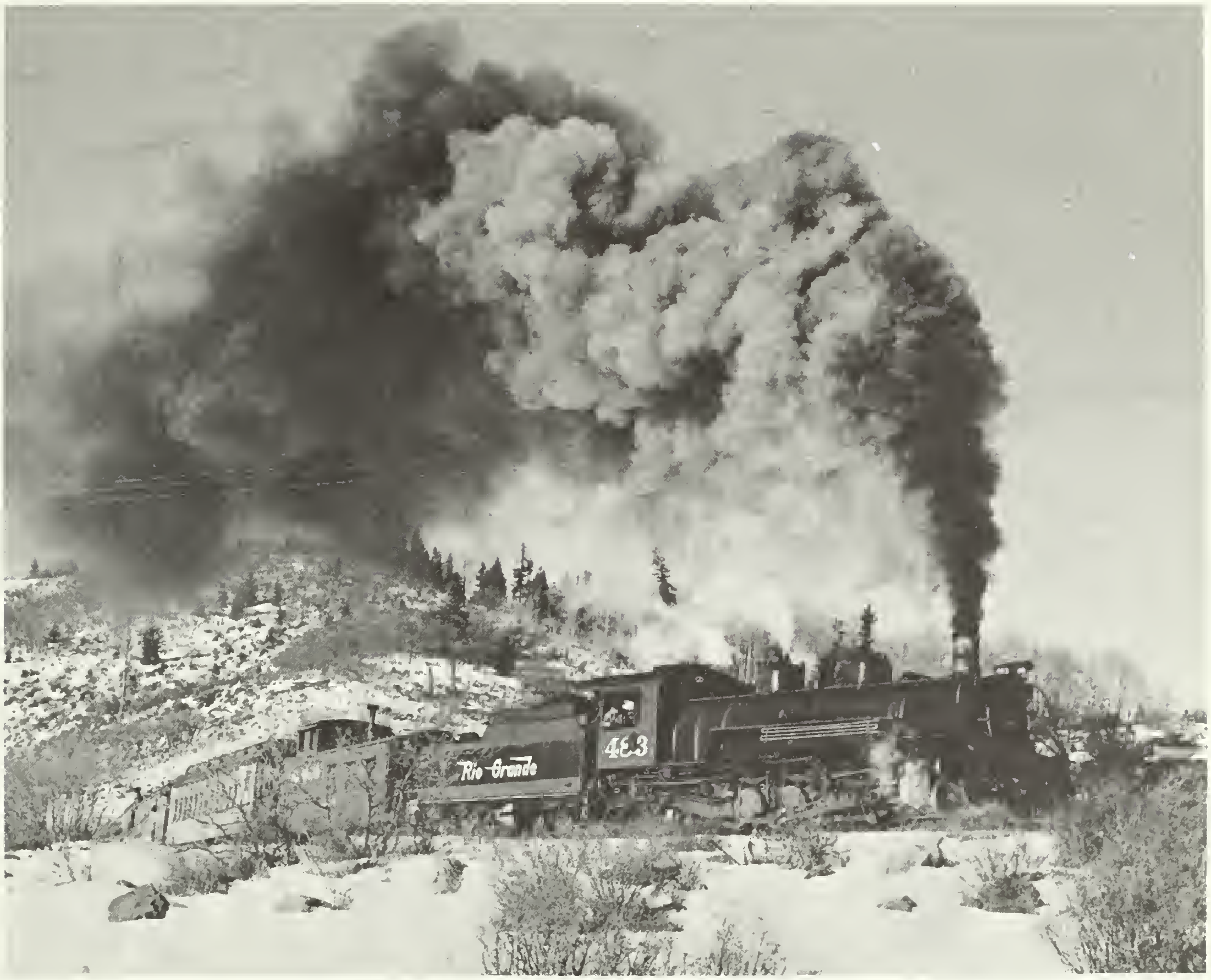
PITKIN COUNTY

Ghost Town

INDEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE MILL SITE

On Colo. 82, in White River National Forest
19th century

Independence developed after a gold strike on July 4, 1879. It is generally considered to have been the first mining camp in the Aspen country and the start of the Aspen mining boom. The camp reached its peak in 1882, but was practically a ghost town by the turn of the century. Today the Independence ruins are composed of two distinct sites—the town and the mill site. There are 19 log and frame structures still standing in the town and seven at the mill site. *Federal/multiple private*



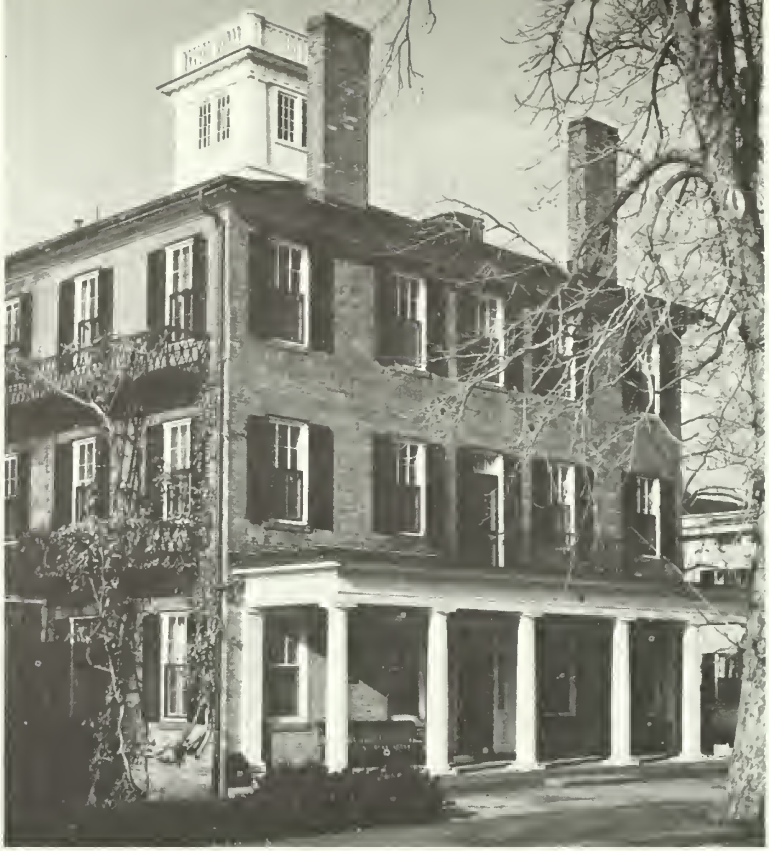
Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad (Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad), (Archuleta/Conejos counties, Colorado, and Rio Arriba County, New Mexico).
Ernest W. Robart

1876

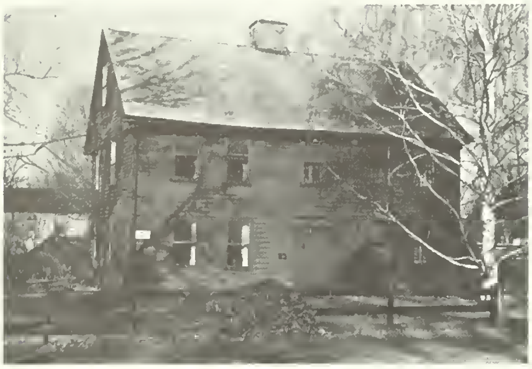
Connecticut

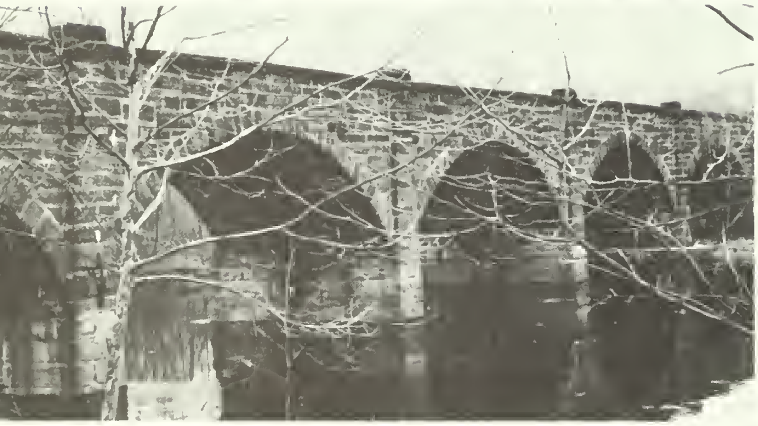
Goodspeed Opera House, East Haddam, Connecticut (Middlesex County). *Mark Price*

Farmington Historic District (Union Hotel), Farmington, Connecticut (Hartford County).
R. D. Butterfield

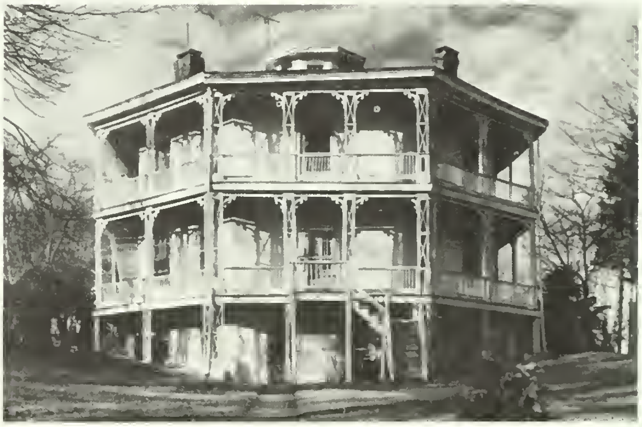


Farmington Historic District (John Hart House), Farmington, Connecticut (Hartford County).
R. D. Butterfield

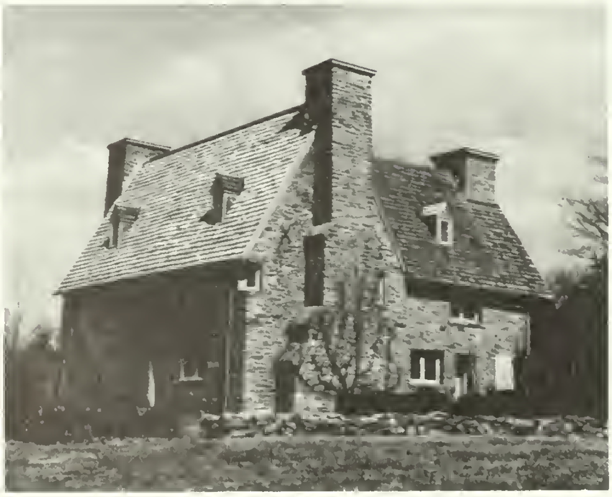




Farmington River Railroad Bridge, Windsor, Connecticut (Hartford County).
Susan Babbitt



Octagon House, Danbury, Connecticut (Fairfield County).
Shea's Studio



Henry Whitfield House, Guilford, Connecticut (New Haven County).
Susan Babbitt

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Bridgeport
BARNUM MUSEUM (BARNUM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY)
805 Main Street
1891—1892

The structure was a gift from the famous circus entrepreneur to the town's citizens for use as a scientific and historical museum, but financial troubles plagued the venture and the town eventually took over the building for use as a museum honoring Barnum. The first floor facade of this highly ornate 3 1/2-story structure is rough sandstone with squared window openings and arched entryways with squat columns. Each level is distinguished by ornamented friezes, applied ornaments, and several different building materials. At the front corner of the building is a large circular tower with a frieze containing the busts of notable persons including P.T. Barnum. *Municipal*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Danbury
OCTAGON HOUSE
21 Spring Street
1852

Perhaps the best example of the dozen or so octagonal houses in the state, the Octagon House is composed of three floors surrounded by a graceful iron veranda on each story with supports finished with scrolled brackets. The nearly flat roof has wide overhanging eaves and an octagonal cupola. Walls are concrete covered with stucco and the center of the building features an enclosed spiral staircase. It was built by Daniel Starr as his own home. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Fairfield
BRONSON WINDMILL
3015 Bronson Road
1893—1894

The Bronson Windmill, with its large wooden tank, an 80-foot tower, and an underground cistern, is an unusual example of American agricultural engineering. It was the principal water source for the Verna Dairy Farm. Horizontal sheathing covers the framing of the octagonal tower up to the eaves and is then finished with shingles of uniform width in a fish-scale pattern. Squared shingles cover the roof. Above the roof is a circular gallery with a railing from which rises the four-sided tapering timberwork with a cross-braced octagonal platform supporting the axle, crank, and metalwork of the wind-powered wheel. The wooden mill blades, still in good condition, are stored in the tower. *Private:* HABS; HAER

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Stamford
OLD TOWN HALL
Intersection of Atlantic, Bank, and Main streets
1905, Mellon and Josselyn

Stamford's imposing Old Town Hall, designed in Beaux Arts style, is topped by a large bell tower reminiscent of those on the New York City Hall and the Old Hartford State House. The building is approached by a wide arc-shaped stair leading to a terrace fronting the entire facade. Paired Ionic columns divide the fenestration of the facade into seven bays. *Municipal*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Stratford
JUDSON, CAPTAIN DAVID, HOUSE
67 Academy Hill
Early 18th century

This is probably the earliest house in the state with a front entry decorated with a broken scroll pediment. The overhang at the gable ends is also an early feature. On the east end the original hand-split shingles remain and foundation stones on the west are said to be from an earlier house built in 1639. There are later additions, none unharmonious with the basic character of the house. *Private*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Avon
AVON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
At junction of U.S. 202 an U.S. 44
1819, David Hoadley

This church shows the influence of Bulfinch in the location of the entrance on the short side of the rectangular plan. Its three-bay slightly projecting entrance bay is defined by flush boarding and four fluted Ionic pilasters. Above the pediment is a bell tower, sheathed with clapboards, in the front of which is a motif resembling a globe. The second stage of the tower is octagonal with arch-headed openings now filled with louvers. At the next stage pilasters finish the corners and another motif fills in the flat sides. On the interior there are galleries on the east, south, and west sides. There are five windows at both the first and second story levels of the side walls. *Private*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Bloomfield
OLD FARM SCHOOL HOUSE (BRICK SCHOOL)
Intersection of Park Avenue and School Street
1795

This was one of seven district school buildings voted to be built in 1795 and is the only one still standing. It is a 2-story structure of brick in Flemish bond and has a low hipped roof with a belfry. For nearly 125 years after it was built, the bell rang the hour four times a day—reflecting an old custom. *Municipal*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Burlington
BROWN TAVERN (ELTON HOUSE)
George Washington Turnpike
Late-18th or early-19th century, attributed to David Hoadley

This structure was a tavern on the Hartford-Litchfield Turnpike. An unusual building of the Federal period, it is given a blocky, square look by its centered front entry and Palladian-style window above. The Brown Tavern is said to be so called for its color. *Municipal*

HARTFORD COUNTY
East Granby
VIETS' TAVERN (OLD NEWGATE HOUSE, B.F. BARKER'S HOTEL)
Newgate Road
1763

Viet's Tavern is located across the road from Newgate Prison and was associated with the prison from its earliest days—sons of the first owner were keepers at Newgate. The building was operated as a tavern/hotel from about 1763 until at least 1869. Originally the structure was L-shaped in plan but it has been modified to include several additions at the rear, and a 20th-century roofline change. *State; not accessible to the public*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Farmington
FARMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
17th—20th centuries

Farmington was settled in 1640 and grew rapidly as a distribution point for West Indian products (rum, sugar, molasses) brought by ship to Middletown and carted overland. Business flourished and the population included tinsmiths, silversmiths, hatters, leather workers, and manufacturers of muskets, buttons, and carriages. Today the historic district, comprised of 115 houses predating 1830, harmoniously blends the domestic architecture of four centuries in a relatively small area. The focal point of the community is the meetinghouse (1771), probably the only original Congregational church in the state with its entry at the side. Two other noteworthy structures are the Union Hotel (c. 1830), a Greek Revival building, and the John Hart House (c. 1740). *Multiple public/private*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Glastonbury
HOLLISTER, JOHN, HOUSE
14 Tryon Street
c. 1675

This 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed structure was the second house built in Glastonbury. It has been cited as a rare example for the manner in which supporting corbels are cut from the main upright timbers directly beneath the hewn overhang. Around 1840 several changes were made, including the addition of a story to a previously added lean-to. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
BULL, AMOS, HOUSE
59 S. Prospect Street
18th century

The Amos Bull House is one of the few remaining 18th-century structures in Hartford. The 2-story brick house has undergone recent restoration by architect Robert Carter. The original entry was discovered to have been on the left side of the three-bay facade and the first floor windows were found to match the plain, regularly-placed second floor windows. Three dormers in the gambrel roof are also original. Amos Bull, the first owner of the house, operated a dry goods business here in 1791. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Hartford
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST AND THE ANCIENT BURYING GROUND (CENTER CHURCH, CENTER CONGREGATIONAL, FOURTH MEETINGHOUSE)
60 Gold Street
1807, attributed to Daniel Wadsworth

This Georgian church is very reminiscent of 18th-century English churches. Dominating the main facade is a 2-story portico with modified Ionic columns. A four-tiered tower in the manner of Wren, has Ionic columns, a frieze, modillions, and a balustrade ornamented by urns, repeated at each level. Adjacent to the church is the Ancient Burying Ground, used from 1640 until 1803. Many early figures of state and local prominence are buried there. *Private/municipal*

HARTFORD COUNTY
New Britain
CITY HALL-MONUMENT DISTRICT
13-35 W. Main Street and Central Park
19th century, McKim, Mead & White (Russwin Hotel)

This district consists of four structures and Central Park. City Hall, originally the Russwin Hotel (1885), is a 5-story structure designed in the manner of a Venetian palazzo with a hipped roof of red pantiles. The Old New Britain National Bank Building (1860—1861) is a 2-story Romanesque structure which since the 1920's has been used as part of the City Hall complex. The Old Post Office Building (1871) is a 3-story masonry structure with an impressive Renaissance Revival facade. Serving as the centerpiece in the grouping is the Civil War Monument (1900), designed in the Beaux Arts style and topped by a bronze, winged-victory statue. *Municipal*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Simsbury
PHELPS, CAPTAIN ELISHA, HOUSE
800 Hopmeadow Street
1771

The Elisha Phelps House is typical of late-18th-century New England architecture, with a gambrel roof, center chimney, and five-bay facade. There is simple exterior ornamentation—the front entry, enframed by fluted pilasters and a six-pane overdoor light with arched heads, and a row of dentils at the roofline. Late-19th-century additions include a north ell and extensions to the rear and south. Lieutenant David Phelps built the house for his son, Elisha, and five generations of the Phelps family subsequently occupied it. *Private*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Windsor
CHAFFEE, HEZEKIAH, HOUSE
Meadow Lane, off Palisado Green
1760's

The 2-story-plus-attic, gambrel-roofed, brick Chaffee House, built by Dr. Hezekiah Chaffee, is one of the finest buildings in the area. Two 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed ells, one perpendicular to the house at the north, and the other extending from the south end, relieve the massive squareness of the structure. These may be contemporaneous, but there is a more recent Greek Revival entry shelter on the front. The Chaffee family retained ownership of the residence until 1926 when it was sold to the Loomis Institute to house the girls' section. *Municipal*

HARTFORD COUNTY
Windsor
FARMINGTON RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE
Farmington River and Pleasant Street W of Palisado Avenue
1867

Composed of seven impressive arches which span a river and a road along one bank, this example of 19th-century civil engineering carries the mainline of the Penn Central Railroad from Hartford to Springfield. The building material used was Connecticut Valley sandstone cut in large rectangular blocks of varied dimension. Today the bridge carries trains which are far heavier and faster than those for which the bridge was designed. Except for concrete reinforcement around one of the piers and periodic repointing of the stonework, the bridge presents much the same image as it did when completed over 100 years ago. *Private*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Cornwall
CORNWALL BRIDGE RAILROAD STATION
At the junction of Poppleswamp Brook Road and Kent Road
Late 19th century

This 1-story railrod station is an interesting (and perhaps unique in the state) example of vernacular Stick Style architecture. Its walls are covered with board and batten siding and the slate roof has a wide overhang supported by carved brackets. At each end of the gabled roof are wooden finials. Although the station is vacant, there is evidence of its life as a vital transportation facility. Ticket windows as well as drawers and storage areas are intact. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Kent vicinity
BULL'S BRIDGE
About 3 miles SW of Kent on Bull's Bridge Road over the Housatonic River
19th century

Bull's Bridge is one of only a few public highway covered bridges extant in Connecticut. Built on the Town lattice truss principle probably in the 1870's, the bridge has been reinforced by additional interior trusswork. The roof is shingled in wood, the sides are sheathed with vertical planking, and the seams are covered by battens. *Municipal*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Litchfield
WOLCOTT, OLIVER, HOUSE
South Street
1753

This 2-story, gabled-roofed structure was the home of Oliver Wolcott from 1753 until Wolcott's death in 1797. Wolcott was a state senator (1771—1786), a delegate to the Continental Congress (1775—1783), and signer of the Declaration of Independence for Connecticut. Wolcott served as governor from 1796 until his death. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
North Canaan
UNION DEPOT
U.S. 44
1872

North Canaan was an important railroad town situated at the junction of the Connecticut Western and the Housatonic railroads. The railroad station, comprised of two 90-foot wings at right angles to each other, served each railroad on a different line. At the southwestern corner of the 2-story board and batten structure is a large tower with rooms for the accommodation of the telegraph operators. The station is Victorian in style with graceful arches over the large sliding doors on the first level and the windows on the second. Extended bracketed eaves finish the roofline. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
North Colebrook
PHELPS, ARAH, INN
E side of Conn. 183 at junction with
Prock Hill Road
1787

The Arah Phelps Inn is probably the second oldest building in Colebrook. Some original plaster and paneling have been retained on the interior, and an unusual feature is the ballroom occupying the entire front of the second floor. Built as a horse-change stop on the Hartford-Albany Turnpike, the inn is 2 stories high with a hipped roof and rear ell. There is a denticulated cornice beneath the roof, and the main entrance is flanked by fluted Doric pilasters. The rear ell burned in 1942 and has been reconstructed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Thomaston
THOMASTON OPERA HOUSE
Main Street
1883—1885, Robert W. Hill

The land on which the building stands was given to the town of Thomaston by Aaron Thomas, a son of Seth, founder of Seth Thomas Clocks. The solid mass of the building—3 full stories and attic space beneath a hipped roof—is set upon an elevated basement and is dominated by a tall square tower near the right front corner. The tower suggests the Second Empire and mansard styles even to the slate shingles in hexagonal shape, and continues upward in a square, pilastered clock stage and then a triple-arched belfry, terminating in a pyramidal roof topped by a large weather vane. *Municipal*

LITCHFIELD COUNTY
Woodbury
WOODBURY HISTORIC DISTRICT NO. 2
Both sides of Main Street from the
Woodbury-Southbury town line to
Middle Quarter
18th—19th centuries

In 1672 the General Court granted permission to a few men of Stratford to erect a plantation at "Pomeraug," named for the chief of the Potatuck Indians. Fifteen families purchased the plantation from the Indians the following year, and in 1674 gave it the name "Woodbury." The architecture and historic sites within Woodbury Historic District No. 2 embody the history of the area since the 17th century. Included are five houses dating from the Colonial period, two from the Federal period, one pre-Civil War structure, six post-Civil War houses, and 13 20th-century buildings. *Multiple private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Chester
OLD TOWN HALL (SECOND CONGREGATIONAL MEETINGHOUSE)
On the green between Liberty Street
and Goose Hill Road
1793—1794

Since its construction as a Congregational Meetinghouse in 1793 until the town gave up holding town meetings there in 1960, the Old Town Hall served as a public building for almost 150 years. The 2-story clapboard building has a steep roof with massive trussed framing, one of the most notable architectural features of the structure. In 1876—1877 a wing was added to the south side and a stage and proscenium arch were added to the north side. *Municipal*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Chester
PRATT, DR. AMBROSE, HOUSE
Pratt Street
1820

This is a transitional style house combining both Greek Revival and Georgian details. It was moved to its present location in 1966. The dominant feature of the house is the large oval light, in a spider web pattern, in the upstairs hallway. The entire window opens by sliding upward into the casing. In the spandrels of the panel containing the window is a carved wood fan motif. Below the window is a portico with a pediment supported by four Roman Doric columns. Pratt was a renowned hydropathologist. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
East Haddam
GOODSPEED OPERA HOUSE
Norwich Road
1876—1877

William H. Goodspeed, banker, shipbuilder, and ferry operator, was the initiator and financier of the East Haddam opera house. The 4-story building may be the tallest wooden structure along the Connecticut River. Set on a stone foundation, the opera house has a bracketed cornice, pedimented second floor and dormer windows, and a front tower and mansard roof. Interior furnishings and hangings were elaborate for their time. The theater auditorium occupies the two upper floors. It contains a horseshoe balcony and boxes, both originally featuring gold leaf rococo designs. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Moodus
DAY, AMASA, HOUSE
Plains Road
1816

This late Federal style house is considered to be one of the earliest structures built in the town. In 1843 it was purchased by Amasa Day, a local businessman. Also located on the property is a carriage house built in 1878. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Old Saybrook
ELIOT, SAMUEL, HOUSE
500 Main Street
1737

The house is a typical 2 1/2-story twin chimney structure and has a more recent 2-story ell with gambrel roof. Many of the original clapboards are still on the exterior. The front entry has a built-out portico and pilasters flank the sidelights of the door. Dentils line the front edge of the roof of the portico and set off the capitals on the supporting columns. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Old Saybrook

HART, GENERAL WILLIAM, HOUSE

350 Main Street
1767

This is a 2 1/2-story frame Georgian house with molded cornices beneath overhanging eaves and return cornices at the gable ends. Corner boards are wide, becoming essentially pilasters with capitals at the top. The front entrance portico is more Federal in style than Georgian and may be the product of a 1930 restoration. An entablature including architrave, frieze, and denticulated cornice on both raking and return cornices defines the roofline. The house was built by William Hart, a merchant and Revolutionary War general. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Old Saybrook

PRATT, HUMPHREY, TAVERN

287 Main Street
1785

This tavern is a handsome house of large proportions and carefully executed design. It is built in the less common central hallway form with twin end chimneys and has a traditional Connecticut style hewn overhang across the facade and at the gable ends. To the rear is a large 2-story gambrel-roofed ell. The house has served as a residence, post office, tavern, and inn. *Private:* HABS

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Ansonia

HUMPHREYS, GENERAL DAVID, HOUSE

37 Elm Street
17th—18th centuries

This large frame house was the birthplace and home of David Humphreys (1752—1818), a local politician and soldier. He was an aide-de-camp and secretary to General George Washington and, following his army service, served one term in the Connecticut legislature. He was minister to Portugal (1791—1797) and Spain (1797—1802). His house, constructed in 1695 and partially rebuilt in 1733, is a simple dwelling with a gabled roof, center chimney, and overhanging eaves on the gable ends. *Private*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Branford

STICK STYLE HOUSE AT STONY CREEK

34 Prospect Hill
1878

This Stick style house is complete with all the embellishments usually associated with the style. At the second floor level there is scrollwork on the dormer and the balcony. The interior is as complete as the outside. Ceilings are ornate, with rosettes and panels of plaster work surrounding the chandeliers. *Private*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Cheshire

FARMINGTON CANAL LOCK

487 N. Brooksvale Road
19th century

The Farmington Canal Company, chartered in 1822, was authorized to complete a waterway from New Haven northward to the Massachusetts line. Six years later a section of the canal was opened to traffic, but due to the advent of railroads the project was short-lived and closed in 1846. This remnant of the impressive engineering work is well preserved. Constructed of stone squared into random-sized blocks to form the walls, the lock is about 12 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and 85 feet long to accommodate the average length of the old canal boats. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Guilford

WHITFIELD, HENRY, HOUSE

Old Whitfield Street
1639

The Whitfield House is an example of early New England masonry architecture. It has a steep roof with massive end chimneys which have sloped offsets. Stairs leading to the second floor are in a separate stair tower. Whitfield was ordained a minister of the Church of England in 1618. He later became a separatist and advocated reform. In 1638 he gathered 25 families from Kent and Surrey and set out for Connecticut where he founded a settlement at what is now Guilford. Bought by the state in 1900, successive restorations culminating in a very thorough rebuilding in 1936—1937 have restored the building. *State*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven

MORRIS HOUSE

325 Lighthouse Road
c. 1700

This is a 2 1/2-story house with massive stone ends laid with mortar. The south wing is constructed of dressed sandstone blocks laid with a more refined mortar. Narrow clapboards cover the walls of the house and the roof is wood shingle. In all but two rooms the floors are wide pine boards and two rooms on the first floor have stone fireplaces, one of which has a hand-hewn lintel and an oven. *Private*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
New Haven

WOOSTER SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

The Wooster Square area was once a fashionable residential section which developed primarily between 1830 and 1870. Some of the more notable buildings, constructed in the 1840's, are the work of New Haven architect Henry Austin. Structures in the district include the Greek Revival style Mayor Robertson House (1836); Chapel Street row houses of the post-Civil War years; the Italian Villa style Willis Bristol House; and the Governor English House. The latter two houses were designed by Austin. *Multiple public/private*

NEW HAVEN COUNTY
Southbury

BULLET HILL SCHOOL

Main Street and Seymore Road
c. 1798

Bullet Hill School served as a school from 1800 to 1942. It was originally constructed for two purposes, a school on the first floor and a meeting room on the second. The paneled double-leaf front door is accented by a shallow pediment resting on carved console brackets. The entryway, roof and cupola date from the mid-19th century. *Municipal*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Colchester

CHAMPION, HENRY, HOUSE

Westchester Road
1790, William Sprats

This 2 1/2-story house is set back from the road behind a large stone wall with iron gates. Its gambrel roof has a long slope to the rear, extending to almost a lean-to incorporating an attached shed on the north. There is a 1 1/2-story ell on the south to which is attached a more modern conservatory or solarium with long windows and a delicate balustrade on its flat roof. Colonel Henry Champion, an active man during the American Revolution and a deputy to the general assembly, built the house for his son who was a military figure of some note. *Private*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Colchester

HAYWARD HOUSE

9 Hayward Avenue
c. 1775

This 3-story gambrel-roofed frame house was built just prior to the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. It was first a residence, then a mercantile outlet, and later a tavern and a meeting place for Masons. By 1847, the house was owned by the president of the Hayward Rubber Company. Nathaniel Hayward had discovered a process to vulcanize rubber using sulphur. It was during his ownership that the house was renovated with elaborate 19th-century embellishments. *Private:* HABS

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Lebanon
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, HOUSE
Intersection of Conn. 207 and Conn. 87
18th century

This rectangular, 2-story frame house was given to William Williams, delegate for Connecticut to the Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Williams was an active supporter of the Revolution and afterward played an important role in Connecticut politics, acting as a judge for Windham County for nearly 30 years. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Ledyard
LESTER, NATHAN, HOUSE
Vinegar Hill Road
1793

The Nathan Lester House is a typical Connecticut oak frame farmhouse with a nine-window facade and central chimney stack floor plan. It is unusual in that it has survived to this time in very good condition with no alterations to either form or decoration. Included in the 110-acre-property on which the house stands is the ancient Ledyard Oak, a gigantic tree about which there has been much Indian lore. *Municipal*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Ledyard
MAIN SAWMILL
Iron Street
1869

The Main Sawmill is probably the only surviving vertical sawmill in the state. A reminder of the early lumbering industry which played a vital part in the development of Ledyard, this structure is the third on the site. Still retaining its original arrangement, there is a wide opening across the front through which logs could be rolled for placement upon the wooden saw carriage inside. This carriage then passed on rollers between two large upright timbers which carried the guides upon which the saw frame slid vertically. At least 85 percent of the original machinery was found in place at the start of recent restoration. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
FORT TRUMBULL
Fort Neck
19th century

Fort Trumbull was one of the state's most important defenses during the American Revolutionary War. After the war the fort fell into disrepair. With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1793, however, Congress passed an act to fortify the harbors along the coast. In 1798 the state ceded the fort to the Federal government. Apparently there were troops stationed here during the war of 1812, and from 1820 through 1838. The construction of the present fort was begun in 1839 and completed in 1850. The entrance to the "old fort" (1839—1850) has Egyptian detailing. *Federal*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
MONTE CRISTO COTTAGE (EUGENE O'NEILL HOUSE)
325 Pequot Avenue
1888—1919

Eugene O'Neill (1888—1953) spent most of his early summers at Monte Cristo Cottage. He also lived here sporadically between 1911 and 1914 and probably wrote his first plays (*A Wife for Life* and *The Web*) here. O'Neill is considered one of America's outstanding dramatists. Monte Cristo Cottage is a 2-story frame dwelling covered by clapboard siding. Above the porch on the north side is a 1-story tower with a pyramidal roof. The house has undergone substantial changes since O'Neill's occupancy. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

NEW LONDON COUNTY
New London
NEW LONDON RAILROAD STATION
At the foot of State Street
1886—1887

The design of this railroad station has been attributed to Henry Hobson Richardson. It is a large, 2 1/2-story red brick building with a hipped roof and projecting gabled center section which dominates the side sections. In the center of the gabled portion is an archway containing the door and a semicircular overdoor light. Window openings are arranged in rectangular groupings, usually of three or four windows. At the second-floor level is a band course of double rows of molded brick, and the cornice consists of brickwork suggestive of a band of fluting and dentils. There is a 1-story shed-roofed addition on the north. *Private*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
HUNTINGTON, COLONEL JOSHUA, HOUSE
11 Huntington Lane
1771

This Georgian style 2 1/2-story house is five bays wide and has a shingled gambrel roof. The central entry has a pediment above it which is supported by fluted pilasters topped by an oval, spider-web-pattern carving containing an oval boss in the center. The door itself has six panels and a six-pane overlight. Two dormers and a bay window were added at a later date. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
NORWICHTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
17th—20th centuries

The first settlement in Norwich (1600) was located in an area known then as Norwichtown. The pattern and features of that settlement are still apparent in the great number of early structures remaining. The district consists of the town green and radiating streets; the triangular green is surrounded by closely spaced structures, most of which were built in the 18th century. Two outstanding buildings are the Joseph Carpenter Silversmith Shop (see separate listing) and Dr. Daniel Lathrop's School. (See separate listings for General Jedediah Huntington House, Bradford-Huntington House, East District School, and Leffingwell Inn.) *Multiple public/private*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Norwich
YANTIC FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
1643—19th century

The Yantic Falls were also known as Indian Leap—referring to the battle of 1643 when the Narragansetts were defeated by the Mohegans who drove their enemy to the fall's edge where they plunged into the abyss beneath. Manufacturing at the area began in 1813 when a nail factory opened and a paper mill was started five years later. By 1823 power was being used and from then until the depression of 1837 the area prospered. Many businesses failed during the depression and the area became quiet until 1860 when the mill complex was sold to the Falls Company. The company expanded the operation and by the end of the 1860's controlled nearly the entire water power of the Yantic River. Included in the district are several old housing structures, brick and stone mill buildings, and the falls itself. *Private*

NEW LONDON COUNTY
Old Lyme

OLD LYME HISTORIC DISTRICT

Along Lyme Street from Shore Road to Sill Lane and along the Old Boston Post Road from Sill Lane to Rose Lane
18th—19th centuries

The historic district shows a remarkable continuity from village life of pre-Revolutionary years to the present day. Within the district are 71 structures all dating from 1700 to 1901. Old Lyme was a shipbuilding center from the 18th through the mid-19th century, and sea captains, shipwrights, and merchants erected fine houses along Lyme Street. In 1817 master builder and architect Samuel Belcher designed two houses and a church, of which the two residences survive. Alexander Jackson Davis designed the Bartlett House in his country cottage style. The buildings within the district are representative of the architectural growth of the village as determined by style, need, and financial success. *Multiple public/private*

TOLLAND COUNTY
Mansfield

MANSFIELD CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Storrs Road
18th—19th centuries

The first settlement in Mansfield (c. 1692) was at Mansfield Center. Today, the district remains essentially as it was in the 18th and 19th centuries and includes a general store (1886), library (1923), town hall, and a Congregational Church (1866), as well as 26 residences. Of large proportions with some detail and ornamentation, the houses are Colonial, Federal, and Greek Revival in style and reflect the wealth derived from local agricultural and commercial activity. Some of the town's finest homes were constructed by Colonel Edwin Fitch in the mid-19th century at a time when industry had become the major force in the town's development. The Greek Revival Fitch Mansion (1836) and the Charles Trumbull House are two of the Center's more noteworthy buildings. *Municipal public/private*

WINDHAM COUNTY
Brooklyn

UNITARIAN MEETINGHOUSE (SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF POMFRET)

At junction of Conn. 169 and 6
1771—1774

This is one of the few remaining pre-Revolutionary churches in the state and reflects a transition from one congregational style to another. The exterior is white shingle with sparse decoration. Over the entryways and windows are pediments and the double-leaf doors are paneled. There is a small round light in the west end of the attic; the belfry is octagonal, supported on eight columns which define arched openings with keystones and which support an upper stage with smaller corresponding openings closed by louvers. *Private*

WINDHAM COUNTY
Scotland

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, BIRTHPLACE

Conn. 14, two miles W of Conn. 97
18th century

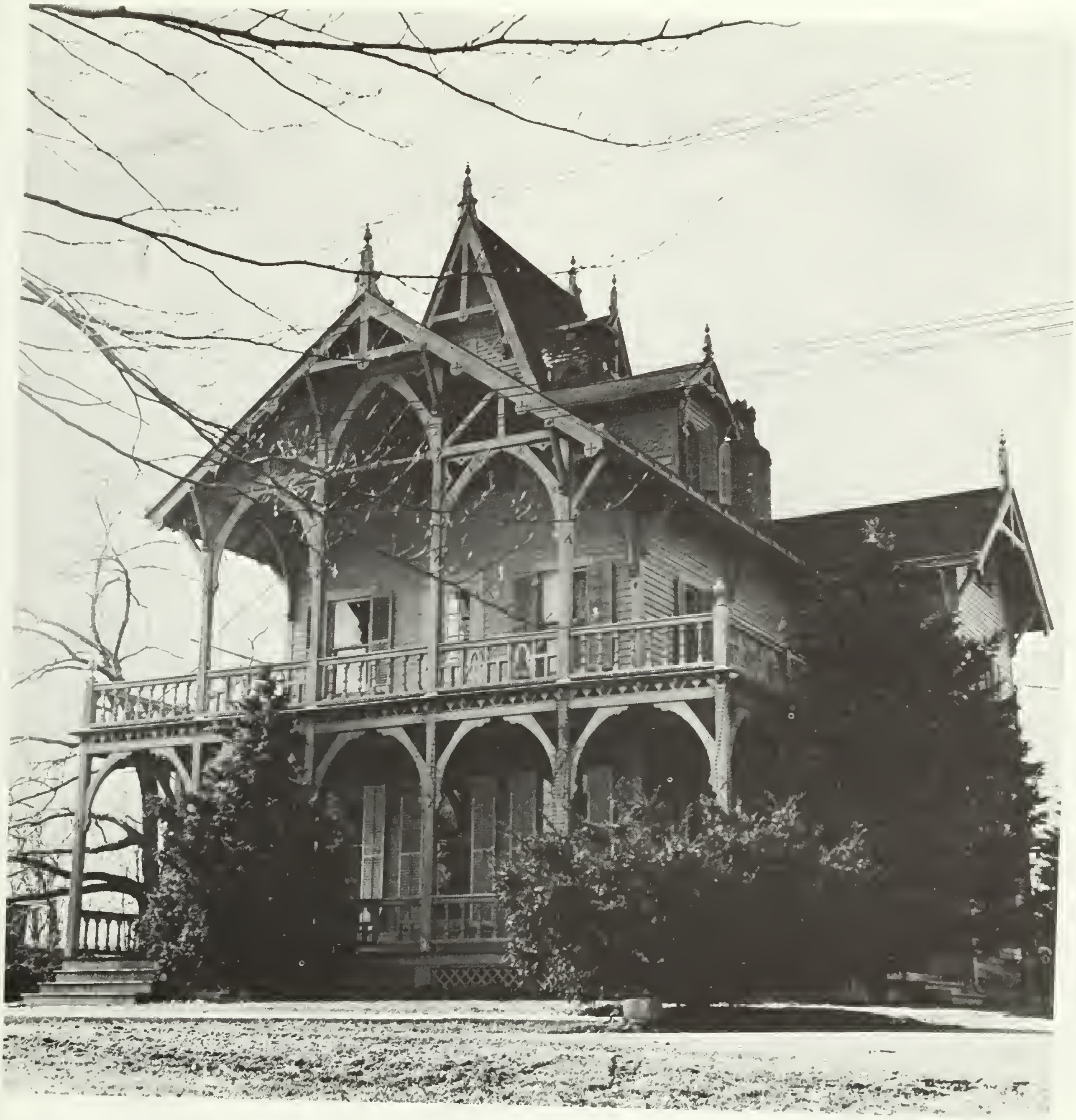
Samuel Huntington (1731—1796), President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to 1781, and Governor of Connecticut from 1786 until his death in 1796, was born in this large 2-story frame saltbox house. He lived here for 16 years. The early-18th-century main house has a gabled roof and central chimney. There is a small 1-story kitchen wing, added in the early 19th century. Soon after Huntington became a lawyer, in 1758, he moved to Norwichtown, where he pursued an active political career. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

WINDHAM COUNTY
Willimantic

JILLSON, WILLIAM, STONE HOUSE

561 Main Street
1825—1827

The Jillson Stone House has walls of native granite blocks laid in alternating courses of wide and narrow ashlar masonry. Nearly square and 2 stories high, the house has a gabled roof and a 1-story kitchen ell on the east side. Entryways are formed by two upright stone slabs topped by blocks and an arch or lintels. The interior plan is four-room, central hall. William Jillson and his two brothers established mills on the Shetucket River after purchasing the water rights for the Willimantic Falls. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*



Stick Style House at Stony Creek, Branford, Connecticut
(New Naven County).
Susan Babbitt

Delaware

Old First Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, Wilmington, Delaware (New Castle County). *Brooks Studio*

Old Christ Church,
Laurel vicinity, Delaware
(Sussex County). HABS.
Robert J. Bennett

Carey's Camp Meeting Ground,
Millsboro vicinity, Delaware (Sussex County).
Edward F. Heite

Old College Historic District
(Alumni Hall), Newark, Delaware
(New Castle County). *Graydon Wood*

KENT COUNTY
Camden
CAMDEN FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Commerce Street
1805

Camden has had a considerable Quaker population since 1783 when the town was laid out by Daniel Mifflin. Unlike most meetinghouses, this one was built with a gambrel roof and a north gabled-end frontage. The north facade is brick laid in Flemish bond; the remaining sides are in common bond. The front facade is comprised of two windows flanking a central entry, two windows on the second level in the gable, and a semicircular attic light containing the date stone. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Clayton vicinity
JONES, ENOCH, HOUSE
SW of Clayton off Del. 300
18th century

This is a well-preserved example of the typical Delaware 2-story hall-and-parlor house built during the mid-18th century. It is a 3-bay brick building with a lower frame wing added to the west. First floor fenestration is notable due to the elongated windows and wooden inset lintels. The main facade is further detailed by a denticulated wooden cornice. The east gable side is stuccoed and has windows at the attic level only. One of the first settlers in the area was a Welsh immigrant, James Jones, who may have built this structure; however, a 1792 survey pinpoints ownership to Enoch Jones. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Dover
BRADFORD-LOOCKERMAN HOUSE
419 S. State Street
1742

This house is in two sections—a nearly square, 2-story brick structure built first, and a later, more substantial frame addition to the southeast. The original brick house is pre-Georgian in interior design, an adaptation of a late Medieval style characteristic of the 17th and very early 18th centuries in this area. The paneling and other woodwork throughout the building are Georgian. The builder Vincent Loockerman, was a state assemblyman. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Dover
CHRIST CHURCH
S. State and Water streets
1734

This is a brick church composed of the original rectangular nave surrounded by brick appendages. The original section is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers in the south and west walls, and in English bond below the water table and on the north and east walls. Both the north and south walls display three stained glass lancet windows with flat lintels. A round, stained glass window and a porch with a Gothic Revival belfry are on the west facade. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Dover
DELAWARE STATE MUSEUM (OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH COMPLEX)
316 S. Governors Avenue
18th—20th centuries

The dominant building in this complex is the Old Presbyterian Church (1790), a fine example of an early Federal brick meetinghouse. It is three bays wide, nearly square and 2 1/2 stories with a belfry. A state constitutional convention held its sessions in the building in 1831. Other structures in the complex include a brick chapel (1880) and a small 1-story brick industrial building erected in the late-19th century. *State*

KENT COUNTY
Dover
EDEN HILL
W end of Water Street
1749

Eden Hill is significant for its association with the Ridgelys, a prominent early local family. Nicholas Ridgely, who built the house, was county treasurer and served as one of the provincial justices of the Supreme Court of the Three Lower Counties. His grandson, Nicholas, who later occupied the house, served as attorney general of the state. The stuccoed dwelling is composed of two principal sections—a three-bay south section and a lower two-bay portion, both covered by gabled roofs with box cornices. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Dover
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
Kings Highway
18th century

This is considered one of the finest late-18th-century houses in the state and presents a well-proportioned, massive facade with 2 full stories, attic and high basement. The north and south faces are set in Flemish bond with a belt course between stories and a two-course molded brick water table. The main facade features cut-stone flat arches and the entranceway has a semicircular fanlight. *State*

KENT COUNTY
Dover
GREENWOLD (MANLOVE HAYES HOUSE)
625 S. State Street
1863

This was the home of Manlove Hayes, a successful farmer and businessman and a state representative for one term (1852—1853). The house was built on a symmetrical center hall plan with rear service wing. The south room contains original crown molding, window cornices, and a working gas chandelier. The exterior walls are stuccoed and the west facade features an elaborate cross gable with a triple lancet window. There is a veranda across the front which connects the north carriage drive and the south porch. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Dover
TOWN POINT (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL; LOGAN'S LANE)
Kitts Hummock Road
c. 1677

The present house was built in three phases: a 1-story, two-room structure with central hall; a one-room kitchen; and a frame second story covering both earlier sections. As the county court is known to have met at Town Point in 1680, the house is believed to have served as the earliest courthouse in Kent County. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Dover vicinity
GREAT GENEVA
3 miles S of Dover on Del. 356
c. 1783

This is a 2 1/2-story brick house built on a hall-and-parlor plan. Detailing includes a box cornice, keyed lintels, and a rectangular transom over the center entry. Brickwork on the front facade features glazed stretchers in Flemish bond. Very little original detailing remains on the first floor interior; however, the second floor contains an original panelled end wall, chair railing, and cornice. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Dover vicinity
TYN HEAD COURT (WETHERED COURT)
E of Dover on S. Little Creek Road
18th century

This 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed structure is an early vernacular style house. It is built of brick completely stuccoed over. Three shed-roofed dormers punctuate the roof and there is an entrance in the left bay of the front facade. The south facade retains evidence of a lower wing which was removed in 1954. Built prior to 1740, the simple house was located on a 650-acre tract called Tyn Head Court. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Farmington vicinity
THARP HOUSE
E of Farmington on U.S. 13
19th century

William Tharp, governor of the state from 1847 to 1851, finished building this house as it appears today. Two stories plus attic, the dwelling is a composite of three distinct parts—a shingled three-bay rear portion on the south; another shingled frame section on the north, thought to be the oldest portion; and a unit of brick in Flemish bond on the east. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Frederica vicinity
BARRATT HALL
S of Frederica off Del. 372
18th century

This 2-story brick early Georgian dwelling is erected on a center hall plan with a three-bay north facade faced with brick laid in Flemish bond. A notable feature is the three-brick-wide belt course which stretches around the north, west, and south walls; the center course is laid entirely in glazed headers. Adjoining the east gable wall is a 1-story frame wing. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Frederica vicinity
BARRATT'S CHAPEL
N of Frederica on U.S. 13
1780

It was here that Dr. Thomas Coke and the Reverend Francis Asbury, later the first two Methodist bishops, met to make the preliminary arrangements for the formation of the Methodist Episcopal church in America. It is a 2-story brick meetinghouse designed in a square, 3-bay pattern with each wall laid in a different style of brick. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Frederica vicinity
BONWELL HOUSE
4 miles W of Frederica on Del. 380
18th century

This is a 2 1/2-story brick structure with a 1 1/2-story brick wing. A curious legend is connected with the house. During the 18th century a man called Quaker Bonwell was said to have killed a Negro boy working for him. As a result the neighboring white Quakers refused to bury Bonwell when he died. The Negroes in the community did bury Bonwell; however, a spectre in the form of a large dog with flaming red eyes is said to haunt the area. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Frederica vicinity
MORDINGTON (DOUGLASS HOUSE)
S of Frederica on Canterbury Road
Late-18th century

Mordington is one of the county's outstanding examples of Georgian architecture and represents the lifestyle of prosperous 18th-century mill owner, Walter Douglass. The 2 1/2-story brick house consists of a main block and a 1 1/2-story frame and brick wing to the east. Wooden keystones in splayed brick lintels surmount each of the twelve-over-twelve windows and the box cornice is denticulated. The two main doorways have been removed to the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Kenton
COOPER HOUSE (WILDS HOUSE)
Del. 300
18th—19th centuries

The original section of this structure was a 3-bay, 2 1/2-story house with a side hall plan. Walls are stuccoed and the front facade is marked by a detailed portal including dog-eared trim and a paneled casement. The rear facade is partially obscured, however, by a shed addition and a frame wing added during the late-19th century. A bracketed cornice has been added to the roofline to match the frame addition. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Leipsic
RUTH MANSION HOUSE
Main Street
c. 1780

The Ruth Mansion is a five-bay, 2-story-plus-attic Georgian house. It is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on the east (front) facade and has a gabled roof. The main house block has been enlarged by several brick and frame additions. William Ruth, the original owner, was involved in plans for free public education in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Leipsic
SNOWLAND
Del. 42
c. 1790

This is a 2 1/2-story brick house with two end chimneys and a 1 1/2-story addition on the eastern end. The central 3-bays are original and feature a simple Victorian porch, added later. Attached to the eastern addition is a frame, 1-story shed addition also built at a later date. The facade of the house is embellished by a string course and a simple box cornice and the original center section has plaster applied over brick. The house was built by Andrew Naudain and was named for his wife, Rebecca Snow. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Leipsic vicinity
WHEEL OF FORTUNE
S of Leipsic off Del. 9
18th—19th centuries

This five-bay, 2 1/2-story Georgian brick house gained its name from a tract south of Leipsic known by the same name. The name's origin is said to be a play on the name of John Chance, the owner of the tract in 1738. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the tract passed through several owners and twice was associated with political figures. John A. Nicholson, the tract's owner before 1888, served in Congress from 1865 to 1869, and James Hurd Hughes, who bought the property in 1910, was a U.S. Senator from 1937 to 1943. In addition to the main house, two brick dependencies remain intact. *Private:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Little Heaven
REED, JEHU, HOUSE
U.S. 113 and Del. 8
1771

This 3-story brick house has been enlarged from its original 2-story height. The north wall features Flemish bond with glazed header pattern and is original while the remainder of the facade is laid in seven course common bond. Other 19th-century alterations include the Victorian front porch with its decorative ironwork and bracketed cornice. Jehu Reed, an early pioneer in scientific agriculture, was the first in the state to introduce the cultivation of peaches on budded trees. Prompted by the prosperity of his farm operation, Reed incorporated the earlier 18th-century farmhouse into his Victorian plantation house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Magnolia
LINDALE, JOHN B., HOUSE
24 Walnut Street
1887

One of the better preserved examples of the High Victorian style in the state, the Lindale House is a 2-story frame structure, nearly square in plan and unusual in that all the rooms contain bay windows.

Interior doors are ornate and all feature decorative carved pine cones. John B. Lindale was the last, and one of the richest men in the state, to engage in peach farming. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Milford
CHRIST CHURCH
3rd and Church streets
1791—1835

The original plan of the church included a rectangular nave with side aisles, an east altar, and an entry in the southwest corner. To this has been added a sacristy to the northeast, a chancel to the east, a square tower to the southeast, and an entry porch to the southwest. All of the windows have been replaced and a large triple-lancet Gothic window has been added to the west wall. Detailing includes brick arches over the openings and belt courses set flush with the wall surface.. This is one of the original Anglican parishes in the state and was established in 1704 by missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Smyrna vicinity
BANNISTER HALL AND BAYNARD HOUSE (FOX HALL)
S of Smyrna off Del. 300
1866

Bannister Hall is a 2 1/2-story frame building situated amidst a large arboretum. The main portion of the building is covered by a hipped roof capped with a Victorian cupola. Exterior detailing includes scroll brackets beneath the eaves and a hipped-roofed porch across the front. Located to the rear of this structure is the Baynard House, believed to date from 1750 and possibly called Fox Hall. The house may be the first prefabricated house erected in the state and is locally famous for its peach grove and the over 100 other varieties of plants. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Smyrna vicinity
BELMONT HALL
1 mile S of Smyrna on U.S. 13
17th—18th centuries

Belmont Hall is a 3-story Georgian brick house with a docked gambrel pediment that surmounts the five-bay front facade. On the north end is an unusual stair tower which leads to a balustraded captain's walk. The front portion of the house dates from the mid-18th century. Two parallel brick wings on the rear were probably built in the 17th century and projected from an earlier structure replaced by the present south front. The top floor was renovated following a fire in 1922, and the dormers on the east and west sides were added then. Belmont Hall was the home of Thomas Collins, eighth president of the state of Delaware. Under his administration Delaware became the first of the original states to accept the Constitution on December 7, 1787. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Smyrna vicinity
DUCK CREEK VILLAGE (SALISBURY)
Del. 65, between Duck Creek and Green's Branch
18th century

During the first three quarters of the 18th century Duck Creek Village was a thriving mill village, but by the mid-20th century only the mill and miller's house remained. The structures in the village today include Lindens, a fine restored 2-story brick miller's house; a 1-story plank house moved to the site in 1961; and the 100-year-old gristmill. They provide a valuable architectural contrast between the work of a master craftsman and the homes of less affluent working families. There is also adequate visual basis for an interpretation of 18th-century village life in the area. *State*

KENT COUNTY
Smyrna vicinity
IVY DALE FARM (HOFFECKER FARM)
S of Smyrna off Del. 9
1786

The farmhouse was probably built on a resurrection manor plan with a rear kitchen outbuilding. It is brick and 2 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof. The farm was originally a section deeded to Henry Pearman in 1684 by William Penn. In 1851 John H. Hoffecker acquired the farm, probably for his fruit canning business. Hoffecker subsequently served as a U.S. Representative and was speaker of the state house. Walter Hoffecker, who gained control of the farm at the death of his father, also served as a U.S. Representative. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
South Bowers vicinity
ISLAND FIELD SITE
0.5 mile SE of Bowers Beach
Pre-Columbian

The Island Field Site contains the oldest known existing cemetery in Delaware. It was used by people of the Middle Woodland culture more than 1,000 years ago. Here the dead were buried and religious ceremonies took place. There was also a village on the site probably consisting of pole and thatch huts. To date 110 burials have been exposed. Artifacts interred with the bodies are also on view. *State*

KENT COUNTY
Woodland Beach vicinity
SUTTON, THOMAS, HOUSE
Del. 79 within Woodland Beach Wildlife Area
18th century

This is a well-preserved, mid-18th-century farmhouse. It is a 2-story brick building with stucco applied to all surfaces with the exception of the rear wall. There is a lower, 2-story wing which extends to the west. Original flooring and paneled end walls are intact. *State; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Ashland
ASHLAND BRIDGE
Over Red Clay Creek on Del. 82
19th century

This covered bridge was built of planks with hardwood pins. The approach to the bridge is walled with stone and the abutments on each bank are also stone. The end posts of the bridge are decorated in a form vaguely reminiscent of Egyptian columns. This and the Wooddale Bridge (see separate listing) are the only remaining covered bridges in the county. *State*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Blackbird Crossroads
OLD UNION METHODIST CHURCH
0.2 mile N of Blackbird Crossroads on U.S. 13
1847

This is considered one of the best preserved examples of early Delaware Methodist meetinghouses. This brick structure is divided into a vestibule under the gallery and a main meeting room. The interior retains its 19th-century appearance with dark stained and varnished pews, a Gothic pulpit, and Gothic chairs in the chancel. Bricks used for construction were fired on the property. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Centerville
CENTER MEETING AND SCHOOLHOUSE
Centermeeting Road
1796

A log building, now gone, was erected in 1711 near where the present brick meetinghouse stands. This building is rectangular in shape and covered by a gabled roof with brick chimneys at either end. Sheds attached to the east and west sides were open on the front to shelter horses and carriages. A wood porch on the south facade was added in the 1870's. Across the road stands a former Friends' schoolhouse, erected in 1800. It was used by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania between 1854 and 1946 and is now a residence. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Delaware City vicinity

FORT DELAWARE ON PEA PATCH ISLAND

Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River
19th century

An earthwork fort was built on Pea Patch Island in 1813, followed in 1821 by a masonry structure. The latter was destroyed by fire, and in 1847 Congress appropriated funds for a federal defense work. Completed in 1859, Fort Delaware has pentagonal walls of granite blocks measuring 7 to 30 feet in width, and 32 feet in height. A 30-foot moat surrounds the walls, which contain three tiers for guns. Two barracks buildings face the parade ground, and the entire fortification occupies almost six acres. Confederate prisoners of war were incarcerated at Fort Delaware from 1862 to 1865, and troops were stationed here during the Spanish American and First World wars. Declared surplus property in 1944, Fort Delaware was acquired by the state and is operated as a park. *State*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Hockessin

HOCKESSIN FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

Del. 275 and 254 at Meetinghouse Road
1738

The Friends Meetinghouse is a 1-story white plastered stone building. The cornice is projected from the roof and has a crown molding at the roofline. Beneath the peak of the roof is a stone inscribed with the date of construction. Lord Cornwallis stationed his troops in the meetinghouse on September 9, 1777. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Hockessin vicinity

COFFEE RUN MISSION SITE

SE of Hockessin off Del. 48
19th century

In 1804, Father Patrick Kenney became the pastor of St. Mary's of the Assumption, a log mission that was the first church built for Roman Catholic worship in Delaware. The present Diocese of Wilmington grew from Father Kenney's missions in southeastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware. Father Kenney built this 2 1/2-story stone and frame house, barn, and springhouse near the church in 1812. The original Coffee Run cemetery, containing over 50 carved headstones and 12 uncut stone markers, also remains. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Kirkwood vicinity

LUM'S MILL HOUSE (SAMUEL DAVIES HOUSE; CLEMENT HOUSE)

Lums Pond State Park on Del. 71
c. 1700—1725

The Lum House was probably built by Samuel Clement, who bought the property in 1724 and built a mill nearby in 1736. When the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was built during the 1820's, Lum's millpond provided water for the summit level; however, in later rebuildings of the canal the outlet of Lums pond was moved to a new course, leaving the old millstream dry. The principal section of the house is a 2-story, 3-bay brick building. A 3-bay extension to the east was originally 1 story, but after 1809 was the home of Samuel Davies, an early Presbyterian leader and one of the founders of Princeton University. *State*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Kirkwood vicinity

MCCOY HOUSE

Kirkwood and McCoy roads
1892

This 28-room house took five years to build and is considered one of the most unusual structures in the state. It is 2 1/2 stories with walls of light brown Roman brick. A 1-story veranda runs the full length of the north and east walls and a steeply-gabled roof encloses the upper story and attic. Windows for the third story are located in the gabled end walls and in a cross gable. Imported Belgian tiles cover the house and veranda. The interior of the reception room is paneled in pine with an arcade of Doric columns. Dr. John Cresap McCoy designed his own house and incorporated into the design some of the Germanic tradition he found near his school at Heidelberg. He was secretary of a trotting association and as such introduced a kite-shaped track which he claimed would increase the speed of the horses. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown

GREENLAWN (OUTTEN DAVIS HOUSE; WILLIAM BRADY HOUSE)

N. Broad Street
19th century

This is a 2-story brick house with a rear brick ell extending the house to the east. The ell is set off from the main house by an ornate screened veranda. The interior is embellished by detailed stone mantels. Outten Davis, a merchant and farmer instrumental in the development of the town's commerce, built the house in 1810. In 1860, William Brady bought the house and altered it with the addition of an ornate three-bay front porch, a widow's walk, bracketed cornices, new windows, and a cross-gabled roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY

218 N. Broad Street
19th century

For 101 years from its first session in 1827, the Middletown Academy served as a secondary school. The academy building was vacated after the present Middletown school building was opened in 1929. Since 1960 it has been used to house municipal offices. The original 2-story, 5-bay building was stuccoed brick. About 1872 a 3-bay brick wing was added. The interior plan is virtually unaltered although the rooms have been modernized. *Municipal*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown vicinity

COCHRAN GRANGE (JOHN P. COCHRAN HOUSE)

W of Middletown on Del. 9
1842—1845

This 2-story brick mansion was the home of John P. Cochran, 43rd governor of Delaware. The building is an amalgam of styles with the floor plan, wide front facade, and brickwork influenced by the Georgian style; the square paneled pillars supporting the overhanging roof attributed to Greek Revival; and the flat roof reminiscent of the Italianate style. The roof is topped by a flat-roofed square cupola. (Also see separate listing for Hedgelawn.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown vicinity

HEDGELAWN

1.2 miles W of Middletown on Del. 4
1856

This 2 1/2-story frame house is a composite in styling. The Georgian mode is visible in the double-pile floor plan and the transom and sidelights around the front door; the Greek Revival style in the Doric pilasters, as well as in the porches and entablature; and the Italianate Revival style in the overall design and the box cornice with overly large dentils which serve as brackets. This was the main house on the peach farm of William R. Cochran, son of the state's 43rd governor. (Also see separate listing for Cochran Grange.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown vicinity
NAUDAIN, ARNOLD S., HOUSE
S of Middletown on Del. 71
18th century

This is an early Georgian 2 1/2-story house with hipped roof (rebuilt) and a 2-story south wing. A square-paned transom light surmounts the door and is repeated over a smaller door in the left bay of the front. The Naudain family descended from Huguenots and were among the original settlers in this area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Middletown vicinity
OLD ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
S of Middletown off Del. 71
1768; 1955, Albert Kruse
(restoration)

St. Anne's is considered the best preserved of the missions established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, although it represents a period later than the pioneer missionary phase of development. The brick structure resembles a meetinghouse with gabled roof, molded water table, and pedimented gables. In the east end wall is a three-part Palladian window with Greek Revival embellishments added in 1847. The gallery was also extended at that time. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
New Castle
GLEBE HOUSE
Del. 9
19th century

This brick house consists of a 2 1/2-story-plus-attic south portion, a lower middle section with shed roof, and a north section comprising the original kitchen. The entranceway is surmounted by a semicircular fanlight and the south facade is further embellished by a cornice of corbeled brickwork. A single dormer adorns the roof on the south side. The Glebe land was an adjunct to a parish church and was designated a cemetery for the parish when the land near the church became inadequate. In 1821 the present house was built as a parsonage for the parish. *Private, not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
New Castle
HERMITAGE, THE
On Del. 273
1801—1818

Nicholas Van Dyke built this 2-story brick house apparently in several stages. It is composed of three distinct portions—a 2 1/2-story west wing (probably the oldest); a north (rear) portion; and the south (main) section, a three-bay left-entry structure. The west wing is the only section laid in Flemish bond; the others are in common bond. Van Dyke served in the Delaware House of Representatives in 1799, and was a member of the U.S. Senate almost continuously from 1816 until his death in 1826. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
New Castle
LESLEY-TRAVERS MANSION
112 W. 6th Street
1855

This is a 2 1/2-story Gothic Revival mansion with a 4-story square tower topped by a steeply-pitched roof. The house is equipped with speaking tubes, servants' bells, and an alarm system and retains its original gas fixtures. Dr. Allen V. Lesley, a well-known surgeon, had the house built from impressions gleaned from his travels. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
New Castle
OLD COURTHOUSE
Delaware Street, between 2nd and
3rd streets
18th century

Begun sometime between 1689, when the land was originally set aside, and 1704, when the Assembly of the Three Lower Counties of Delaware first met there, the east wing of the Old Courthouse of New Castle was enlarged several times during the 18th century. In 1730 the larger and taller early Georgian central portion of the courthouse was added and another wing was added in 1745. The brick, gambrel-roofed central portion with its arcaded octagonal cupola later housed the first state legislature. *State:* NHL; HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark
ENGLAND HOUSE (RED MILL FARM)
81 Red Mill Road
18th century

The England House is a colonial mill-owner's house constructed in two stages, although there is a disagreement as to which wing is older. John England, a Quaker from Staffordshire, England, came to America in 1723 as part owner of the Principio Furnace in Cecil County, Maryland. Upon England's death his property passed to his brother Joseph who built the present house and rebuilt the England Mill. The dwelling consists of two levels, upper and lower, which were separate living areas. There are pent eaves along the front of both levels, and upper and lower walls are brick. In the 1930's extensive alterations were made on the upper portion: a chimney was removed, and a kitchen, stairway, and bathroom added. Despite the changes the dwelling maintains its overall integrity. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark
FISHER, ANDREW, HOUSE
725 Art Lane
18th century

The Fisher House is a 2-story brick building with a 1-story wing to the west. The purlins of the gabled roof as well as two heavier braced rafters are the only visible hewn members—other structural members show evidence of being cut at a sawmill. The rafters are pegged and marked and segmental relieving arches are evident in the basement and support the two chimney stacks. Brickwork on the house is unusual: the front facade is laid in Flemish bond with a convex molded water table and a double belt course. Andrew Fisher erected a grist- and sawmill on this property; however, they burned down in 1883. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark
OLD COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Main and College streets on campus
of the University of Delaware
19th century

This small group of buildings formed the nucleus—until the 20th century—of Delaware College, originally the New Ark College and today the University of Delaware. Included in the district are the Greek Revival 2-story Old College; Recitation Hall, a large brick building with segmental-arched windows and a deep molded cornice; the brick, hipped-roof Recitation Annex, Mechanical Hall, a 2-story brick building with a low-pitched gabled roof; Alumni Hall, a 2 1/2-story brick building with a cross-axis rear wing and an east wing; and Elliott Hall, a 2 1/2-story brick building. *State*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark
ROTHERAM MILL HOUSE
318 Harmony Road

Rotheram Mill House was built in 1740. Originally 1 1/2 stories, the roof was raised to a full second story and attic. The northeast exterior wall shows the original gambrel roof line and bricked-in windows. There are fireplaces at each end of the house and cupboards appear in the fireplace masonry of the ground floor. Under the crossetted window in the dining room is a paymaster's drawer through which Rotheram transacted business with the customers of his mill. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark
WELSH TRACT BAPTIST CHURCH
Welsh Tract Road
1746

This simple rectangular brick building is distinguished by its wood-shingled jerkinhead roof and wide box cornice. The north (front) wall has been covered with smooth stucco and the two present doors on that facade replace an original central entrance. Articles signed by the Welsh Tract members in 1716 introduced liturgical and doctrinal variations to the churches of the Middle States, including singing, the practice of ruling elders, and the imposition of hands. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark vicinity
COOCH'S BRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
N of Newark off Del. 896
18th—19th centuries

Cooch's Bridge is the site of the third iron furnace erected in British America and of the only Revolutionary battle fought on Delaware soil. The historic district includes houses, mills, dams, and sites associated with over two and one-half centuries of industrial development. Remaining structures include William Cooch's mill (1791); the pre-Revolutionary Cooch Mansion; the Dayett House and the Armstrong houses, 19th-century residences built by members of the Cooch family; and a raceway which still provides power for the 3 1/2-story brick Dayett Mill. A skirmish between British and American troops occurred here in September 1777, when General Washington sent troops to fight a holding action while his army entrenched along Red Clay Creek near Stanton. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark vicinity
MILL CREEK FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
6 miles N of Newark on Landenburg Road
1840—1841

This fieldstone building with pitched roof retains the traditional dual entranceways for men and women. The 1-story meetinghouse has a simple wooden cornice and small chimneys at each end of the roofline. A cemetery surrounded by an iron fence lies to the east of the building. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newark vicinity
WHITE CLAY CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
2 miles NE of Newark on Del. 2 at intersection with Del. 324
18th century

In 1709 there was already a community of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians gathering to worship at White Clay Creek. In 1737 Reverend Charles Tennent took over the pastorate and led the congregation through a critical period marked by the influence of George Whitefield, one of the important evangelists of the Great Awakening. In 1752 the present site was purchased and seven years later the schism created by Whitefield had calmed and the congregation was reunited. The present church, built in 1855, is the third to stand on the site. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Newport
RED CLAY CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (MCKENNAN'S CHURCH)
Mill Creek and McKennan's Church roads
1853

This is one of a few Greek Revival public buildings surviving within the state. The first church built here was constructed in 1761 and was under the direction of William McKennan. This 2-story church was built to replace the older one which was demolished. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa
APPOQUINIMINK FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Main Street
1785

This brick meetinghouse is about 20 feet square and is set on a fieldstone foundation. The 3-bay facade contains a pedimented gable and a small attic window which lights an upstairs schoolroom. Except for minor changes the interior is original and remains a well-preserved example of an 18th-century religious structure. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa
OLD DRAWYERS CHURCH
U.S. 13
1769—1773

This example of refined rural ecclesiastical architecture is Georgian in style. It is brick laid in Flemish bond on stone footings with a 5-bay east front and an elaborate Georgian doorway. The smaller south and north doorways are set in gabled ends which feature a pediment and a round window in the gable. The south, east, and north walls all contain two tiers of windows and a smaller window to light the pulpit. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa vicinity
SHALLCROSS, SERECK, HOUSE (OAKLAND)
W of Odessa off U.S. 13
1842

This L-shaped, 2 1/2-story house is illustrative of many of the homes built by Delaware peach farmers. The building is Georgian in style with a symmetrical facade and front and rear porches. There is a nearly flat roof with a box cornice and paired brackets supporting it. The front porch is supported by four square paneled columns and the entrance features twin Egyptian Revival pilasters, sidelights, and a transom. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Odessa vicinity
WILLIAMS HOUSE
1.2 miles NW of Odessa on Marl Pit Road
1859

This 2-story brick house follows the usual Delaware pattern of having paneled shutters painted white on the ground floor and louvered shutters painted green on the upper floors. A plain cornice with large modillions runs around the house. The house, although basically Georgian, has Greek Revival porches and Victorian stained glass. Jonathan Knight Williams, a peach orchardist, built this home in a central location on his 300-acre farm. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Port Penn vicinity
AUGUSTINE BEACH HOTEL
S of Port Penn on Del. 9
1814

This is a 2 1/2-story brick building with a gabled roof and front porch. This hotel was built by the grandson of Augustine Herrman, an early settler and would-be feudal lord. In the late-19th century this house became a resort hotel and housed vacationers arriving by steamship from Wilmington and Philadelphia. The area remained a resort until the 1920's when the last steamer stopped running. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Porter vicinity

NEW CASTLE AND FRENCHTOWN RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

Off U.S. 40 between Porter, Del., and
Frenchtown, Md.
1831

The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad originally crossed the peninsula from a wharf in New Castle to a wharf at Frenchtown. Part of the original route is still in operation as part of the Penn Central system. Much of the remainder is abandoned and survives as a trace along field boundaries and through wooded areas; however, sections of the right-of-way remain in use as county roads. The railroad was built when travel from Maryland to Delaware involved a precarious trip. Dozens of turnpikes, canals and railroads enjoyed a brief popularity when the present coastal transportation system was evolving. The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad was one of these ventures. *Multiple public/private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Rockland

ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

At the junction of Rockland and
Mount Lebanon roads with Rtes. 232
and 234 and the Brandywine
18th—20th centuries

Rockland is one of the earliest and longest functioning mill areas on the Brandywine. It is here that the Brandywine begins its five-mile descent to the tidewaters, dropping 124 feet and providing power for numerous mills. John Gregg and Adam Kirk were operating a gristmill here in 1724, and the east bank is still being used by Concel, Inc. Delaware's first fulling mill was built here in 1733. Rockland still retains elements of a small mill town. Structures within the historic district include an 1831 school, the William Young Mansion House (1802), a stone mill that once belonged to the Heshbon Factory, the Kirk House (1885), and Rock Spring (the earliest millowner's house). *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
St. Georges

SUTTON HOUSE

Broad and Delaware streets
1792—1815

This 2 1/2-story brick house with rear wing was the home of John Sutton, son of one of the state's first settlers. For a time Sutton was the town's only merchant. He had opened a drugstore and later operated grist- saw- and bark mills. He also served as the town's postmaster for 40 years. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Smyrna vicinity

CLEARFIELD FARM

N of Smyrna on Del. 9
18th—19th centuries

This farmhouse was built by David Clark in the mid-18th century. Clark, his son William, and his grandson John all served in the state militia. John Clark became governor of Delaware in 1816. The main section of the farmhouse is a 4-bay, 2 1/2-story brick structure. A lower wing continues the axis of the main section and is joined to a cross-axis rear wing. *State*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Stanton vicinity

HALE-BOYCE HOUSE

Corner of Del. 7 and Del. 4
c. 1750

This house was built in two phases, the first being executed in the William Penn plan—two small rooms off a larger room. An addition was made, probably in 1772, which enlarged the house and removed the kitchen to a separate room. In September 1777, immediately prior to the Battle of Brandywine, Washington, LaFayette, Wayne, Greene, and Delaware Captain Robert Kirkwood held military council there. *State:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Stanton vicinity

ST. JAMES CHURCH

W of Stanton on St. James Church
Road
1820—1823

This stone church replaces a frame church erected in 1716. It is nearly square with a rounded apsidal chancel projecting from the north wall; entrance and stair towers project from the east and west walls. The east tower has been considerably enlarged to accommodate a belfry. The interior is largely original with the original low box pews and considerable original hardware. *Private:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Taylors Bridge vicinity

HART HOUSE

E of Taylors Bridge on Del. 453
18th century

This is a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay brick house built sometime before 1747. A recent renovation removed a wing from the southeast wall. In 1747 James Hart's house was the scene of a gun battle with Spanish marauders during the War of Jenkins' Ear. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Taylors Bridge vicinity

HUGUENOT HOUSE (HOMESTEAD FARM; NAUDAIN HOUSE)

W of Taylors Bridge on Del. 9
18th century

The Huguenot House is a brick structure with a lower brick wing to the west. A division line in the brickwork on the north and south facades indicates the house was originally a side-hall structure. Elias Naudain, a Huguenot, was born in France in 1681. The house, built prior to 1735, is little changed in its basic structure and represents the typical residence of a prosperous farmer in pre-Revolutionary Delaware. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Taylors Bridge vicinity

LISTON HOUSE

E of Taylors Bridge on Del. 453
1739

This is a brick 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed structure built by Edmund Liston. Two chimneys pierce the roofline at the north and south walls of the main structure and are distinguished by triple stacks, which appear to be original. Located at the edge of Delaware Bay, the house was vulnerable to prowling privateers and was ransacked by Spanish pirates in 1747. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

BRECK'S MILL AREA (HENRY CLAY VILLAGE)

Breck's Lane and Creek Road
19th century

Large cotton mills were erected on the Brandywine River early in the 19th century due to advances in technical skills that facilitated damming the river and due also to the growing demands of American consumers cut off from European markets by the War of 1812. Breck's Mill Area is an excellent example of one of those early mill villages. The 3-story stone mill, now known as Breck's Mill, was constructed in

1813 and produced cotton cloth until it ceased to function in 1854. Near the mill are 15 small single and double stone and frame dwellings which originally housed the millworkers. Also included in the village are Rokeby, the late-Federal (1836) stone mill owner's residence, and Hagee's Tavern, the only remaining commercial structure. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

LOMBARDY HALL (PIZGAH, NEW WARK

U.S. 202
c. 1682

This is a 5-bay, 2 1/2-story native stone house designed on a central-hall plan. The dark Brandywine gabbro rock facade and fieldstone north wall are restored and the roof has been wood shingled. The house is on William Penn's Manor of Rocklands, a 986-acre tract he granted to Valentine Hollingsworth in 1682. Hollingsworth, who renamed the area New Wark, was the founder of the Newark Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. His son-in-law, George Robinson, purchased a portion of the tract in 1726 and named it Pizgah. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

LOUVIERS (UPPER LOUVIERS AND BLACK GATES)

10 Black Gates Road
19th century

Louviers is a fine Greek Revival edifice featuring a detailed Doric portico surmounted by a wrought iron railing. It consists of a number of additions made to the original 2-story stone structure, measuring 35 feet by 31 feet. The additions included a 2-story kitchen wing and the Greek Revival portico (1837); two 1-story half octagons (post-1837); a laundry and second and third floors over the study (post-1901); and an octagonal room (1936). Twin stone gatehouses at the entrance to the property are good examples of early-19th-century gatehouses. Admiral Samuel Francis du Pont occupied the dwelling from 1837 to 1865. HABS (BLACK GATES)

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

MCLANE, LOUIS, HOUSE

606 Market Street
18th century

This 3 1/2-story town house was built by the prosperous merchant Rumford Dawes and was later occupied by Judge Gunning Bedford, Jr., a member of the Continental Congress. Louis McLane, a subsequent owner, became a member of the House in 1817 and from 1827 to 1829 was a U.S. Senator. He resigned from the Senate to serve as a minister to England and later served as Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State. The house has been altered for commercial use. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

MASONIC HALL AND GRAND THEATER

818 N. Market Street
1871, Charles L. Carson

This 4-story structural steel building was acclaimed for having the largest stage outside of New York. The entire facade is cast iron, secured to the steel frame. Almost all of the facade remains intact; however, cast iron columns on the first floor level have been removed to allow for modern store fronts. A slate mansard roof caps the fourth floor. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WILMINGTON

West Street on Brandywine Park Drive
1740

This small brick building was the first Presbyterian church in Wilmington and services were held here until 1840. British troops used the building as a prison and hospital during their occupation of Wilmington after the Battle of Brandywine, September 12, 1770. The building itself has walls laid in Flemish and English bond and is distinguished by its gambrel roof, pent roof, and cove cornice above the first floor, and roundheaded windows. In 1916 the church was moved to its present location. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity

ARDEN, VILLAGE OF

6 miles N of Wilmington between Marsh Road, Naaman's Creek, and Ardentown
20th century, Will Price and Frank Stephens

Arden was founded in 1900 as a Utopian community based on the land value theory popularly known as the "single tax." The town is an example of early urban design and incorporates such ideas as cluster development, woodland conservation, and separation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic by use of pedestrian paths. Among the early Arden houses are the Homestead, the Elizabethan home of sculptor Frank Stephens; and several other English cottage type half-timbered buildings containing carvings and stained glass by local artisans. Stephens' studio and the Arden Weaving Shop are still intact. *Public/private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity

BRANDYWINE MANUFACTURERS SUNDAY SCHOOL

N of Wilmington on Hagley Road
1817

The original Sunday schools were academic class meetings where millworkers learned reading, writing, and arithmetic. Working a six-day week for 12 to 14 hours a day, they were left only Sunday for education, leisure, and worship services. A school was first started in the Siddall Factory by James Siddall, who had been to the prototype in England, the Raikes School. Eleuthere Irenee du Pont donated land and raised money for the erection of the building and school was held here until 1851. The schoolhouse is a 1-story stone structure which looks much as it did when built. The Ionic columned portico and the school bell tower are probably later additions. Other buildings on the property are a stone springhouse and a frame stable. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity

LOBDELL ESTATE, MINQUADALE HOME

U.S. 13
1864

This 2-story gabled-roofed house was the summer home of George G. Lobdell, a Wilmington wheel manufacturer. The house is an Italianate Revival dwelling with porches on the front and back and a 2-story bay window. Lobdell was also an inventor and was awarded two patents, one in 1861 for an improved single plate wheel and another in 1869 for a combination wheel, cast and ground in one operation. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity

LOWER LOUVIERS AND CHICKEN ALLEY

N of Wilmington on Black Gates Road
19th century

Lower Louviers is an early-Federal house, one of the first built for the du Pont family on the Brandywine. The Louviers Woolen Mills, once located nearby, no longer stand, but the extant Chicken Alley is an excellent example of a 19th-century workers' row house. There were 15 woolen mills constructed in Delaware between 1809 and 1825, but lack of raw materials and skilled labor, high tariffs, and natural disasters resulted in failure for the industry. Lower Louviers and the attendant workers' homes were part of the woolen mill complex. The main house has walls of stuccoed stone. It is 2 stories on the north side and 3 on the garden side. A central bay on the garden side projects at a 45-degree angle, and the entire facade is sheltered by a 2-story portico with a Chinese style railing. *Private*

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wilmington vicinity

WALKER'S MILL AND WALKER'S BANK

N of Wilmington on the E bank of
Brandywine Creek at Rising Sun Lane
Bridge
1813—1815

Walker's Mill and its attendant workers' homes, all of whitewashed stone, were built in the early-19th century when development of a native textile industry was fostered by enemy blockades during the War of 1812. There is a tower in the south end of the mill which is stone on its lower half and brick topped by a cupola on the upper half. There are 2 stories on the east facade and 3 on the west and a 1-story wooden porch along each of these facades. These dwellings are little changed since construction. The mill was equipped with water turbines in the 1840's. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEW CASTLE COUNTY
Wooddale

WOODDALE BRIDGE

Over Red Clay Creek off Del. 48
19th century

One of two remaining covered bridges in Delaware, the Wooddale covered bridge is 72 feet long, 16 feet high, and constructed of wood painted red with white facings. The structure is nearly identical to the Ashland Bridge (see separate listing) and appears to have been built by the same craftsmen. *State*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Georgetown

SUSSEX COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND THE CIRCLE

The Circle
1837—1840, William Strickland

This is a 2-story brick building with a brick tower over the entrance hall. When Strickland completed the original structure in 1840 it featured a squat entrance tower surmounted by an undersized cupola. In 1914 the tower was enlarged and columns were added to the front. In 1970 Georgian embellishments were added including an elaborate cupola with balustrades and brick pilasters, a pedimented portico with 2-story fluted columns, and a very large swinging lantern over the main doorway. The Circle is an example of baroque town plannning—when the city was laid out in 1791 the circle was laid out with radiating streets. *County*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Laurel vicinity

OLD CHRIST CHURCH

SE of Laurel at the junction of CR
465 and 465A
1770—1772

Christ Church was originally erected as a chapel-of-ease of Stepney Parish in Maryland. Colonial parishes in America had boundaries encompassing such large land areas that parishioners were unable to attend their parish church. Thus it was not unusual for some to construct a closer chapel-of-ease. A striking example of 18th-century native workmanship, Christ Church is designed after its mother church at Green Hill, Maryland, although the former is wood and the latter, brick. *Private:* HABS

SUSSEX COUNTY
Lewes

FISHER'S PARADISE (PARADISE POINT)

624 Pilottown Road
18th century

This 3-bay, 2 1/2-story house with dormered third floor is built of wood, sheathed in unpainted shingles, with painted trim. Around 1900 a Victorian porch and large-paned windows were added and some paneling and chimney breasts removed. The house was used by Colonel Samuel Boyer Davis who defended Lewes and the entrance to Delaware Bay during the War of 1812. *Private*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Lewes

PAGAN CREEK DIKE

Pagan Creek near New Road
c. 1670

This is one of the oldest surviving road structures in the state which, although it has been abandoned since Colonial times, remains virtually unchanged. The dike was apparently built by Dutch settlers to connect the West India Company fort with the hinterland beyond Pagan Creek. It is actually a causeway about 700 feet long and from 9 to 10 feet wide at the top, built of clay and loam piled atop a sand footing and resting on a bed of marsh mud. The main channel of Pagan Creek intersects the dike at its southern end where a timber-crib bridge abutment has been found by archeological investigation. The use of sand as a foundation material indicates Dutch, rather than English origins. *Private:* HAER

SUSSEX COUNTY
Lewes vicinity

DEVRIES PALISADE

Pilottown Road at DeVries
Monument
1631

One of the earliest settlements in America, the DeVries Palisade was instrumental in preserving the identity of the state of Delaware. Organized by DeVries, an expedition under orders to set up a whaling station settled near present-day Lewes. Expecting no trouble from the Indians, the newcomers nevertheless built a protective stockade. Measuring 235 feet square, it was supplemented by two bastions about 20 feet square. Shortly afterward Indians burned the palisade and massacred the people. Only the postmolds and a few artifacts remain today. *State/private*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Milford vicinity

ABBOTT'S MILL

2 miles SW of Milford
19th—20th centuries

Abbott's Mill is a rambling frame structure located on a tributary of a nearby lake and was an active gristmill for almost a century until 1960. The machinery inside the mill is intact and only slightly altered from its 19th-century condition. The machinery and building are typical of the gristmills which occupied virtually every suitable site along the streams of central and southern Delaware from the mid-colonial times to the early 20th century and were basic to the economic and social life of this agricultural region. *State*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Millsboro vicinity

CAREY'S CAMP MEETING GROUND

W of Millsboro off Del. 24
1888

Camp meetings are among the oldest institutions in the Methodist Church, dating to the era when itinerant ministers preached out-of-doors. Large congregations sometimes traveled long distances to hear services which often lasted several days. This meeting ground is in a grove of oaks, adjacent to Carey's United Methodist Church, and consists of 47 tents which face inward toward a large open frame tabernacle. The tents are wood structures 2 stories high with an enclosed rear kitchen and an open front room. *Private*

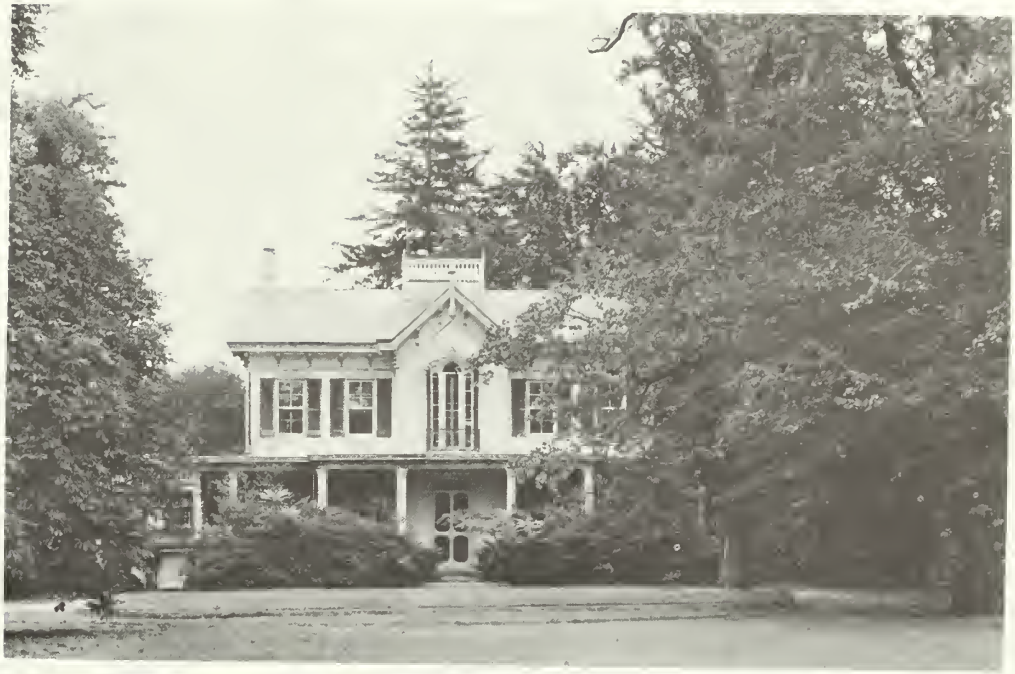
SUSSEX COUNTY
Milton
DRAPER-ADKINS HOUSE
204 Federal Street
19th century

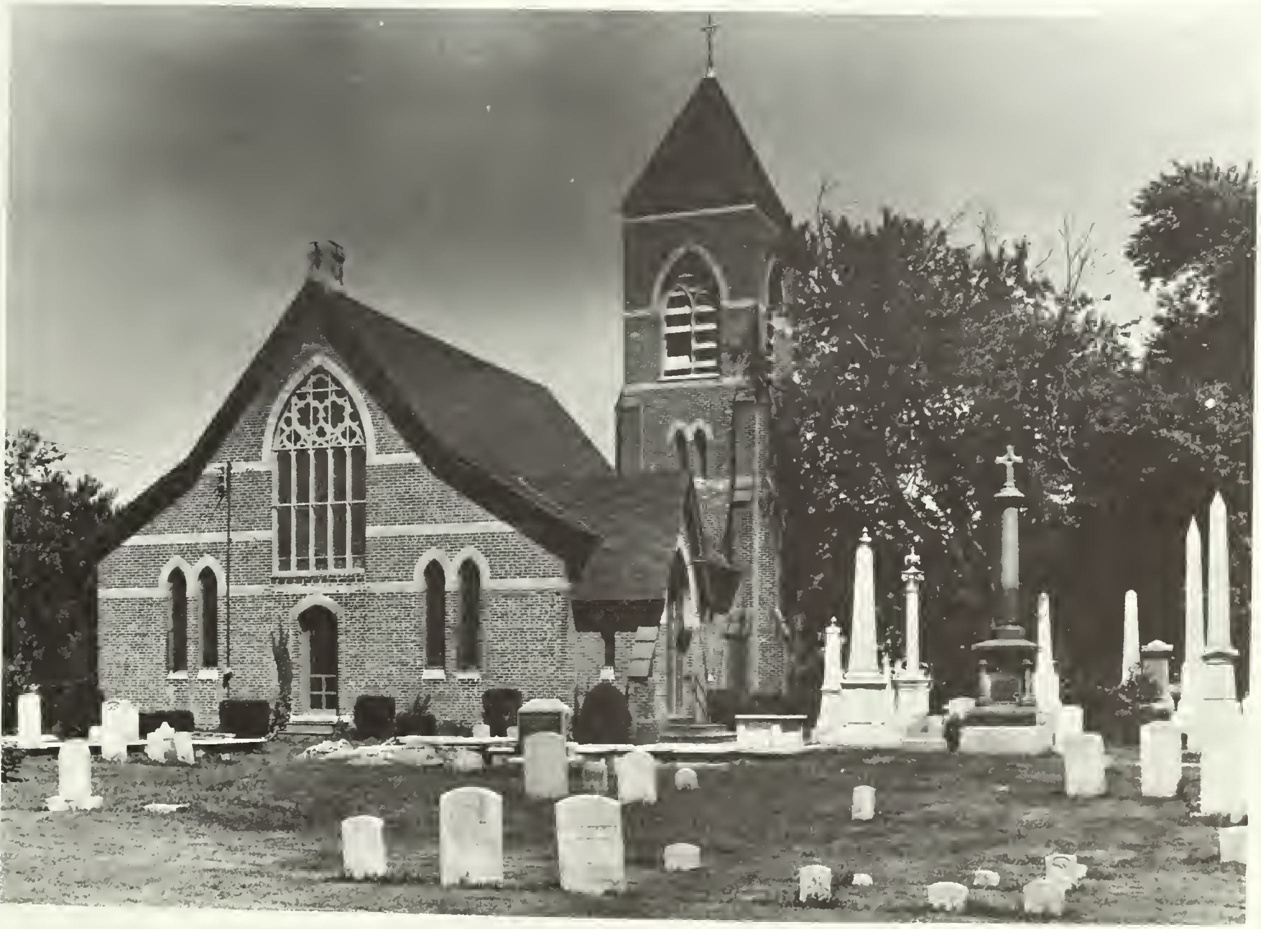
This 2-story house is timber with weatherboard sheathing on a brick foundation. The first story has bull's-eye corner blocks and the second story has scroll-cut wood detailing. The shingle roof is pierced with two segmental-arched dormers with bull's-eye detailing. The interior has oak and walnut inlaid parquet floors and Greek Revival fireplaces flanked by windows. There is a center hall stairway at the rear. Captain Joseph Adkins built this town house around 1840. *Private*

SUSSEX COUNTY
Milton
PONDER, GOVERNOR JAMES, HOUSE
416 Federal Street
1875

This fine late Victorian 3-story town house with mansard roof was the home of governor James Ponder, a member of one of the oldest families in the area. By 1863 Ponder had become a successful merchant, shipper and millowner. In 1867 he was chosen as Delaware Senate Speaker and from 1871 through 1875 was governor, during which time he built this house. Set on brick foundations, the frame house includes a large veranda across the first floor facade. Detailing includes decorated segmental arches spanning the windows, a bracketed cornice and an arched window pair above the dual-door entryway. *Private; not accessible to the public*

Greenwold (Manlove Hayes House),
Dover, Delaware (Kent County). *Graydon Wood*





Christ Church,
Milford, Delaware (Kent County).
Graydon Wood

MERIDIAN
HOVSE

District of Columbia

Meridian House (Washington International Center), Washington, D.C.
William Edmund Barrett for National Capital Planning Commission

Joseph Beale House, Washington, D.C. HABS.
J. Alexander for Commission of Fine Arts

Evermay, Washington, D.C. HABS.
William Edmund Barrett for National Capital Planning Commission

Logan Circle Historic District, Washington, D.C. HABS.
Fred Figall for Redevelopment Land Agency

National War College, Washington, D.C. NHL.
U.S. Army

WASHINGTON

ADAMS MEMORIAL

Webster Street and Rock Creek
Church Road, NW
1891, Augustus Saint-Gaudens

This stone and bronze memorial was erected by Henry Adams, historian and author of *Mont St. Michel and Chartres* and *The Education of Henry Adams*, as a memorial to his wife. The basic idea behind the work was a result of the collaboration of sculptor Saint-Gaudens, John La Farge, and Adams, who wished it to convey "the acceptance intellectually, of the inevitable." Installed in a setting designed by Stanford White, the memorial consists of a heavily shrouded massive cast bronze figure seated on a rough stone. The sexless figure with its expressionless face imparts a quality of mystery—of contemplation or meditation. Significant in the history of the development of 20th-century sculpture, the memorial is often referred to as Saint-Gaudens' masterpiece. *Private*

WASHINGTON

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES BUILDING, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

900 Jefferson Drive, SW
1879

The Arts and Industries Building is considered the best preserved example in the U. S. of 19th-century "exposition" type architecture, a form characterized by a dramatic exterior, inexpensive construction and a large enclosed area. Authorized by Congress to house the foreign exhibits donated to the U. S. after the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, it is a nearly square structure composed of four high naves radiating from a large rotunda, with lower courts and ranges and pavilions at the corners of the four symmetrical brick facades. The northwest pavilion has been restored to its original 1881 appearance, but much of the interior area has been altered by the addition of balconies and skylights. *Federal:* NHL

WASHINGTON

BEALE, JOSEPH, HOUSE (RESIDENCE OF UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC INTERESTS)

2301 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1907—1909, Glenn Brown

This is a Roman Revival style detached structure sited on a pie-shaped lot. It is 4 stories with a tripartite convex facade and a recessed loggia with a Palladian motif. The ground floor walls are heavily rusticated stone with a belt course separating them from the next two quoined floors. A final belt course separates the top floor from the lower ones, the whole crowned by a denticulated cornice. Joseph Beale was a prominent Washington resident. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

BELMONT, PERRY, HOUSE (INTERNATIONAL EASTERN STAR TEMPLE)

1618 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
1909, Ernest Sanson

This structure is situated on a truncated triangular plot enclosed by an iron fence. Although there is a 1-story porte cochere and slightly projecting pavilions, the house appears as a triangular 2 1/2-story mass with a steeply pitched mansard roof. Particularly notable ornamentation are the cartouches above the boldly projecting cornice of the porte cochere and the entablature. The foundation is regular ashlar with the first floor walls rusticated limestone. There is a segmental dormer in each bay of the roof. The building is named for Perry Belmont, a U. S. Representative from New York and later minister to Spain. *Private*

WASHINGTON

CANADIAN EMBASSY (MOORE HOUSE)

1746 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1906, Price and de Sibour

This is a 4 1/2-story Beaux Arts mansion. The ground floor is smooth rusticated stone and the other floors are masonry with inset quoined panels around the windows. The slate mansard roof has a blind parapet terminating it and stone chimneys at each end. The house was built for Mrs. Mabel Swift Moore, a Swift family heiress. The Canadian government purchased many of the original furnishings, as well as the house, in 1927 when it established its first diplomatic post in the U.S. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

CHRIST CHURCH

3116 "O" Street, NW
1887, Cassell and Laws

Christ Church with its tall dominating bell tower, stone Gothic arches, and lancet windows has been called a miniature cathedral. Constructed of red smooth-faced brick, the 1-story structure is rectangular in shape. The large 3-story corner tower with a bi-level open belfry has setback buttresses at its three exposed corners and a north-south gabled roof. The tower doorway consists of a lancet door with vertical boarding and two elaborate scroll hinges. Splayed jambs of the doorway have three attached columns on each side with Gothic floral caps. The columns support a three-step molded archivolt forming a pointed enframement over the door. Inside, the most striking features are the series of German stained glass windows and the carved capitals in the nave. *Private*

WASHINGTON

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY

1317 G Street, NW
1843—1844

The present Greek Revival church is the result of several remodelings. John W. Harkness designed the original simple flat-roofed structure. In 1857 the church was enlarged and the transepts, chancel and tower were erected. The square tower with belfry dominates the south facade, projecting 20 feet out from the nave and rising high above the gabled roof. Buttresses at each corner of the belfry terminate several feet above the crenelated top of the tower. There are eight open lancet windows with tracery in the belfry and smaller lancet windows and buttresses separating the side bays. In 1922 the south gallery was enlarged, a memorial tower was added, and the brick exterior was faced with stone and painted. Among the church's early parishioners were President James Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, and Lincoln's Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. *Private*

WASHINGTON

COSMOS CLUB (TOWNSEND HOUSE)

2121 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1898—1900, Carrere and Hastings

The facade of this mansion consists of Louis XV elements on a Beaux-Arts facade. The main section is 3 1/2 stories and has 2-story flanking wings. The main entrance consists of a half-glazed, double door with protective iron tracery and a cast iron and frosted glass marquee. The main block has a slate mansard roof edged in limestone and topped by a copper ridge cap. It was built for railroad magnate Richard R. Townsend and was sold to the Cosmos Club in 1950. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT BUILDING

SE corner of 14th and E streets, NW
1904—1908, Cope and Stewardson

An excellent example of American Beaux Arts Classicism, the District Building serves as municipal headquarters for the mayor-commissioner and the city council, and has housed the majority of administrative bureaus, departments and commissions of the District of Columbia. It is 5 stories plus basement and subbasement; the base is granite and the upper stories are white marble. A monumental central portal flanked by plain round pilasters and containing an entablature supported by heavy oversized brackets dominates the principal facade. The entablature supports a balcony whose balustrade contains a cartouche surmounted by an eagle with spreading wings. The second, third, and fourth stories are treated as one unit and are tied together through the use of Corinthian pilasters. The interior contains a grand stairway and marble wainscotting. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON
EVERMAY
1623 28th Street, NW
1801, Nicholas King

Evermay is a five-bay, 2 1/2-story brick house with a gabled slate roof with dormers and four interior end chimneys. The main section of this Federal style house is connected by hyphens to 1 1/2-story wings on both sides. The main (north) entrance consists of a sidelighted doorway flanked by pilasters and surmounted by a fanlight. There is a Palladian window directly above. The south facade is similar in treatment. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON
FRANKLIN SCHOOL
13th and K streets, NW
1865—1869, Adolph Cluss

The central section of this school is 3 1/2 stories with a high mansard roof. This pavilion is flanked by octagonal ventilating towers and by 3-story wings with flat metal roofs which themselves are flanked by octagonal towers. The foundations of the building are blue granite and the walls are hard-burnt red brick with facings of molded pressed brick and ornamental iron belts and window trimmings. The mansard roof is composed of green and blue hexagonal tiles laid in patterns. This building was a source of great civic pride when completed and won prizes as the most modern schoolhouse in design at both the 1872 Vienna Exposition and the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. The first wireless telephone call was made from the school in 1880 by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell who transmitted a message via a light beam to a building one block away. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON
FRIENDSHIP HOUSE (THE MAPLES, MAPLE SQUARE)
619 D Street, SE, or 630 South
Carolina Avenue, SE
1795—1796, William Lovering

This is a 2-story rectangular brick house which has retained the symmetrical quality of its Georgian character despite several 19th- and 20th-century additions. The original stables and slave quarters have been extensively remodeled and incorporated into the structure. In 1809 The Maples came into the trust of Francis Scott Key, who bought the house in 1815. During the War of 1812 the house served as a hospital for soldiers wounded in the Battle of Bladensburg. Friendship House, founded in 1904 and located here since 1936, is the oldest settlement house in the District. *Private*

WASHINGTON
HIGHLANDS, THE
3825 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
1817—1827

Erected by Joseph Nourse, the first Registrar of the Treasury, the Highlands is one of Washington's few extant late Georgian country houses. Built of yellow rubblestone, the house has a gabled roof and a large stone and brick chimney at each gable end. Two lower, modified gambrel-roofed wings flank the center block making the house H-shaped in plan. Around 1840 the front porch was replaced by the present portico of four, evenly-spaced square red-brick piers rising through 2 stories to a wide wooden entablature. The central entrance, a six-paneled wooden door with four sidelights on each side, is surmounted by a large elliptical fanlight and stone arch. There were extensive interior alterations in 1926. *Private*

WASHINGTON
HOLT HOUSE
Adams Mill Road in the National
Zoological Park
1827

Now the administration building of the National Zoological Park, the house reflects a series of attempts at remodeling by the Smithsonian Institution since 1890, when the agency purchased the house. At present the stuccoed brick house consists of a 2 1/2-story center section and two wings connected by hyphens. Exterior modifications included the removal of wooden entrance steps and alterations in the fenestration. Henry C. Holt, a doctor, purchased the house in 1842. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON
HUGHES, CHARLES EVANS, HOUSE
2223 R Street, NW
1907, George Oakley Totten

This 4-story town house, reminiscent of a small Florentine palazzo with Spanish detailing, served as the Hughes home between 1930 and 1948. Charles Evans Hughes was a statesman and juror, a leader in the Progressive Movement, and the holder of a succession of important offices from the administration of William Howard Taft to the New Deal. For the first 11 years, until his retirement from the Supreme Court at age 79, the R Street residence also provided the Chief Justice's unofficial chambers. *Private, not accessible to the public:* NHL

WASHINGTON
INDONESIAN EMBASSY (WALSH-MCLEAN HOUSE)
2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1903, Henry Anderson

This house combines Renaissance, Baroque, and Louis XVI elements within an art nouveau context. The house was originally built for Colorado mining magnate Thomas F. Walsh and was later owned by his daughter Evalyn and her husband, Edward B. McLean, son of the owner of the *Washington Post.* It now serves the government of Indonesia as its Washington embassy. *Private*

WASHINGTON
JAPANESE EMBASSY
2520 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1931, Delano and Aldrich

This 2 1/2-story neo-Georgian building is an early example of a structure designed exclusively for ambassadorial use. In 1960, the centennial of relations between the U.S. and Japan, a teahouse designed by Nahiko Emori was constructed in the rear of the embassy. This structure was built in Japan and reconstructed here. Also in 1960 a chancery similar in style and scale to the original structure was added. *Private*

WASHINGTON
LENTHALL HOUSES
612-614 19th Street, NW
c. 1800

The Lenthall Houses are located in what was once the town of Hamburg. The two red brick Federal houses were probably built around 1800 and although somewhat altered, still retain the simply dignity of the period. The first owner, John Lenthall, was Latrobe's principal assistant in the construction of the U.S. Capitol. Each house is about 20 feet wide, 2 stories high with attic and basement. Designed as a unit, both share the same roof and cornice line. The white wooden trim of the doorways has been altered and reflects a change probably in the late-19th century. The interiors contain Adamesque decorative motifs in the plasterwork. For several years 614 was owned by Bertha Noyes, a well known Washington artist. The Arts Club of Washington was founded here in 1916. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

LOGAN CIRCLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1875—1900

This approximately 8-block area is a unique, virtually unchanged example of a prosperous, latel19th-century residential neighborhood constructed around a large urban open space. Surrounding the circle and on some of the radial streets are closely-grouped, impressive 3- and 4-story houses, presenting an almost solid street facade of late Victorian Richardsonian architecture. During and just after the Civil War a few small-scale dwellings—the majority of them of wood—were erected in the area. By 1900, the Logan Circle area was a completely developed residential community, and in 1901, the statue of General John A. Logan, designed by Franklin Simons, was placed in the center of the circle. One of the great distinctions of the district is the way in which the buildings occupy the irregularly shaped lots and frontages. *Multiple public/private*

WASHINGTON

MCCORMICK APARTMENTS

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1915—1916, J. H. de Sibour

This is a semidetached luxury apartment building designed in Beauc-Arts style with Louis XVI elements on the facade. The building is 4 1/2 stories high with 9 mezzanine stories for servants' quarters. The building terminates in a cornice consisting of a frieze punctuated by rosettes centered over each of the building's 15 bays. The cornice itself has dentils, modillions, and a cyma molding below a continuous cast iron balustrade. Above this are dormer windows in the mansard roof. Tenants of the apartment building have included Andrew Mellon and Lord Duveen. Robert Woods Bliss, former State Department official and minister, also lived here. Bliss' estate, Dumbarton Oaks, and its art collection, were donated by him to Harvard University in 1940. *Private*

WASHINGTON

MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT'S HOUSE

801 G Street, SE
1801—1805

Since 1806, every commandant, including such notable figures as Archibald Henderson, Charles Heywood and John Lejeune, has lived in this Federal style town house which was built on a site selected by Thomas Jefferson. Although the original plans are lost, George Hadfield is presumed to have designed the house as part of his overall plans for the barracks (see U.S. Marine Barracks and U.S. Marine Barracks Buildings). Benjamin Latrobe closely supervised the construction in his capacity as surveyor of public works. The house has been considerably altered since its original construction *Federal*

WASHINGTON

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

17th Street, between C and D streets, NW
1902, Edward Pearse Casey

In November 1921, delegates of nine nations convened in this hall for the Washington Conference in an attempt to assure international peace through naval disarmament and mutual pledges of arbitration. The arms limitation talks, which put a freeze on capital ship production and delineated spheres of influence in the Pacific, were undertaken in response to the threat of a naval arms race between Great Britain, the U. S., and Japan and as a direct result of a Congressional resolution. The hall, commissioned by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a national headquarters building and assembly hall, is a free adaptation of Georgian architecture executed in gray Vermont marble, with monumental Ionic porticoes at the three street elevations, and unified by a continuous modillioned cornice. *Private:* NHL

WASHINGTON

MERIDIAN HOUSE (WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL CENTER)

1630 Crescent Place, NW
1921—1923, John Russell Pope

This is a 2 1/2-story structure reminiscent of an 18th-century French mansion. First floor windows have fillet sills with semicircular nosing; those on the first and second floor also have decorative cast iron railings. Ionic columns in antis separate the first floor bays of the semielliptical bow of the south elevation; the second floor has Corinthian pilasters and the two floors are separated by a Tuscan string course having a plain frieze. On the interior, the hexagonal entrance bow gives access to the circular stairhall. There is a curved double stair with a wrought and cast iron arabesque railing which rises to a central gallery on the first floor. The house was built by Irvin Boyle Laughlin, grandson of one of the founders of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and an important diplomat from 1912 to 1933. *Private*

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

New York Avenue and 15th Street, NW
19th—20th centuries, James Hamilton Windrim

The National Savings and Trust Company, a consolidation of two older institutions, has been located on the same site for over 100 years. This 5-story brick, sandstone, and bronze building is a polygonal structure resulting from various additions. The additions were so similar in design that only a slight variation in the color of the brick walls gives evidence of their different construction periods. The slightly projecting main entrance contains a double door under a roundheaded keystone arch. Above this, on the second story, is a wide window enclosed by pilasters. The next 3 stories consist of a corbelled bronze tourelle containing bay windows separated at each story by an ornamented frieze. The cornice enframes a large round clock face which is surmounted by an arcaded bell cupola. *Private*

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

P Street, within Fort Leslie J. McNair
1907, McKim, Mead and White

In 1899 Secretary of War Elihu Root announced plans for a war college with a central educational and advisory function as a major means of improving the efficacy of the American Army. In 1946, after a temporary disbandment, the college was revived as an interservice facility, although at no time was the original plan for a complex of nearly 50 buildings realized in its entirety. Its rear elevation overlooking the Potomac, the neo-classical style building is constructed of beige-colored brick with granite trim. Gabled-roofed wings extend laterally east and west from the pedimented main pavilion, which is also distinguished by a tall arched loggia featuring a distyle in antis Ionic screen, a motif also employed in the east and west facades. *Federal; not accessible to the public:* NHL

WASHINGTON

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

3000 block of Connecticut Avenue, NW
1889

This 166-acre zoo, established by Congress, is located between Rock Creek on the east and Connecticut Avenue on the west. The site was chosen for its numerous hills and rugged terrains. Frederick Law Olmsted's original plan for the park centered in the relatively flat middle section and resulted first in the lion house, finished in 1892 (design by W. R. Emerson). The next structure was the elephant house, completed in 1903, but demolished in 1938. The zoo continued to grow slowly until the 1920's when the Smithsonian-Chrysler expedition increased the collection by one-third. A new bird house was opened in 1928 and a new reptile house in 1931 (Howland Russell, and A. L. Harris architects, respectively). The next period of marked growth occurred in the 1960's when the new hoofed houses, great flight cage, and hardy hoofed stock complex were opened. *Federal*

WASHINGTON

OAK HILL CEMETERY CHAPEL

R Street at 29th Street, NW
1850, James Renwick

Oak Hill Cemetery Chapel is the only known example of Renwick's Gothic Revival church design in the District of Columbia. It was constructed of Potomac gneiss, laid in random courses, with red sandstone detailing in the belt course, window enframement, buttress caps, frieze and cornice, decorative bell cote at the west gable end, and in the elaborate Gothic finial at the east gable end. The west facade contains the main entrance with a large two-leaf pointed door with four lancet panels in each leaf, above which is a rose window with wood mullions and frame, and 11 quatrefoils around the perimeter. *Private*

WASHINGTON

OLD POST OFFICE AND CLOCK TOWER

Pennsylvania Avenue at 12th Street, NW
1891—1899

Designed to house the U.S. Post Office Department as well as the city post office, this building served as headquarters for every Postmaster General from 1899 through 1934. The 9-story building is Romanesque Revival in style and occupies an entire city block with a dominant tower rising 315 feet from the north facade. The heavy masonry of the building is faced with Vinalhaven (Me.) granite and is a solid stone load-bearing structure with walls 5-feet thick. The steep slate-covered Chateau roof is broken by many large stone dormers. The interior of the building contains a large court; however, immediately after the building was completed, the courtyard was converted into offices. Of note are the open cage elevators which remain intact. *Federal*

WASHINGTON

OWENS, ISAAC, HOUSE (GANNT-WILLIAMS HOUSE)

2806 N Street, NW
1816—1817

This is a red brick Federal style house featuring a semicircular fanlight surrounded by a stone archivolt with keystone over the front entrance. There is a denticulated brick cornice surmounted by a shingled gabled roof and dormers. John M. Gannt, original owner of the house, sold it to Elisha Williams in 1809. A wooden porch addition is located in the rear. *Private*

WASHINGTON

PROSPECT HOUSE

3508 Prospect Street, NW
1788—1793

Historically and architecturally important, this freestanding Georgian mansion has been continuously occupied by prominent families. Two and one-half stories with a partially exposed basement, the walls are of Flemish bond red brick with a belt course between the first and second floors. The side entrance, trimmed with reeded pilasters and a wooden pediment, has a large six-panel wooden door set in a paneled recess with a round-arched top and a leaded glass fanlight. A rear wing was added in 1861 and a servants' wing in the 1930's. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

QUALITY HILL

3425 Prospect Street, NW
c. 1797—1798

One of the finest of the few surviving large freestanding late Georgian town houses in Georgetown, Quality Hill was built by John Thomson Mason, nephew of George Mason of Gunston Hall. The 2 1/2-story corner house is constructed of Flemish bond brick. The main facade is symmetrically ordered with a fine central entrance portal consisting of a pair of three-paneled doors topped by a graceful fanlight. On each side are fluted pilasters supporting a finely molded pediment. Among the outstanding exterior features are a molded stone water table at the first floor line, and the modillioned wood cornice with fluted panels between the modillions. Many interior details are original and include the pine flooring, cornices, and all of the mantelpieces except one. *Private*

WASHINGTON

ROSEDALE

3501 Newark Street, NW
18th century

This is a frame house with four rear wings. The 2-story main block was built prior to 1794. Two of the wings are frame and two are stone. All sections have simple boxed cornices. The main block has a Federal symmetry and order but retains the vernacular farmhouse character repesentative of the location and time of construction. It is one of a few such types remaining in the District of Columbia. The house was built by Uriah Forrest, an aide-de-camp to George Washington and later a tobacco exporter. *Private*

WASHINGTON

ST. MARK'S CHURCH

3rd and A streets, SE
19th century, T. Buckler Chequier

This is a red brick High Victorian building constructed in two stages (1888 and 1894). The church has a modified basilica plan with no apse. In 1894 a parish house wing was added and in 1926 Delos H. Smith designed an addition to this wing. Chequier's design is very eclectic with Romanesque Revival features such as rounded arch openings. Especially notable are the exposed brick interior walls and roof trussing and cast iron columns carrying round arches supporting the clerestory. There is a square corner tower with an arcaded belfry with turrets. The parish began in 1867 as a mission of Christ Church. *Private*

WASHINGTON

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

730 23rd Street, NW
1886—1887, Renwick, Aspinwall and Russell

St. Mary's is a 1-story rectangular building built of red brick with terra cotta buttress caps and ornamentation. On each side of the nave are four bays with double lancet windows alternating with brick piers. The entrance to the sanctury is through an open gatehouse. The nave and sanctuary have a slate, saddleback roof with gabled end. A bell cote with wooden louvered lancet windows is atop the nave roof and has a steeply slanting roof topped by a cross. A brick school was built to the rear of the structure in 1881. The church was organized specifically to serve the Negro community and since its founding in 1865 has provided both educational and religious services. *Private*

WASHINGTON

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rock Creek Church Road and
Webster Street, NW
1775; 1868; 1921, Delos Smith

As the earliest church in the District of Columbia, St. Paul's has contributed significantly to local religious and educational life. A brick structure replaced the original (1719) frame church in 1775. In 1868 the north wall was torn down and the entire church remodeled. The present edifice, reconstructed after a fire in 1921, incorporates the walls of the late-18th-century church and preserves the Georgian character of the original. A square brick tower projecting from the center of the south facade provides the main entrance. An octagonal frame belfry, formed by an arcade of round arched windows with fanlights and louvers, crowns the tower. *Private*

WASHINGTON

SEWALL-BELMONT HOUSE
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
1800

This is a 2 1/2-story red brick house rebuilt after fire damaged the original in the War of 1812. It contains a mixture of Georgian and Victorian elements. Rectangular in shape, the house joins a detached kitchen at the northeast corner. It is reputed to be one of the oldest houses on Capitol Hill—the kitchen reportedly dates from 1750. *Private*

WASHINGTON

SULGRAVE CLUB (WADSWORTH HOUSE)
1801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
1900, Frederick H. Brooke

Built by Herbert Wadsworth, the house was a prominent center for Washington social activities. The 3 1/2-story house generally conforms to the triangular shape of its lot and combines 18th-century French and English elements. The interior is eclectic and although it has been somewhat modified, much of the original detailing remains. The oval salon is decorated in a late-18th-century English style. The house was donated to the American Red Cross in 1917 for use as their headquarters. In 1932 it became headquarters for the Sulgrave Club, a private women's club. *Private*

WASHINGTON

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE AND POST OFFICE
1221 31st Street, NW
1857—1858, Ammi B. Young

This building, designed by Ammi B. Young when he was Supervising Architect of the Treasury, is one of several standardized customhouses that he developed. Designed in Renaissance Revival Italian Palace manner, the 2-story rectangular stone structure consists of a main block with additions to the north and east. The windows are symmetrically spaced and fitted with stone lintels. An elaborate stone cornice measuring almost four feet in height crowns the building. The first floor is still occupied by the post office, but the customhouse vacated the second floor in 1967. *Federal*

WASHINGTON

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
1836, Robert Mills; 1851, Thomas U.
Walter; 1852, Ammi B. Young; 1862,
Isaiah Rogers; 1865, Alfred B.
Mullett

Conceived and built in the Greek Revival style, this building and the Old Patent Office were not only the largest non-military buildings undertaken by the federal government in their time, but they also influenced countless examples of civil architecture built in America. As it stands, the building reflects in most aspects the design conceived by Robert Mills. Mills was only able to complete the long classical facade on 15th Street, with its colonnade of Ionic columns, and the central wing. The south, west, and north wings were added in later years in a similar style, but without the unusual structural system of the original design, which included continuous masonry barrel vaults in the main corridors flanked by groin vaults each office. *Federal:* NHL

WASHINGTON

U.S. MARINE BARRACKS
8th and I streets, SE
1801, George Hadfield

The U.S. Marine post in Southeast Washington occupies a rectangular site selected by Thomas Jefferson and has a range of barracks (see U.S. Marine Barracks Buildings), a band hall, officers' quarters and the Commandant's House (see Marine Corps Commandant's House). All of the buildings face the parade ground. The barracks is the oldest Marine Corps post in the country and has been home of the Marine Band since 1801 and the residence of the commandant since 1805. *Federal*

WASHINGTON

U.S. MARINE BARRACKS BUILDINGS
8th and I streets, SE
1902—1906, Hornblower and
Marshall

Noteworthy examples of military architecture, the adjoining brick barracks buildings have several common features, including arcaded loggias on the ground-story facade, a uniform limestone string course, and hipped roofs. The south barracks (Band Hall) is a 2 1/2-story building, while the east range of barracks is 2 stories interrupted by three projecting pavilions, the central one of which is a 3 1/2-story tower reminiscent of a Moorish citadel. (See also Marine Corps Commandant's House and U.S. Marine Barracks) *Federal*

WASHINGTON

U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM
24th and R streets, NE
1927

Congress established this arboretum for the primary functions of research and education. It is located in an area in northeast Washington which borders the Anacostia River and includes sections of Mount Hamilton on the west and Hickey Hill on the east with Hickey Creek running through the valley between. Established in 1927, the park's master plan was not completed until 1947. In 1949 the construction of a permanent road system was begun and by 1962 a series of five greenhouses had been finished. Among the collections in the arboretum are the world famous Gotelli Dwarf Conifer collection and the natural crab apple orchard along the eastern border. *Federal*

WASHINGTON

VOLTA BUREAU (ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL LABORATORY)
3414 Volta Place, NW
19th century

In 1881 Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and pioneer in the education of the deaf, bought this 2-story brick carriage house as part of a property which included a large 3-story brick house. In 1885 Bell moved the Volta Laboratory, named for the prize which Bell had received from the French government and devoted to scientific research and invention, from its previous L Street location to the carriage house. The L-shaped building, now stuccoed, has been converted to a residence. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

WASHINGTON

WARDER-TOTTEN HOUSE

2633 16th St., NW
1885, Henry Hobson Richardson

Of four Washington buildings designed by the firm of H. H. Richardson, the 4-story, L-shaped Warder-Totten house is the sole survivor. Although the massing, heaviness, and fenestration are very Richardsonian in character, the detailing shows the influence of 16th-century French and Byzantine motifs. The use of smooth sandstone rather than the more common rough granite is also unusual for Richardson. Benjamin H. Warder was a wealthy farm implement manufacturer and a partner of John J. Glessner, whose Chicago house is one of Richardson's finest designs. In 1923 Warder's house, then located at 1509 K Street, NW, was razed and the materials were purchased by 0 Totten, George Oakley, Jr. *See* Warder-Totten House (Washington, DC) Major George Oakley Totten, Jr., a prominent Washington architect. He carefully rebuilt the house at its present location. Although the exterior remains much as it originally appeared, the interior has been altered several times to accomodate commercial uses. *Private*

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON CLUB

15 Dupont Circle, NW
1903, Stanford White

This neo-classical mansion is constructed of brick with marble and stone facing on the major facade. Four stories high, it is irregular in shape, consisting of a main center section with two projecting wings which appear to embrace the circle upon which it fronts. The wings are connected on the second floor level by a loggia and by a balcony on the third. Fenestration on the second and third floors is elaborate and contains egg and dart frames, carved scrollwork, escutcheons, urns, swags with fruit branches and putti, and winged figures in various combinations. There is a later 2-story addition on the P Street side. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

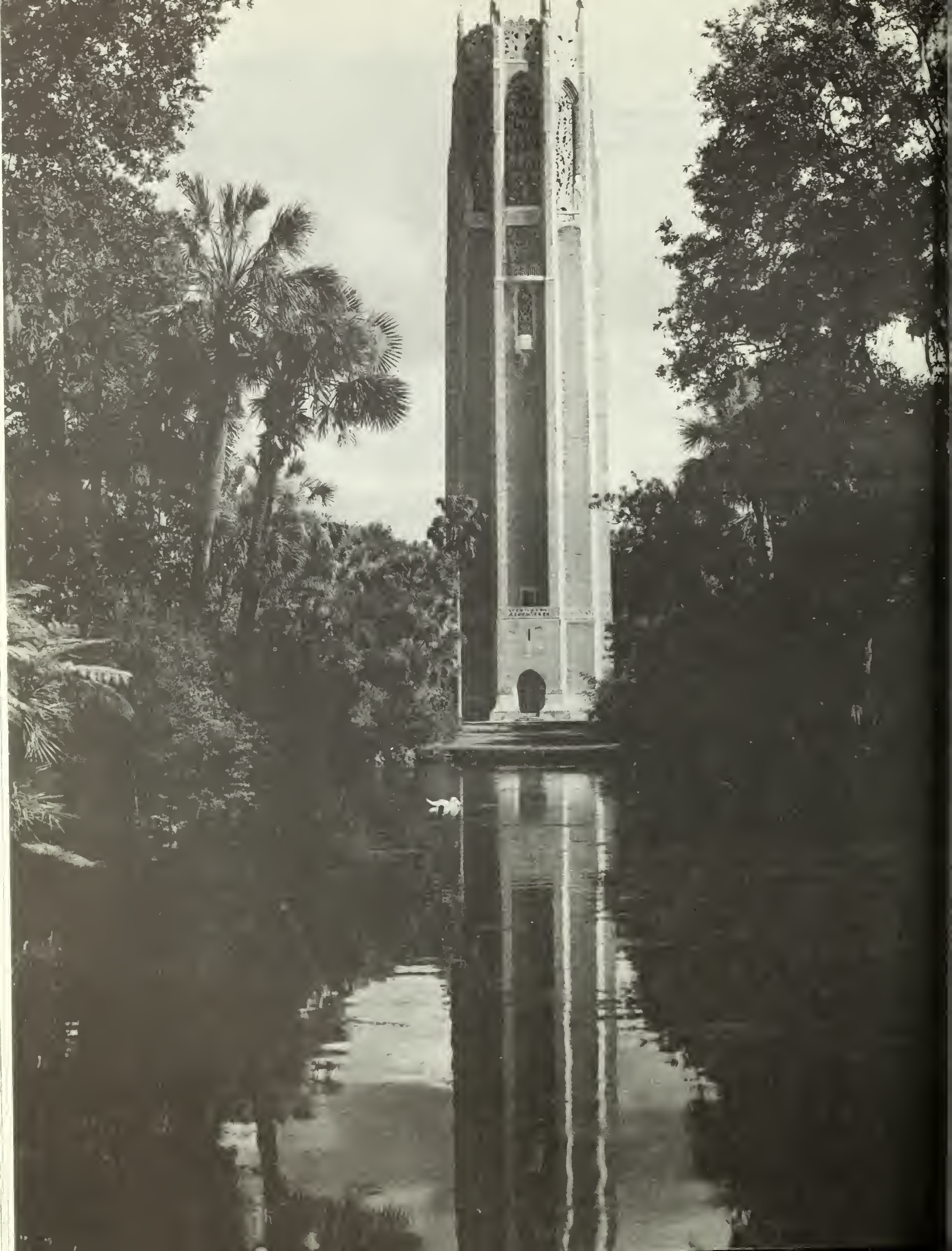
8th and M streets, SE
1799

This was one of the country's first naval yards and was the primary one until 1815. The main gate designed by Benjamin Latrobe is an early Greek Revival structure which in 1880—1881 received a 3-story building over it. Southeast of the main gate is Leutze Park, a grassy area about one block in area with naval displays; east of the gate are the officers' barracks—freestanding 19th-century houses in a variety of styles including Federal, Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival. Building No. 70 contains a 388-foot-long model basin, the first in the U.S. Most of the industrial buildings were built between 1850 and 1919 and most are 1-, 2- and 3-story brick buildings with three-bay gabled ends. The Navy Yard was frequently the scene of important events and served as the port for the Presidential yacht since the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. *Federal*

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C.
William Edmund Barrett
for National Capital Planning Commission

Sewall-Belmont House, Washington, D.C.
Fred Figall for National
Capital Planning Commission

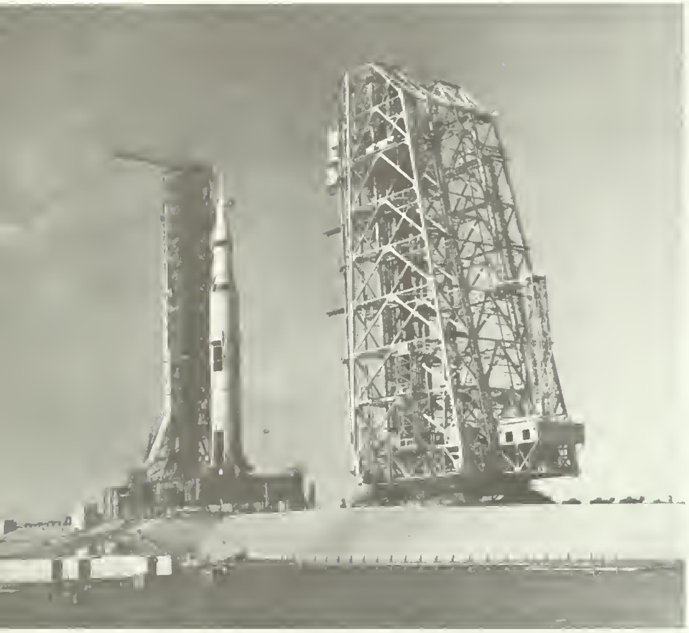
Perry Belmont House
(International Eastern Star Temple),
Washington, D.C.
William Edmund Barrett for
National Capital Planning Commission

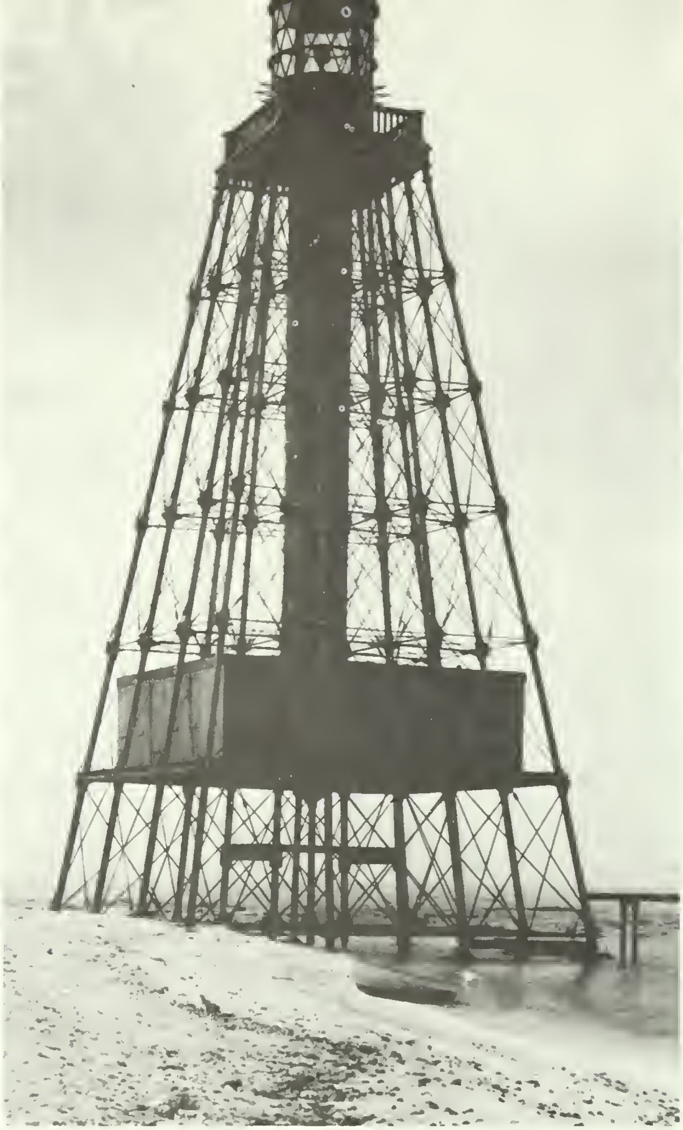


Florida

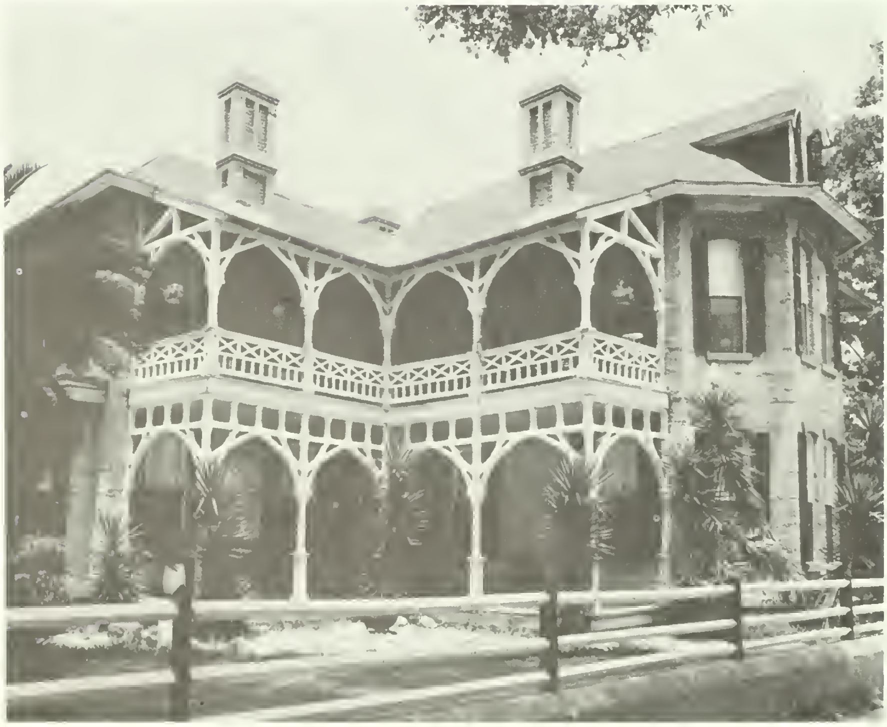
Bok Mountain Lake Sanctuary and Singing Tower, Lake Wales vicinity, Florida (Polk County).
Florida News Bureau, Department of Commerce

Launch Complex 39 (Launch Area *A*),
Titusville vicinity, Florida
(Brevard County) *NASA*





Sand Key Lighthouse,
Key West vicinity,
Florida (Monroe County).
J. F. Brooks for HABS



Tabby House (C. W. Lewis House),
Fernandina Beach,
Florida (Nassau County).
Florida News Bureau,
Department of Commerce

ALACHUA COUNTY
Gainesville
BAILEY, MAJOR JAMES B., HOUSE (REST HAVEN)
1121 NW 6th Street
c. 1850

A well-preserved example of early plantation architecture, this house was built by James B. Bailey, one of the pioneer settlers of Gainesville. The frame structure is 1 1/2 stories set on a high foundation of native coquina stone. Across the front is a wide veranda. The house is symmetrically designed and has a double pitched roof which extends out over the veranda. *Private* HABS

ALACHUA COUNTY
Gainesville
MATHESON HOUSE
528 SE 1st Avenue
1867

This is a 2-story frame building on a foundation of brick piers. There is a shed-type porch on the front with six wooden freestanding square columns supporting it. Three gabled dormers protrude from the gambrel roof as do two end chimneys. The house is important as the occurrence of a gambrel roof in Florida is infrequent. It also reflects characteristics of a transitional period from Colonial to early Georgian and is the second oldest house in the city. *Private*

ALACHUA COUNTY
Rochelle
ROCHELLE SCHOOL
Off Fla. 234
c. 1885

This schoolhouse is one of the few buildings remaining of the once-thriving community of Rochelle, one of the oldest settlements in the county. Two stories and rectangular in plan, the school is covered with horizontal siding and has a low hipped roof. The focal point of the structure is the combination pavilion entranceway-balcony-bell tower which graces its east side. The school was used for classes until 1935. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ALACHUA COUNTY
Windsor
NEILSON HOUSE
Fla. 325
c. 1890

This is a frame mortise-and-tenon house, somewhat irregular in plan with dormers, porches and verandas. The house is covered with shingles cut into various patterns and laid at alternating angles and has a steeply pitched roof. Two chimneys on the north and south ends are large and elaborate in detail, characteristic of Stick Style houses, of which this is an eclectic example. *Private*

BAKER COUNTY
Sanderson vicinity
BURNSED BLOCKHOUSE (CARL BROWN HOUSE)
N of Sanderson off Jacksonville Road
1837

A blockhouse in general possesses the same qualities as a log cabin, making it a superior form of pioneer dwelling. This house is built entirely of local pine with all boards laid horizontal and flush using full dovetail joints. Windows are placed high and consist of square openings with a solid hinged covering. The earliest and best preserved example of this type of construction in the state, the blockhouse is believed to date from the period of the Indian wars, having been built by the Burnseds. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BREVARD COUNTY
Titusville
ST. GABRIEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
414 Palm Avenue
1887

This white, frame church is an example of indigenous ecclesiastical architecture as exemplified by the style of Edwin Gardner Weed, third bishop of Florida. It is a modified cruciform with a central aisle and two short side aisles. The interior is supported by exposed beams, giving the effect of a Gothic hall. All windows use pointed arches and the roof is steeply pitched with four cross gables on each side. There is a tall steeple at the southeast corner. The building contains what is considered one of the finest collections of Victorian stained glass in the Indian River region. *Private*

BREVARD COUNTY
Titusville vicinity
LAUNCH COMPLEX 39
Kennedy Space Center
1968

Launch Complex 39 consists of a vehicle assembly building, launch control center, three mobile launchers, a mobile service structure, two transporters, the Crawlerway, and Launch Areas A and B. In 1966 the complex was named an Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Man's first voyage from Earth to another celestial body, the Apollo 11 lunar landing mission of astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin, and Michael Collins, was launched from Mobile Launcher 1 atop the elevated pad at Launch Area A on July 16, 1969. Several other Apollo lunar and exploratory missions have also been launched from the site. *Federal*

BROWARD COUNTY
Fort Lauderdale
NEW RIVER INN (CITY HALL ANNEX)
229 SW 2nd Avenue
1905

This hotel, though dating only from the turn of the century, represents one of the first commercial establishments of this type in Fort Lauderdale. Passengers debarking from trains in the early-1900's could step out into a completely tropical surrounding and walk to the hotel. The name derives from its location on the New River which courses through the town. The Inn was constructed from concrete using sand from nearby banks and is 2 1/2-story whitewashed structure with a hipped roof and dormers. Stone columns support a second story veranda. *Municipal*

CITRUS COUNTY
Inverness vicinity
FORT COOPER
3 miles NE of Inverness on U.S. 41,
on the W bank of Fort Cooper Lake
19th century

Fort Cooper was built and occupied for 16 days, April 2-18, 1836, by the First Georgia Battalion of Volunteers, under the command of Major Mark Anthony Cooper. According to historical sources the fort was under attack for 13 consecutive days by several hundred Indians. Although there are no aboveground remains visible, recent exploratory excavations have verified the location of the fort and have provided data on its shape, size, and type of construction. Further study of the site may provide additional information on the design and construction of a Second Seminole War fort. *State*

CLAY COUNTY
Hibernia
ST. MARGARET'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Old Church Road
1875

St. Margaret's is a small rectangular church with vertical board-and-batten siding. The main entrance consists of a single drop-arched door set beneath an arched hood on brackets. The steeply pitched roof supports a small belfry at the south end. Surrounding the building is the Fleming family cemetery. Margaret Seton Fleming, wife of the original property owner, established the church. *Private*

DADE COUNTY
Coral Gables
DOUGLAS ENTRANCE (LA PUERTA DEL SOL)
At the intersection of Douglas Road and 8th Street SW
1925

The entrance to the city of Coral Gables reflects the Mediterranean influence on the architecture prevalent in south Florida during the affluent 1920's. A carefully selected team of designers, artists, and architects combined their talents in creating the impressive complex which gives the appearance of a walled Spanish village. It features a 90-foot belfried tower, a 40-foot-high curved arch, shaded terraces, balconies, winding stairs, cloistered walls, sunken gardens, and numerous smaller archways. *Private*

DADE COUNTY
Coral Gables
MERRICK MANOR
907 Coral Way
1900—1906

Merrick Manor was the childhood home of George E. Merrick, the founder of the city of Coral Gables. The Merrick family came to south Florida in 1896 and built the first native coral rock house in the area. It was replaced by this structure. Local building materials such as coral rock and Dade County pine were employed and a design suitable to the balmy climate of the locale was chosen. Basically rectangular, the house is 1 1/2 stories and has a multi-gabled tile roof. There is a gabled portico at the front center and a porch which extends around the east, west, and south sides. *Private*

DADE COUNTY
Coral Gables
MIAMI-BILTMORE HOTEL (VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL)
1210 Anastasia Avenue
1925, Schultze and Weaver

The Miami-Biltmore Hotel is an imposing Spanish style concrete structure. It is rectangular with wings attached to the east and west sections, creating a semicircular effect. The focal point is a slightly projecting pavilion, consisting of a 3-story Baroque entranceway crowned with a replica of the famous Giralda tower in Seville, Spain. The pavilion is flanked by paired colossal Ionic columns with smaller subsidiary arched openings on either side. The Biltmore was first used as a winter resort for the socially and financially prominent, and later served as a Veterans Administration hospital. During World War II the hotel's tall tower served as a secret radio station manned with spotters from the Aircraft Warning Service. The hotel's unique design established a trend for subsequent building in southern Florida. Locally the Spanish design became an important style, as is especially evident in the town of Coral Gables itself. *Federal*

DADE COUNTY
Miami (Coconut Grove)
MUNROE, RALPH M., HOUSE
3485 Main Highway
1891

As originally built, this house was a 1-story wood-sheathed residence surrounded by a wood piazza under a broken hipped roof. In 1908 a new first floor with molded faceted concrete block was installed. Later a flat-roofed library wing was added and the piazzas at the north and south were enclosed, creating the present form. The original builder, Coconut Grove pioneer Ralph Munroe, considered the climate and location in his design of the house. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

DADE COUNTY
North Miami Beach
OLD SPANISH MONASTERY (MONASTERY OF ST. BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX; CISTERCIAN MONASTERY OF SACRAMENIA, SEGOVIA, SPAIN)
16711 W. Dixie Highway
1141

This antique Cistercian monastery was reconstructed in 1952 according to the original plan and chiefly from original stones. The cloister, and particularly the chapter house, maintain the integrity of a transitional period between late Spanish Romanesque and early Spanish Gothic in plan, construction, and decorative detail. There is evidence of the stonecutter's craft displayed in undecorated vaulting, structural ribs and arches, and in the sculptural embellishment of corbels, capitals, moldings and heraldic crests. *Private*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
BROWARD, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, HOUSE
9953 Heckshire Drive
1878

Broward, the 19th governor of the state, purchased this 2-story frame house in 1897. The house has a widow's walk at the top which provides an excellent lookout point for viewing ocean-going vessels. Exterior ornamentation is Victorian. *Private*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
CATHERINE STREET FIRE STATION
14 Catherine Street
1902

The Catherine Street Fire Station is a 2-story brick structure with a nine-foot-high, arched double door on the front. One engine and two horses were housed on the first floor with quarters for the men above. To the left of the double door is a door used for normal entry and to the right is the entrance to the hose drying racks. All doors and hardware are original. The station closed in 1933 and is now used for storage. *Municipal*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
EPPING FOREST (ALFRED I. DUPONT ESTATE)
Christopher Point, off San Jose Boulevard
1927, Harold Saxelbye

The duPont house is an impressive stuccoed structure built in the eclectic Spanish-Mediterranean style popular in Florida in the 1920's and 1930's A square tower is the focal point of the main facade. The property also includes a 5-car garage with servants' quarters above, a pumphouse, guest house, and elaborate fountains, walkways and railings throughout terraced gardens. All buildings are stuccoed with barrel tile roofs. Alfred duPont, after improving manufacturing methods in his ancestor's gunpowder factory, spent much of his later years in Florida promoting the state and his numerous interests. *Private*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
OLD ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL
314 N. Palmetto
1878

For three decades after the Civil War, Jacksonville experienced an influx of penniless or ill travelers and the town promptly resolved that medical aid for those people was its responsibility. St. Luke's opened in 1878 on the banks of Hogan's Creek, which was fortunate as the water from the creek saved the hospital from the fire of 1901, during which most of the city burned. The hospital was used for the treatment of yellow fever victims during the 1888 epidemic and the treatment of typhoid and malaria victims during the Spanish-American War. St. Luke's was the first established hospital in the city, one of the earliest charity hospitals in the state, and the first one in the state to provide a school of nursing. *Private*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
RED BANKS PLANTATION
1230 Greenridge Road
1854

The simplicity of line, fenestration, roof treatment and floor plan of this house are reflective of the early Georgian architecture in the middle colonies. Constructed of brick and painted white, the house is 2 stories and has a four-bay main facade. Originally the front of the structure faced east and had a 2-story wood portico. The portico was replaced by a Federal style porch in 1937 and the front now faces north. *Private*

DUVAL COUNTY
Jacksonville
RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH
2650 Park Street
1925, Addison Mizner

An octagonal structure of gray limestone blocks with a red tile roof, the church embodies Romanesque, Byzantine and Spanish features. The rather eclectic nature of the building is typical of Mizner's architectural style. Careful study on the part of Mizner regarding the play of light and shadow and the sun's position at certain times of the day produced an almost perfect natural lighting of the interior *Private*

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
BUCCANEER
Municipal Wharf
1910

The *Buccaneer* is a two-masted, spoonbow, knock-about schooner. Snapper smacks similar to the *Buccaneer* were the mainstay of the Pensacola fishing industry in the early-20th century. These vessels and their crew of 12-20 would set out on voyages of up to a month in length and, though based in Pensacola, would sail as far south as the Yucatan Peninsula. *Private*

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola
L & N MARINE TERMINAL BUILDING
Commendencia Street Wharf
1902

Pensacola's importance as an import/export center expanded during the 19th century. With the growth of the railroad network outward from the city, the area came to serve as a regional trading center. In 1902, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Gulf Transit Company commissioned construction of a new office building for their use. The Terminal Building, upon its completion, served as the focal point for the L & N's export trade during the peak years prior to World War I. *Municipal:* HABS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Pensacola Beach vicinity
FORT PICKENS
U.S. 98 W of Pensacola Beach
1834

Fort Pickens, named after Brigadier General Andrew Pickens, was built to defend Pensacola's deepwater harbor. The fort has been active in every major American conflict from the Civil War to World War II. When Florida passed her ordinance of secession (January 10, 1861), the fort became Federal headquarters for the area and was never captured by the Confederates despite several attempts. After the war the fort became a prison. Looking much as it did in its early days, the structure is pentagonal in shape with a bastion at each of the corners. The masonry walls are 40 feet high and 12 feet thick. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Apalachicola
RANEY, DAVID, G., HOUSE
SW corner of Market Street and Avenue F
c. 1840

The Raney House is a 2-story frame early Greek Revival structure with a pedimented tetrastyle Doric portico across the front. It was constructed by David G. Raney, a prosperous local merchant. The only alteration was the addition of a wing to the northwest in 1921. A noteworthy feature is the semidetached kitchen connected to the rear of the house by a partially enclosed porch. *Private* HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Apalachicola
TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Avenue D and 6th Street (Gorrie Square)
1829

The Trinity Episcopal Church is one of the oldest Episcopal churches in Florida and a fine example of a 1-story Greek Revival frame building. The church was first organized in 1835 as Christ Church; three years later the name was changed to Trinity Church. The present church structure was prefabricated in New York from white pine with wood peg fasteners and shipped by sea to Apalachicola where it was assembled in 1839. *Private:* HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
St. Teresa vicinity
YENT MOUND
E of St. Teresa off U.S. 98
c. 500 B.C.—500 A.D.

Yent Mound is an early expression of Hopewellian influence and covers the transitional period from Deptford into early Santa Rosa-Swift Creek. Excavations in 1902 produced an array of mortuary and ritual paraphernalia and a large variety of artifacts. The configuration of the site today possibly reflects a type of platform mound. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Sumatra vicinity
FORT GADSDEN HISTORIC MEMORIAL (NEGRO FORT, BRITISH FORT)
6 miles SW of Sumatra
19th century

In 1814 Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nicolls ordered a fort to be built at this site where waterborne traffic into the interior on the Apalachicola River would be controlled. The following year the structure and its munitions were turned over to the Indians and Negroes who were allies. Lieutenant Duncan L. Clinch soon after built another fort (Fort Gadsden) on the same site within the bounds of the old fortification, and in 1818 Lieutenant James Gadsden of the Engineer Corps erected another fortification as a provision base. The garrison was maintained until the cession of Florida to the U.S. in 1821. Today only the earthen outlines of both forts remain. *State*

GADSDEN COUNTY
Quincy
WHITE, JUDGE P. W., HOUSE (METHODIST PARSONAGE)
212 N. Madison Street
19th century

The White house is a large 2-story classical revival frame structure. It has identical front and rear Doric porticos and facades with entrances at both levels. For several decades this was the home of Judge P. W. White who was prominent in local and state politics. In the 20th century the house served as the parsonage for the Centenary Methodist Church. *Private:* HABS

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Tampa
CIRCULO CUBANO DE TAMPA (CUBAN CLUB)
10th Avenue and 14th Street
1907

Circulo Cubano de Tampa was the first of many private men's clubs in Ybor City which evolved out of solid nationalism. The club included a board of directors comprised of the most prominent Cuban businessmen in Tampa at the time. This impressive 4-story yellow brick structure served as headquarters of the exclusive club and became the scene of political and social events, forming the nucleus of Cuban life. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Tampa
EL PASAJE (CHEROKEE CLUB)
14th Street and Palm Avenue
1886

El Pasaje is a 2-story brick building with an open arcade on the north and east sides composed of 38 brick columns with round arches springing from their capitals. The building is modeled after the Italian palazzos of the Renaissance period. The open arcade on the ground is simulated on the second level through the use of radiating voussoirs with a continuous stone label over the windows. The Cherokee Club, as this was originally known, was established in 1895 for the promotion of "social intercourse among its members," which at that time included eight of Tampa's most prominent businessmen. *Private*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Tampa
TAMPA BAY HOTEL
401 W. Kennedy Boulevard
1888—1891, J. A. Wood

A renowned example of Moorish architecture, this building is 5 stories and about 1,200 feet long with over 500 rooms. Moorish influence is noted throughout the exterior and interior—in the horseshoe arches of Moorish curves, the keyhole construction on the windows and doors, the ornate brackets and pendants which appear at the roof line and in the 13 silver minarets extending above the entire building. It was built to house the personal art collection of Henry Bradley Plant. *Municipal*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Tampa
YBOR FACTORY BUILDING
7th Avenue between 13th and 14th streets
1886, C. E. Parcell

Vincent Martinez Ybor began manufacturing cigars in Havana in 1852. In 1869 he moved his business to Key West and in 1886 it was moved to Tampa, where a town named Ybor City was platted with worker's cottages and a cigar factory. The factory opened in 1886. With the introduction of the cigar industry to Tampa many immigrants were given jobs and the city began to grow. The 1890's marked the period of Cuba's struggle for independence and during these years the Ybor factory served as a meeting place for patriots. In 1893 Cuba Revolution leader Jose Marti delivered a speech on the steps of the factory. The front portico of the factory was later removed to Cuba where it was enshrined. The present portico is a reproduction. *Private*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Zephyrhills vicinity
FORT FOSTER (CAMP FOSTER, FORT ALABAMA)
9 miles S of Zephyrhills on Fla. 156
1836

Fort Foster, exemplary of a Second Seminole War post, was erected under orders from General T. S. Jesup. It was the second military fortification to go up adjacent to the river crossing of the highway—the first being Fort Alabama built in March 1836, nine months earlier. The fort was occupied and maintained as a depot until August 1837. In November 1837 it was again garrisoned, but after 1849 the fort was abandoned. *Private*

INDIANA RIVER COUNTY
Sebastian vicinity
SALVORS CAMP FOR SPANISH WRECKS, SITE OF
Between the town of Sebastian and Sebastian Inlet on the Atlantic Ocean
1715

When 12 Spanish merchant ships sank between Sebastian Inlet and Fort Pierce on the Florida Coast, about 1500 survivors gathered at this site. Today a concentration of cultural material marks the place from which Spanish salvage operations to recover the gold and silver coinage aboard the sunken vessels were conducted. Evidence indicates that rudimentary storehouses and, possibly, defensive positions were erected. A substantial amount of aboriginal artifacts found on the site, principally potsherds, show that there was also a contemporaneous Indian population at the campsite. *State*

JACKSON COUNTY
Greenwood
GREAT OAKS (BRYAN MANSION)
Fla. 71 about 0.1 mile S of intersection with Fla. 69
1857—1861

Typical of the antebellum mansions in this area, Great Oaks is 2 stories high with ten rooms and two wide halls. The frame construction was originally covered with cypress shingles. The mansion has a 2-story Doric portico with eight fluted columns. A 2-story bay projects into the portico with a balcony on the second floor. Inside, the original fireplaces remain as do the closets which are typical of houses of this period. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Marianna
ELY-CRIGLAR HOUSE
242 W. Lafayette Street
c. 1840

The original house, built by Francis R. Ely, consisted of a main 2-story brick section with 1 1/2-story frame wings on either side. The wings have since been removed, but the main block remains a fine specimen of Greek revival style. Four 2-story columns across the south front support a full Doric entablature with mutules, guttae and triglyphs above an elaborately detailed cornice. Over the central entrance is a balcony with a wooden railing and balustrade in a vertical diamond pattern. *Private:* HABS

JACKSON COUNTY
Marianna
WEST, THEOPHILUS, HOUSE
403 Putnam Street
c. 1840

The West House has Greek Revival and Victorian characteristics, as adapted to the climate of this region. The design of the house, with a very wide central hall terminating in double doors at the front and rear, allows for a breeze to cool the hallway and adjacent rooms. The original owner, Theophilus West, was a prominent physician. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Marianna vicinity
WADDELLS MILL POND
About 7 miles NW of Marianna and 4 miles E of U.S. 231
1200—1500

Cave sites and rock shelters exhibiting aboriginal occupation are rare in Florida and the best known examples are restricted to this portion of Jackson County. Much material has been found and with few exceptions, it belongs to the Ft.

Walton Phase (Middle to Late Mississippian Horizon). The major portion of the artifacts were ceramics, but projectile points, celt fragments, scrapers, a limestone discoidal and shell ear plugs were also found. At least one of the projectile points appears to be Early Archaic and may indicate use of the site by earlier groups. It is estimated that at one time as many as 400 aborigines occuped the site. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Capps
MAY ASA, HOUSE (ROSEWOOD PLANTATION)
U.S. 19 about 0.5 mile N of its intersection with U.S. 27
19th century

The Asa May House is a simple Greek Revival raised cottage. Many of the structural members were broad-axed and most of the supports, siding, and columns are cypress. The 2-story building has a "T" plan and sits high off the ground on brick piers. There is a tiny shed-type room which was added to the south side of the house and apparently served as a kitchen for more recent tenants. Asa May was a wealthy cotton planter and landowner. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Lloyd vicinity
SAN JOSEPH DE OCUYA SITE (RIVER FIELD SITE)
About 17 miles E of Tallahassee
1600—1703

The Spanish mission of San Joseph de Ocuya was one of the 18 Franciscan missions established in the Province of Apalachee between 1633 and 1683. In 1703 Governor Moore from Carolina, along with some Englishmen and Creek Indians, attacked and burned the mission. Preliminary excavations of the site have produced evidence of a pre-mission-period house, a mission-period trash pit and a mission-period palisaded wall trench. A second test in 1972 exposed the presumed remains of the convent. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Monticello
PERKINS OPERA HOUSE
Washington Street and Courthouse Square
1890

The Perkins Opera House was a center of social activities for Jefferson County, with traveling opera companies, vaudeville shows, and local talent performing there from the turn of the century through the late-1920's. Built by merchant John H. Perkins, the large brick structure contained the opera house on the second story and various commercial establishments on the first. Basically Romanesque Revival in style, the exterior is ornamented by arched windows with radiating voussoirs, vertical brick projections which create the effect of buttressing, and a corbel table at the roofline with arched and stepped protrusions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Monticello
WIRICK-SIMMONS HOUSE
SE corner of Jefferson and Pearl streets
1830's

Possibly the oldest structure in Monticello, the Wirick-Simmons House was built by Adam Wirick, a Methodist circuit rider. It reflects the work of superior craftsmen and the use of high-quality building materials. The 2-story, frame early Greek Revival structure has a gabled roof and two handsome tetrastyle porticos with pediments, balconies, and elaborate wood cornices. Members of the Thomas Simmons family occupied the house from 1871 until 1964 when it was purchased by the Jefferson County Historical Association. *County:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Monticello vicinity
LYNDHURST PLANTATION
15 miles NE of Monticello, off Ashville Road
1850—1855

Lyndhurst survives as an example of a mid-19th-century "middle Florida" plantation. Basic style of the 2 1/2-story house is square, consisting of a large central hall with two rooms on each side. The lower portion of the structure is brick and the upper portion is wood. The symmetrical appearance of the five-bay main facade and the Greek Revival portico—with its four massive Doric columns rising 2 stories—lend an imposing nature to the house. Southwest of the main house are numerous out-buildings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity
SAN JUAN DE ASPALAGA SITE (PINE TUFT SITE)
16 miles E of Tallahassee
1640—1704

One of the Franciscan missions established in the province of Apalachee, this mission played an integral part in the early colonization of Florida. The site of San Juan de Aspalaga, as one of the more important Spanish missions, played an important role in the turmoil between Spain and England during the 17th and 18th centuries. The site has produced an abundance of archeological information, but much remains to be uncovered. *Private*

LEE COUNTY
Fort Myers Beach vicinity
MOUND KEY
S of Fort Myers Beach in Koreshan State Park, on Estero Bay
Prehistoric, 15th—16th centuries

Mound Key, a large shell midden and mound site, was one of the largest village centers of the late prehistoric and protohistoric Calusa Indians in south Florida. The mounds, composed of earth and shell, include two large oval-shaped domiciliary mounds, a 31-foot-high truncated temple mound, a smaller, low burial mound, and several smaller mounds. Between the temple mound and the large domiciliary mound, which is over 25 feet high, is a man-made canal which provided water and possibly fish for the inhabitants. Mound Key is also recognized as the site of the town of Calos, where the Spanish governor of Florida made contact with the Calusa in 1566. *State*

LEE COUNTY
Pine Island vicinity
DEMERE KEY
Off the western shore of Pine Island in Pine Island Sound
c. 800—1700

Demere Key represents one of the finest examples of late prehistoric through early historic Calusa activity in southwest Florida. The existence of the site was revealed by Frank H. Cushing in 1897. His account of the physical remains on the key included mention of a massive sea wall (12 feet high) constructed chiefly of conch shells, several mounds, an aboriginal canal and a flat, truncated pyramid of conch shells which probably formed the foundation of an imposing temple. Although a causeway has been erected and a boat basin dredged in the key since 1955, many of the aboriginal features remain intact. *Private*

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee
FLORIDA STATE CAPITOL
S. Monroe Street
1845, H. J. Klutho

This structure, the third state capitol, housed the first session of the state legislature when Florida received statehood. It is a 3-story building with brick walls, stuccoed and painted. The main facade faces east and features the larger of two Doric porticos. A low balustrade surrounds the roof of the original portion and a dome was added in 1902 to replace a wooden cupola. It is classical in detail with recessed niches in each of the four corners and three round-arched windows on each side separated by engaged Ionic columns. North and south wings were added respectively in 1936 and 1946. *State*

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee

GOODWOOD (OLD CROOM MANSION)

1500 Miccosukee Road
1834—1839, George Anderson

This 2-story Georgian style mansion was originally constructed as part of Bryan H. Croom's estate, which in many ways was designed as a self-sustaining village. Constructed of stucco-covered brick, the massive structure is adorned by a 1-story veranda which extends across the front and has columns which support a balustraded balcony. Another noteworthy feature is the octagonal cupola in the center of the hipped roof—a result of the 1913 alteration of the house. Other alterations at that time included the removal of iron grille work and its replacement by columns on the front porch and the addition of a kitchen wing to the rear. Numerous outbuildings, including seven guest cottages, a barn, a carriage house, and a water tower surround the mansion. *Private* HABS

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee

GROVE, THE (GOVERNOR RICHARD KEITH CALL HOUSE)

Adams Street and First Avenue
c. 1825

The Grove was built by Richard Call who served as Florida's territorial delegate to Congress and later as territorial governor from 1836 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1844. The brick Greek Revival style house has a monumental tetrastyle pedimented portico which rises the full 2-story height and covers the three central bays. Framed by engaged columns, the double paneled entrance doors and sidelights are surmounted by a semielliptical fanlight. *Private*

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee

MCDOUGALL, PERES, HOUSE (PERES BROKAW HOUSE)

329 N. Meridian
c. 1850

This 2-story house of frame construction built in the Greek Revival style is in exceptionally good condition. Since its construction it has been continually occupied by descendants of Peres Brokaw. The house is square, with a hipped roof which stretches across the entire front and six fluted Corinthian columns rising 1 story to an architrave. On the second floor level is a balustraded balcony. *Private*

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee

TALLAHASSEE HISTORIC DISTRICT ZONES I AND II

19th century

Although there had been continuing settlements of indigenous Indians and conquering Spanish in the Tallahassee area since the earliest explorations, the city wasn't begun until 1824, when an initial survey resulted in a plat designated for future use as the state capital. By 1835 the city had about 1,500 residents and many of the houses in these two historic zones were built during the first settling period. There are at least six houses of special significance in Zone I. Several architectural styles are represented including Georgian, Greek Revival and Victorian. In Zone II is the famous May Oak park and several noteworthy houses including the Knott House which was designed with characteristics of Jeffersonian Classicism. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

LEON COUNTY
Tallahassee vicinity

SAN PEDRO Y SAN PABLO DE PATALE

About 6 miles E of Tallahassee on Buck Lake Road
17th—18th centuries

The earliest documented record of this mission, one in a chain of Spanish missions in Florida, was in 1655. In 1703 and 1704, Colonel James Moore of Carolina instigated a systematic destruction of the missions in Apalachee. The attack on Patale on June 3, 1704, resulted in the burning of the convent and the enslaving of many of its inhabitants. No structural remains of the complex are visible, but recent excavations have unearthed remnants of six wattle and daub structures and a number of graves. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LIBERTY COUNTY
Bristol vicinity

TORREYA STATE PARK (GREGORY HOUSE)

13 miles NE of Bristol on Fla. 12
Pre-Columbian, 19th century

The focal point of Torreya State Park is Neals Bluff and the Gregory House which sits atop it. The house, a 2-story Greek Revival structure, overlooks six gun pits dug by the Confederates during the Civil War. There is also considerable evidence from archeological mounds discovered in the park that the area was used by tribes during the Weeden Island Period. There exists a peculiar species of tree (*Torreya taxifalia*), native only to a strip several miles wide and about 20 miles long on the east bank of the Apalachicola River, within sight of the Gregory House. *State*

MADISON COUNTY
Madison

WARDLAW-SMITH HOUSE

103 N. Washington Street
19th century

The 2-story, white frame house was constructed sometime in the 1860's for Benjamin F. Wardlaw (1826—1890), who was active in state politics and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1860. It is a good example of classical revival architecture, with a 2-story colonnade on all four sides, an ornamental frieze in the entablature, and doors and windows with classically treated enframements. In 1910, the original gallery on the second floor was removed and the columns and balconies over the entrances were added. *Private:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key Largo vicinity

JOHN PENNEKAMP CORAL REEF STATE PARK AND RESERVE

U.S. 1
17th—19th centuries

This park, named for John D. Pennekamp, a Miami newspaper editor active in the conservation of natural properties in Florida, was the first underseas park in the continental U.S. Located along the reef and on the flats, under the turtle grass and sand, lie an unknown number of archeological sites, including several shipwrecks. *State*

MONROE COUNTY
Key West

GATO, EDUARDO, H., HOUSE

1209 Virginia Street
c. 1890

This house was built as the home of Eduardo Gato, who migrated from Cuba and founded the largest cigar factory in Key West in 1876. After accumulating his fortune in the cigar industry, Gato occupied the residence only a short time before returning to Cuba. The 2-story square building has an atrium completely balconied at the second floor in a style reminiscent of Cuban architecture of the period. Exterior walls are lapped siding and the roof is slightly low pitched with four corner cupolas. All porches and balconies are bracketed and have balustrades with spindles. *Private:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
MARTELLO GALLERY-KEY WEST ART AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM
S. Roosevelt Boulevard
1862

East and West Martello Towers derive their name from their design—martello is a type of fortified tower which served as outworks to a main fortification. Their purpose was to secure the island and the land side of the former Fort Zachary Taylor. Built of brick with arched casement batteries to the sea, a center tower and galleries, or storerooms, on the land side, the towers were begun in 1862 but never completed and never armed. Unlike true martello towers which were circular, the central tower of East Martello is square. In 1969 extensive renovation work was done on the roof. Since 1950 the tower has been used as an art and historical museum. *County*

MONROE COUNTY
Key West
PORTER, DR. JOSEPH Y., HOUSE
429 Caroline Street
1838

The Porter House is a 2 1/2-story rectangular frame house built on a foundation of brick piers and native lime rock. The mansard roof is covered with V-jointed shingles and dormer windows. All windows have wooden louvered shutters. Dr. Joseph Yates Porter, III, the Key's first native-born physician, was born here. *Private*
HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Key West vicinity
SAND KEY LIGHTHOUSE
7 miles SW of Key West on Sand Key
1853, J. W. P. Lewis

Sand Key Lighthouse is the second oldest of six iron screw pile lighthouses which extend from Fowey Rocks to Sand Key and is the only one not standing entirely in water. It is a 132-foot skeletal tower of inclined cast iron pipe columns with wrought iron tension and compression members supporting the elements. The tower tapers from 50 feet by 50 at the base to 19 by 19 at the top and consists of keeper's quarters, a spiral stairway to an observation platform, and the watchroom and lantern housing. *Federal:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Lower Matecumbe Key vicinity
INDIAN KEY
About 1 mile S of Lower Matecumbe Key, 75 miles S of Miami
1820

Today Indian Key is a low-lying island covered with tropical vegetation. In the early-1800's, however, the island's location (midway between Key West and the hazardous coast of Cape Florida) made it ideal as a base for salvage operations. Jacob Housman began a salvage empire on the key after purchasing it in 1825. Some years later a noted physician and botanist, Dr. Henry Perrine, moved to Indian Key from mainland Florida and pursued his botanical research on the island. In 1840, however, both Perrine's experiments and Housman's empire suffered a devastating blow when a band of Seminoles attacked the island killing seven people, including Perrine. The massacre became one of the more notorious incidents of the Second Seminole War. *State*

NASSAU COUNTY
Fernandina Beach
BAILEY HOUSE
7th and Ash streets
1895, George Barber and Associates

This is an irregular frame Victorian structure with balustraded porches on the east and south and 3-story turreted bays projecting from the corners of the main facade. Fish-scale shingles fill the principal gables, the front dormer and the mid section of the larger turret. All windows, with the exception of those filled with stained glass, are double-hung sash. These are shuttered on the outside with rolling slat blinds. The roof is very steeply pitched with a cross gable at the rear and a brick panelled chimney extending from the crest. *Private*

NASSAU COUNTY
Fernandina Beach
FAIRBANKS HOUSE
227 S. 7th Street
1885, R. V. Schuyler

This Italianate inspired 2-story dwelling has a number of piazzas on the east, south and west and a 3-story center tower with arched windows at its top and a bracketed cornice. Arched loggias on the south and west in combination with the Palladian treatment of the main entrance give the house its Italianate appearance. It was the home of George Rainsford Fairbanks, a state senator and author of Florida history. *Private*

NASSAU COUNTY
Fernandina Beach
TABBY HOUSE (C. W. LEWIS HOUSE)
7th and Ash streets
1885, R. V. Schuyler

The walls of this house although described as tabby, are concrete with the aggregate being shell. The house is irregular in outline, presenting a semi-octagonal bayed front with a recessed vestibule porch on 7th Street and a bay window and private entrance on Ash Street with the angle formed by the two sections being a 2-story veranda. The irregular roofline is relieved by dormers and ornamental chimney tops with a deck at the roof summit. *Private*

NASSAU COUNTY
Fernandina Beach vicinity
FORT CLINCH
3 miles N of Fernandina Beach on Fla. A1A
19th century

Amelia Island, whose north end commands the entrance to St. Mary's River and Cumberland Sound, was early recognized as strategically important, as shown by the fact that the flags of eight nations have flown over it. Construction of Fort Clinch, a pentagonal structure of brick and concrete, was begun in 1847. It was named in honor of General Duncan Lamont Clinch, an important figure in Florida's Seminole wars of the 1830's. Although not yet completed, the fort was occupied in 1861 by Confederate troops who valued it as a convenient haven for blockade-runners. It was recaptured by Federal troops in March 1862, giving the Union control of the Georgia seacoast. *State*

PALM BEACH COUNTY
Canal Point vicinity
BIG MOUND CITY
E of Canal Point
Pre-Columbian

This mound and earthwork complex is a fine example of what has been called the Calusa ceremonial complex. The occurence of this type of construction is limited and generally occurs inland, clustering around Lake Okeechobee. Evidently an enormous amount of primitive labor was expended to build the group. Further investigation will determine the time period of activities on the site, and the socio-cultural function of the complex. *Private*

PALM BEACH COUNTY
Palm Beach
BINGHAM-BLOSSOM HOUSE (FIGULUS)
1250 S. Ocean Boulevard
1893

This is a 2-story frame cottage representing the pioneer period of the area. The main core of the house has a gabled roof with asbestos shingles and copper gutters. The exterior wall surface is hand-split cypress shakes. The building is situated on the crest of a bluff and is said to be anchored to the coral reef substrata by iron chains. A veranda extends the full length of the first floor. Most of the construction material was shipped by boat from the north. Master carpenters built this house based on function, not style, and there was no architect. *Private*

PALM BEACH COUNTY
Palm Beach
FLAGLER, HENRY MORRISON, HOUSE (WHITEHALL)
Whitehall Way
1901, Carrere and Hastings

This is a monumental classical revival building. It is 2 stories high and surrounds a Spanish-style courtyard. All porches, windowsills and balconies are marble while the building itself is brick covered with white-painted stucco. The roof is covered with red Spanish tile. A 12-story hotel addition was added to the west facade of the mansion in 1925, but has since been removed down to the first floor level. Flagler was a co-founder of Standard Oil Company and established a Florida railroad and hotel empire in the early-1880's. He was a key figure in the resort development of the Palm Beach area. *Private:* HABS

PALM BEACH COUNTY
Palm Beach
MAR-A-LAGO NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
1100 S. Ocean Boulevard
1923—1927, Marion Sims Wyeth

Mar-A-Lago is the sprawling Mediterranean-style villa built for Mrs. Marjorie Merriweather Post, the Post cereal heiress. The crescent-shaped house, constructed of reinforced concrete and hollow ceramic tile faced with stucco and stone veneer, has a 75-foot tower dominating it. The estate exemplifies the baronial way of life adopted by affluent Americans in the 1920's as Florida was opened to winter resort development. Spanish, Venetian, and Portugese styles were brought together in architecture, furnishings, artwork, and sculpture to create a monument expressive of the opulent era. Although the house is the creation of Marion Sims Wyeth, it was clearly influenced by Addison Mizener. *Federal* NPS; 17.7 ACRES

PALM BEACH COUNTY
West Palm Beach
SEABOARD COASTLINE RAILROAD PASSENGER STATION
Tamarind Avenue at Datura Street
1925, L. Philips Clarke

This 2-story linear building runs north-south with a tower on the north side. It was designed in a Spanish Baroque style of terra cotta tile with painted stucco and cast stone or plaster detailing. The roof is hipped. There is a loggia on the north which continues around part of the east side to the asymmetrical main entrance. *Private*

PINELLAS COUNTY
Dunedin
ANDREWS MEMORIAL CHAPEL
Corner of Buena Vista and San Mateo
1888

Andrews Chapel is located in a rural setting in city-owned Highland Park. It was moved to this site in 1971 from its previous, church-owned location, and now stands on block piers. The exterior of the framing lumber is rough sawn, full dimension. The most unique feature of the building is the roof framing. Wood trusses frame across the main room and carry two purlins on each side which in turn carry vertical rafters. No evidence of the original roofing remains, but it was likely wood shingle. *Municipal*

PINELLAS COUNTY
St. Petersburg
WEEDEN (WEEDON) ISLAND SITE
On Weeden Island Road, 1 mile S of Gandy Boulevard at Tampa Bay
c. 500—1000

Excavations conducted in the winter of 1923—1924 revealed that this site represents a village complex of refuse piles, domiciliary mounds, and a sand burial mound. A recent survey of the site confirmed the existence of extensive midden accumulation and the remains of the destroyed sand burial mound, but failed to find evidence of the domiciliary mound. The artifact assemblage in the burial mound formed the basis for defining the Weeden Island cultural phase. *Private*

PINELLAS COUNTY
Tarpon Springs
TARPON SPRINGS SPONGE EXCHANGE
Dodecanese Street
19th—20th centuries

The Sponge Exchange and nearby sponge docks are the center of the sponge industry in the U.S., and serve as the center of one of the largest and most active Greek ethnic communities here. After the sponge industry began in Tarpon Springs in 1890, many Greeks realized the opportunity for using their native sponge-diving skills and migrated to the area. Across from the docks is the Sponge Exchange which was incorporated in 1908 for the storage and sale of sponges. The only active exchange in the country and perhaps the world today, it consists of brick and concrete buildings which enclose two courtyards used for the traditional sponge auctions. *Private*

POLK COUNTY
Bartow
SOUTH FLORIDA MILITARY COLLEGE
1100 S. Broadway
19th—20th centuries

Founded as the South Florida Military Institute in 1894 by Major General Evander McInver Law, this institution was important in the development of higher education in Florida. Construction of the original barracks building, a 2-story frame structure with octagonal towers in the center and at each end, took place in 1895. In 1903 the state legislature changed the name of the school to the South Florida Military College and it was granted the authority to confer college degrees. Two years later, the college ceased to function and the barracks building and smaller, 2-story faculty building on the property were conveyed to private owners. In 1944 the south wing of the barracks burned, leaving only the north wing standing. *Private; not accessible to the public*

POLK COUNTY
Lake Wales vicinity
BOK MOUNTAIN LAKE SANCTUARY AND SINGING TOWER
2 miles N of Lake Wales
1922

The Bok Tower was conceived by Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies Home Journal* and Pulitzer Prize-winning author. In 1922 Bok purchased the property, had the grounds landscaped and the tower built. In 1929 the sanctuary was dedicated by President Calvin Coolidge. The 205-foot Gothic tower, designed by Milton B. Medary, with sculpture executed by Lee Lawrie, tapers from a width of 51 feet to 37 feet at the top. Inside are 53 tuned bronze bells designed by John Taylor and Company of Loughborough, England, and installed in 1928. The sanctuary consists of more than 130 acres and was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted. Extending along the north and east sides of the sanctuary is the Pine Ridge Nature Reserve where natural conditions are maintained and where more than 100 species of birds have been observed. *Private*

PUTNAM COUNTY
Palatka
BRONSON-MULHOLLAND HOUSE (JUDGE ISAAC BRONSON HOUSE)
Madison between First and Second streets
c. 1845

This 2 1/2-story frame, Greek Revival house is typical of the southern colonial style prevalent among the aristocracy of this time. Isaac Hopkins Bronson served in the 25th U.S. Congress and in 1840 was appointed U.S. Judge to the Florida Eastern District. Upon admission of Florida as a state in 1845, Bronson was chosen as eastern circuit judge, making him one of the first four circuit judges of the state. He remained a judge until his death in 1855. *Municipal*

PUTNAM COUNTY
Palatka
ST. MARKS EPISCOPAL CHURCH
2nd and Main streets
1854

This tiny frame building, enlarged a number of times, is basically a Latin cross in plan with a steeply-pitched roof. On the interior the rafters are exposed and tie beams connect the principal rafters. Tall in proportion to the rest of the building and not original to it is a square bell tower on the east. During the Civil War the church served primarily as a meeting place. *Private*

PUTNAM COUNTY
Welaka vicinity
MOUNT ROYAL
3 miles S of Welaka
1200—1600

This mound was probably built primarily for burials of important persons. It has produced significant data pertinent to peripheral Middle Mississippian expansion principally in the form of recovered caches of marine shell artifacts such as dippers and beads, chert and projectile points, stone celts, axes, pendants, maces and numerous copper objects. The mound is about 16 feet high with a circumference of 555 feet. *Private*

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
AVERO HOUSE
39 St. George Street
c. 1712

One of 30 remaining buildings within the city's historic district that predate 1821, the Avero House has been modified extensively. The walls of the 2-story rectangular block are of coquina shellstone laid in roughly horizontal courses. Apparently it originally had a U-shapped floor plan until the east wing was demolished about 1900. Used for a time by the Catholic Minorcans, this house was thought to be the first semipermanent place of worship that the survivors of Turnbull's New Smyrna colony had since migrating to St. Augustine. *Private:* HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
LINDSLEY HOUSE
241 St. George Street
18th century

Although the construction date of the Lindsley House in unknown, the title has been traced to the end of the first Spanish period, in 1763. Don Diego Horruitiner y Pueyo was the earliest documented owner. The 2 1/2-story rectangular masonry structure with frame additions is exemplary of the basic St. Augustine plan, characterized by a loggia on one side. There are narrow, covered wood balconies supported by brackets on the south and east sides. *Private; not accessible to the public* HABS

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine
SANCHEZ POWDER HOUSE SITE
Marine Street near Hedrick Street
18th—19th centuries

St. Augustine was originally a Spanish garrison town strategically located on the edge of the Gulf Stream. From 1763 to 1783 the area was under British control; after her return, Spain constructed a powder house (1797—1800) south of the city on a sand spit jutting into the Matanzas River. A masonry wall with sentry boxes surrounded the magazine, which was built of coquina with a tile roof. Apparently because of dampness, the building was not used to store powder, but served rather as a prison. After the outbreak of the Second Seminole War in 1835, it was repaired and was used by the U.S. Government as a powder magazine until 1860. The foundations of the powder house were excavated in 1970 by the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. *Municipal*

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine Beach
SPANISH COQUINA QUARRIES
Florida AIA, Anastasia State Park
17th—18th centuries

Coquina is a sandy compound of ground mollusk shells held loosely together by calcareous cement formed by the reaction of water, sand, and calcium. It is deposited in surface beds varying in thickness from six inches to four feet. Not long after the settlement of Anastasia Island, coquina, in sufficient quantities for quarrying, was discovered there. The Spanish first used coquina in 1672 to build the Castillo de San Marcos. The coquina was used throughout the Spanish occupation. *state*

ST. JOHNS COUNTY
St. Augustine vicinity
FISH ISLAND SITE
S of city near Matanzas River
18th—19th centuries

Fish Island takes its name from Jesse Fish who acquired it at the end of the first Spanish period (1763). The island about 900 feet wide and 2,900 feet long is insulated from the mainland by creeks and marshland. The pretty but barren retreat became the side of a world-famous orange plantation. Fish also experimented in raising dates, olives, and other fruit. Today little remains of the plantation—only an occasional rubble pile to remind one of the once-thriving island which transcended four periods of Florida occupancy. *Private*

SEMINOLE COUNTY
Altamonte Springs
BRADLEE-MCINTYRE HOUSE
Massachusetts Park Place and Fla. 436
c. 1885

The Bradlee-McIntyre House is the only remaining example of the cottages which were constructed for wealthy winter visitors during Florida's first tourist boom. Frame and 3 stories high, it is laid out in an irregular cross plan modified by a polygonal tower and porches. A kitchen was added about 1900 and an open walkway connecting the two buildings has been enclosed. *Private:* HABS

SUMTER COUNTY
Bushnell vicinity
DADE BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC MEMORIAL
About 1 mile W of Bushnell and 0.6 mile W of U.S 301
1835

Here on December 28, 1835 the Seminoles, resisting forced relocation to the west, ambushed a detachment of 108

Federal soldiers led by Major Francis L Dade. Only three soldiers survived. This incident is considered to have touched off the most costly Indian war waged by the U.S.—the seven-year Second Seminole War. Historic monuments and interpretive exhibits commemorate the event today *State*

SUWANNEE COUNTY
Live Oak vicinity
HULL-HAWKINS HOUSE
About 10 miles S of Live Oak on Fla. 49
c. 1866

This simple, 2-story frame dwelling originally served as the main house of a large plantation. It was designed in the classical revival style by an artisan without the services of a trained architect. Square in plan with salt box construction at the rear, the house is covered with a low hipped roof. Centered in the middle bay of the five-bay main facade is a portico with four square columns and two pilasters at each level with balustrading between. Noble Hull, one of Florida's most prominent citizens, was elected to the state legislature in 1860. *Private*

VOLUSIA COUNTY
DeBary
DEBARY HALL (HEADQUARTERS, FLORIDA FEDERATION OF ART)
DeBary Mansion State Park
1871

DeBary Hall was built as the plantation house of Baron Frederick DeBary, a prominent wine importer. He wintered in the house until his death in 1898. The house remained in the DeBary family until 1942. At the time of its construction, the mansion was probably typical of that period of southern colonial architecture. It is rectangular with large, high-ceilinged rooms. On both stories circular verandas grace three sides of the house, with tall, slender wooden columns supporting the roofline and the first ceiling. The columns are one atop the other with arches stretching from the capital of one column to the capital of the next. The cornice of the upper entablature is somewhat more elaborate than those below and would appear to be hand-carved. *State*

VOLUSIA COUNTY
Ormond Beach
CASEMENTS, THE
15 E. Granada Avenue
Late-19th century, Dr. Harwood Huntington

John D. Rockefeller purchased this house in 1918 and occupied it every winter until his death in 1937. The 2-story frame structure is built in the Shingle style, a style which is structurally conducive to the temperate climate of the area and which gives the effect of a rambling resort cottage. The house probably derived its name from the numerous casement windows with their diamond-shaped muntins in the living room walls. *Private; not accessible to the public*

VOLUSIA COUNTY
Ormond Beach vicinity
NOCOROCO
2 miles N of Ormond Beach on Old Dixie Highway
16th—17th centuries

Nocoroco was apparently a Timucuan village first described by Alvaro Mexia during a visit in 1605. Excavations were conducted on the site in the late-1940's and artifacts recovered indicate that European acculturation was just beginning to be expressed in the material culture of the group. This site is also considered to be the origin of the popular local legend of Tomokie, the giant chief of the Indian warriors. *State*

VOLUSIA COUNTY
Ponce de Leon Inlet vicinity
PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE (MOSQUITO INLET LIGHTHOUSE)
U.S. Coast Guard Reservation
19th century

Originally kerosene fueled the light in this lighthouse, and its six-beam lens was powered by a windlass mechanism operated by a weight in a manner similar to that of a grandfather clock. The keeper had to wind the weight several times a night to make certain the lens continued to rotate. The light was no longer manned after conversion to electricity in the 1920's. The 168-foot conical tower is brick with granite embellishments in the keystone of the window arches and in the window lintels and sills. There is a molded brick string course which surrounds the entire base of the tower. *Federal*

WAKULLA COUNTY
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
ST. MARKS LIGHTHOUSE
Fla. 59 at terminating point, N side of Apalache Bay
1829, Winslow Lewis

Like many other lighthouses built prior to the Civil War, this one was built too close to the sea. During the winter of 1841 it was relocated several dozen feet further inland to escape erosion. During the Civil War the lighthouse played a role in the military defense of the Confederacy, and in 1865 a large contingent of Federal troops used the St. Marks location for a landing party as a prelude to the Battle of Natural Bridge, near Tallahassee. After the Civil War, the lighthouse continued to serve the coast as a manned light until nationwide transfer of all lighthouses to the Coast Guard in 1939. *Federal*

WAKULLA COUNTY
Wakulla Beach vicinity
BIRD HAMMOCK
About 2 miles N of Wakulla Beach SE of U.S. 319
Prehistoric

Two mounds have been discovered at this site—the northern burial mound which contains a single mortuary deposit of ceramic vessels in the eastern section; and the southern mound which contains mortuary goods throughout with occasional artifacts occurring with individual burials. There is some indication that the site represents a seasonal occupation with the first settlement about the time of Christ. The last occupation terminated about 700 A.D. Investigations of the burial mounds produced evidence of two distinct cultural phases: the southern mound being Early Swift Creek; the northern mound, a Weeden Island manifestation. In addition, a third mound, possibly constructed during the late Swift Creek phase, was located about midway between the northern and southern mounds. *Private*

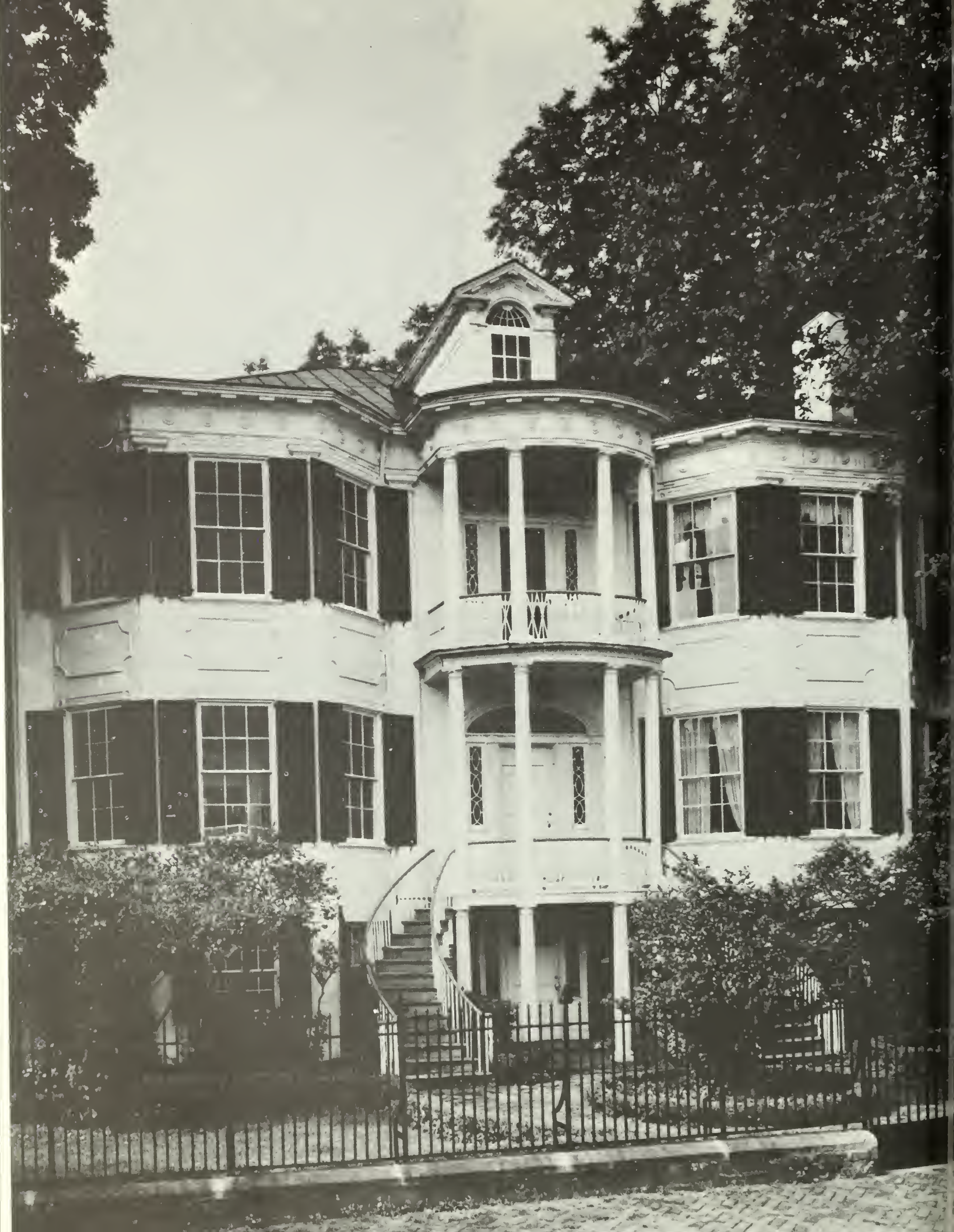
WALTON COUNTY
DeFuniak Springs
CHAUTAUQUA AUDITORIUM
Circle Drive
1910

The Florida Chautauqua flourished for about 25 years in its original form, and afterwards DeFuniak continued to be a stop on the nationwide Chautauqua circuit which brought lecturers and entertainers the magnitude of William Jennings Bryan. Two stories high, the frame auditorium is symmetrical throughout. There are three 2-story pedimented porticos on the west facade and a circular cupola with a bell-shaped roof above the center portico. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

Buccaneer (Virginia),
Pensacola, Florida (Escambia County).
Grant. *Historic Pensacola Preservation Board*

Ponce de Leon Inlet Lighthouse
(Mosquito Inlet Lighthouse),
Ponce de Leon Inlet vicinity,
Florida (Volusia County).
Florida News Bureau, Department of Commerce

Henry Morrison Flagler House (Whitehall),
Palm Beach, Florida (Palm Beach County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS



Georgia

Gertrude Herbert Art Institute (Nicholas Ware House), Augusta, Georgia (Richmond County). HABS. *George Schaeffer*

Callanwolde,
Atlanta, Georgia (DeKalb County).
Jean Buckley

The *General,*
Kennesaw, Georgia (Cobb County).
Billy Townsend

Bellevue (Benjamin Harvey Hill House),
LaGrange, Georgia (Troup County).
Hugh Campbell

BALDWIN COUNTY
Milledgeville
ATKINSON HALL
Georgia College Campus
1896, Bruce and Morgan; c. 1920

Atkinson Hall, the oldest building on the Georgia College campus, was built to house women students. The building was named in honor of the institution's founder. It housed 135 students and included a parlor, dining hall, and infirmary. Around 1920 two large brick buildings were erected on either side of the late-Victorian structure. A colonnaded Corinthian-style portico and other classical revival details were added to the older building to match similar porches on the additions. It now gives the appearance of one monumental structure and is considered one of the college's major architectural features. *State*

BALDWIN COUNTY
Milledgeville
MILLEDGEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Irwin, Thomas, and Warren streets and Fishing Creek
c. 1803

The Milledgeville Historic District includes essentially the same area that was planned as the state capital in 1803. Although Milledgeville no longer serves as state capital and the public buildings have been put to other uses, the original capital city plan has survived. The squares and major buildings remain essentially as they were in the mid-19th century. The State House, destroyed by fire in 1941, has been reconstructed and now serves as the administration building for Georgia Military College. Victorian style architectural modifications were made to several of the structures, but the planned city suffered few major changes until late-19th-century economic and social changes disturbed the former capital city. Many of the former governmental buildings serve the Georgia Normal and Industrial College. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

BARTOW COUNTY
Cartersville
ROSELAWN (SAM JONES HOUSE)
244 Cherokee Avenue
1870

Roselawn, the home of evangelist Sam Jones, grew from a four bedroom cottage (1870) into a rambling Victorian house. Jones lectured throughout the U.S. and Canada, and an auditorium was built in Nashville, Tennessee, solely to accommodate him when he preached there. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
ANDERSON, JUDGE CLIFFORD, HOUSE
642 Orange Street
1859

The Anderson House is a 2-story frame building distinguished by its 3-story square tower above the main entrance. All windows are oblong except those in the tower which are roundheaded. A modillion cornice highlights the eavesline of the tower, and there are consoles beneath the porch roof at the arched entry. Judge Anderson was a member of the Confederate Congress and the Georgia legislature, and also served as state attorney general. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
CENTRAL CITY PARK BANDSTAND
Central City Park
1871

The center of many political, musical, and social occasions since its erection, the Central City Park Bandstand is one of the few of its kind left in the country. Hexagonal in shape, it is wood with sheet-metal roofing. The floor of the structure is 1-story above grade, supported by a skirt of wood enclosing the floor construction. A square column at each intersection of the hexagon supports an ornamental arch that carries the overhanging eaves construction. At the apex of the low-pitched roof is a small dome with decorative woodwork at the base. A lacy wooden bannister decorates the edge of the floor area and the stairs. *Municipal*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
538-566 Walnut Street
1852

This is the second ecclesiastical building to serve the Christ Church parish. Its plain Gothic Revival exterior is dominated by the tall central tower crowned by battlements and corner finials. Each wall of the tower contains a tall, arched and louvered opening beneath a louvered oculus. Exterior walls are plastered masonry containing unadorned arched window openings. Individual bays on the side elevations are defined by buttresses. Inside the church is an open trusswork ceiling, wood reredos, and stained glass windows. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
DASHER-STEVENS HOUSE
904 Orange Terrace
c. 1870—1890

This is a late-19th-century house, renovated in 1904 by Peter Dennis in a style featuring classical and Renaissance ornamentation. Precisely-laid, multicolored brick and terra cotta cover the exterior. The remodeling, done for W. P. Stevens, the owner of a ceramic pottery plant, was probably done as a form of advertising. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
FINDLAY HOUSE
785 2nd Street
1856

This 2-story antebellum residence was designed like an Italian villa. Across the front and around each side of the first floor is a 1-story balustraded porch. The paneled porch columns have clearly defined and well-proportioned capitals. Vertical siding covers the ground level, and the windows on the first floor extend to the porch. Cast iron brackets accentuate the porch column capitals, the wide overhang at the second story, and the cornices of the cupola atop the hipped roof. At the second-floor corners, and on the cupola corners are story-high carved embellishments. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
690 Mulberry Street
1858

The present church is the third building erected by the Macon Presbyterians. An architectural and historical landmark, it is a symmetrical Romanesque Revival structure. The corner octagonal buttresses, dominating tower, and massive wooden truss supports give the appearance of substantial dignity and strength. The brick walls of the church are stuccoed and scored to look like coursed ashlar. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
GREEN-POE HOUSE
841-845 Poplar Street
c. 1840

Built for Ambrose Chapman, the Green-Poe House was acquired by Dr. James Mercer Green in 1858. It is a 2-story brick residence with hipped roof and end chimneys. Four cast iron columns support the entablature of the single-bay entrance porch and a wrought iron balcony extends the width of the main facade. Plain sidelights and a transom surround the main entry. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
LANIER, SIDNEY, COTTAGE
935 High Street
c. 1840

Remodeled twice (c. 1880 and in the early-1900's) since its construction, the Lanier Cottage is now a 1 1/2-story frame dwelling with a gabled roof. A single center gable joins the main roof at right angles and is flanked by dormers. The main entrance has square sidelights on either side. The original entrance was probably sheltered by a projecting entrance portico with square columns and pilasters. The present porch was added in the 1880's. Sidney Lanier (1842—1881), the poet, was born here and used Macon as a base for his travels. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
LASSITER HOUSE
315 College Street
19th century

Built in 1860 as a 2-story frame dwelling, the house was remodeled in 1901 to its present appearance. Monumental wood and metal Corinthian columns were added on the front and sides to support the roof of the portico. Exterior walls have been covered with stucco. The frieze above the columns is ornate and is made of reinforced plaster. The cornice is wood. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
LEE, W. G., ALUMNI HOUSE (BARTLETT HOUSE)
1270 Ash (Coleman) Street
c. 1890's

Originally built as a 1-story cottage, the Bartlett House was transformed by the addition of a second story and fanciful carved wooden ornament into a late-19th-century Eastlake style residence. Porch posts have been finished to resemble table legs, spindles appear in the openwork friezes above the porches on each floor, and the main doorways have fancy lights. Interior plaster work is highly ornate. Congressman Charles L. Bartlett lived here. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MERCER UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Coleman Avenue
1872—1874, Gurdon P. Randall

Mercer University's Administration Building is a large, 4-story brick edifice with a steeply gabled roof. Details include pointed-arched windows, trefoils, window tracery and other Victorian Gothic elements. An uneven skyline is created by three towers all having different roof shapes and heights. Mercer University, the oldest theological institution in the South, was founded in 1833, chartered in 1837, and moved to Macon in 1871. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MILITIA HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
552-564 Mulberry Street
1857

This 3-story, Victorian brick office building originally had shops on the ground floor and a public hostelry on the upper two floors. During the Civil War the Georgia State Militia was headquartered here. The windows have heavy metal arches above and there is an elaborate metal modillion cornice with heavy consoles. The ground floor shop fronts have been extensively altered and an entranceway to the upper levels was added during the 1930's. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MONROE STREET APARTMENTS
641-661 Monroe Street
c. 1850's

Built to house workers, servants, and bondsmen, these buildings were designed primarily as sleeping rooms rather than centers of family life. They were originally divided into three long rooms and each has its own fireplace. Thick masonry walls not only support the sharply pitched roof but continue through the roof structure to provide a fire stop. The windows and door have jack arch lintels made of voussoirs or cut brick in soldier coursing. The brick cornices and coping are detailed with simple corbeling and the chimneys are topped with several courses of corbeled brickwork. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MONROE-DUNLAP-SNOW HOUSE
920 High Street
c. 1857

Constructed as a 5-room cottage, the Monroe-Dunlap-Snow House has been altered by the addition of wings and a guest room at the rear. The original house was L-shaped. It is now a 1-story building with a slightly projecting, one-bay, pedimented entrance portico on the main elevation. Beneath the eaves are delicately carved brackets, and the porch balustrade is quite elaborate. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
MUNROE-GOOLSBY HOUSE
159 Rogers Avenue
1841

This brick and stucco, single-story, Greek Revival house has been altered by the loss of its original south facade and the remodeling of the west side. The doorway on the north corresponds to the original entrance to the south portico. Nathan C. Munroe, first owner of the house, was a director of the Macon & Western Railroad and president, treasurer, and a trustee of the Georgia Academy for the Blind. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
OLD U.S. POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING
475 Mulberry Street
1908

Erected under the supervision of Tresury architect James Knox Taylor, the 3-story-plus-basement Old Post Office and Federal Building has walls of Georgia marble and exterior detail characteristic of Renaissance Revival. Its rusticated basement extends to a band course at the second floor. Above the main entrance is a pediment supported by four pairs of double Ionic columns. Second floor windows on the other elevations are capped by triangular or segmental marble pediments. A marble baluster extends around three sides above the cornice. In 1917 a rear wing was added. Originally the post office occupied the first floor while the U.S. Circuit Court was on the second floor. *Federal*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
RANDOLPH-WHITTLE HOUSE
1231 Jefferson Terrace
1837

This 2-story Greek Revival house is of frame construction with clapboard siding. Accenting the front facade are full-height fluted Doric columns and paneled pillars supporting a well-proportioned architrave, frieze, and cornice. The interior is as notable as the exterior with original wide pine flooring, mortise-and-tenon doors and wainscot paneling, and hand-carved corner blocks on the windows and doors. Built by Dr. Richard H. Randolph to face College Street, the house was rotated at a later date to face Jefferson Terrace and rear additions were made. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
ROGERS, ROCK, HOUSE
337 College Street
1840's

The 2-story, frame Rogers House was built in Italian Villa style and covered with narrow clapboard siding. A 1-story portico extends the length of the front facade and partially around each side. The porch roof is supported by eight chamfered piers. The massive door frame contains heavy carved wooden doors surmounted by a segmental transom and flanked by pilasters supporting a full entablature. Beneath the eaves of the hipped roof is a wide overhang supported by ornate wooden brackets. William Rokebaugh "Rock" Rogers was one of Macon's early settlers. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
812 Poplar Street (533 New Street)
1889—1904

St. Joseph's is a cruciform church with 200-foot twin spires flanking the main entrance and a small dome above the transept. Measuring 150 feet in length, the church has exterior walls of red brick; all trim is marble. Window openings are found-arched, circular, pointed-arched, and square. Along the side walls are flying buttresses. Inside, the three altars are Canara marble, and the stained glass windows were made in Germany. *Private*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
SOLOMON-SMITH-MARTIN HOUSE
2619 Vineville Avenue
1823

The Solomon-Smith-Martin House is a 2-story frame residence typical of simple, early-19th-century Macon architecture. A 1-story veranda extends across the main elevation and its low, slightly pointed arches are supported by wooden piers separated by light ironwork panels. Pegs were used in its construction and original handmade bricks and glass are still extant. This is one of the oldest houses in Macon. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BIBB COUNTY
Macon
WILLINGHAM-HILL-O'NEAL COTTAGE
535 College Street
c. 1856

Calder B. Willingham, industrialist and civic leader, is believed to have constructed this frame cottage. The most notable feature of the exterior is the projecting octagonal bay. A porch extends across the remainder of the facade and shelters the paneled front door with its long arched, double panels of glass. The roof cornice has double brackets and is delicate and small in scale. The facade is probably an 1870 addition which would explain the roof massing; but even so, it is very similar to the rest of the house. The roof cresting may also be a later addition. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BRYAN COUNTY
SEVEN MILE BEND (BRYAN'S NECK)
4000 B.C.—1500 A.D.; 1755

Seven Mile Bend contains a series of prehistoric and historic occupations including a protohistoric coastal Lamar village, portions of a slightly earlier cultural habitation, and the undisturbed site of an extensive colonial town. Archeological investigation indicates that the prehistoric components on the site represent one of the most elaborate expressions of protohistoric Indian culture encountered on the Georgia coast. Visible remnants include permanent structures of wattle and daub construction associated with the Lamar village, portions of a Savannah burial mound, and a small segment of a village occupation site of the same period. *Private*

BUTTS COUNTY
Indian Springs
MCINTOSH INN
On Ga. 42, across from Indian
Springs State Park
c. 1823

This is one of the very few structures remaining which represent 19th-century Creek Indian life in Georgia. It has seven irregular bays, a pitched roof, and a square-columned shed porch across the front and along part of one side. There is a rear shed addition and a 1 1/2-story side addition. This was the tavern-inn of William McIntosh, a half-breed Scot-Indian, cousin to Georgia's Governor George M. Troup, and also chief of the Cowetas—a leading tribe in the Creek Nation. *Private*

CAMDEN COUNTY
St. Marys
ORANGE HALL
311 Osborne Street
c. 1846—1856

A fine example of the Greek Revival style, this 2-story, five-bay-wide frame house is raised on a brick stuccoed daylight basement. Across the front is a tetrastyle Doric portico with a low-pitched overhanging pedimented gable. Centered in the facade is the main entrance, framed by sidelights and surmounted by a transom and simple pediment. *Municipal:* HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
DAVENPORT, ISAIAH, HOUSE
324 E. State Street on Columbia
Square
1815, Isaiah Davenport

With the possible exception of blinds, the Davenport House retains in every detail its original appearance. It is a small but imposing 4-story brick rectangular structure, two rooms deep. The gabled terne plate roof is broken by three round-topped dormer windows in the attic and is flanked at each end by imposing chimneys, each pair joined by a parapet. The classical entrance at the second floor level is approached by a double semicircular stairway, with delicate wrought iron handrails imported from Italy, and an intricately designed center medallion. *Private:* HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah
STURGES, OLIVER, HOUSE
27 Abercorn Street
1813

Originally a 2-story brick dwelling with gabled roof, the Oliver Sturges House now has a third-story addition (c. 1850—1860). End chimneys on the north are connected by a parapet. A wooden entrance portico was removed from the main facade in 1968. Window lintels and sills are brownstone, and interior paneling is well-executed. *Private:* HABS

CHATHAM COUNTY
Savannah vicinity
WORMSLOE PLANTATION
Isle of Hope and Long Island
18th—20th centuries

This plantation was established by Noble Jones, one of the original English colonists in the area. The land was not cultivated extensively, as this was a country estate rather than a working plantation. Located on the property are the tabby remains of the fortified house built by Jones, a later house with extensive gardens, and a Confederate earthwork. Both Union and Confederate troops occupied the plantation during the Civil War. *Public/private*

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
BISHOP HOUSE
Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus
1837

The Bishop House, built by Thomas Bishop, is one of the earliest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the Athens area. A 1-story porch shelters the main entrance with pediment supported by fluted Doric columns. Walls are brick, and the roof is gabled and has a simple cornice. Inside, a central hallway provides access to two rooms on each side, all with fireplaces. *State*

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
GARDEN CLUB OF GEORGIA MUSEUM-HEADQUARTERS HOUSE (FOUNDER'S MEMORIAL GARDEN)
Lumpkin Street, University of Georgia campus
1857

The building was intended to be a home for professors when teachers at the University of Georgia were expected to live on campus to monitor student activity. As the university developed and policies changed, Headquarters House was used for many different purposes. Most recently it served as headquarters for the Garden Club of Georgia which, with the university, developed the Founder's Memorial Garden. With the exception of one clapboard wing, all other construction, including the kitchen building and smokehouse, is of red brick. The simplicity of the front facade is relieved by an entrance portico which is ornamented with cast iron columns and balustrade. Restored in 1963, the building is now a museum. *Private*

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
LUCY COBB INSTITUTE CAMPUS
200 N. Milledge Avenue, University of Georgia campus
1858 (Lucy Cobb Institute);
1882—1885 (Seney-Stovall Chapel), W. W. Thomas

Lucy Cobb Institute was one of three notable women's academies established in 19th-century Georgia. It consists of an entire city block and contains two notable structures—the original Lucy Cobb Institute and the Seney-Stovall Chapel. Constructed of stucco over brick, the main body of the institute building rises 2 stories above a ground-level basement and has a third story topped by a shallow gable above its center section. Exterior decoration includes a 100-foot-long cast iron veranda on the front and entablatures over the main floor windows. The chapel is a 2-story octagonal brick structure crowned by an eight-sided conical roof with brackets under the cornice. *State:* HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
LUMPKIN, GOVERNOR WILSON, HOUSE (ROCK HOUSE)
Cedar Street, University of Georgia campus
1842—1844

Wilson Lumpkin, governor of Georgia from 1831 to 1835, prepared his own design for this house. Built of stone, it is 2 stories above a ground-level basement. The small 1-story porch has simple wooden post supports. Over the doorway is an adaptation of a Palladian window with the traditional sidelights, but the light above omitted. The house was sold to the University of Georgia with the provision that it remain on its original site. *State*

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
OLD NORTH CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
Bounded by Broad, Lumpkin, and Jackson streets
19th century

In January 1785, the Georgia legislature passed an act creating the University of Georgia, thus making it America's first state-chartered institution of higher learning. Almost 20 years elapsed before the selected site was laid out and named Athens. Included within the Old North Campus, the oldest part of the university, are a variety of 19th-century buildings. The area is entered through The Arch (1858) which is flanked by an ornate iron fence of the same era. Buildings within are arranged in two quadrangles. They include the Old College (1801—1805), a 3-story brick structure with granite trim; Waddel Hall (1820), a 2-story, whitewashed brick structure; New College (1832); Demosthenian Hall (1824), 2 stories of stucco over brick with a Palladian window on the second floor; the Chapel (1832), with a six-column Doric portico; Phi Kappa Hall (1836), Greek Revival; and Moore College (1874), Second Empire. All illustrate changing architectural tastes through the 19th century and the district itself formed the heart of the university campus until well into the 20th century. *State:* HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
Athens
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA (BENJAMIN HILL HOUSE)
570 Prince Avenue
1856

Presented to the University of Georgia in 1949 as a home for its president, both the house and formal garden are fine examples of gracious living in the mid-19th century. The house features a peristyle with 14 Corinthian columns resting on red brick pillars atop an English basement. The entrance has Corinthian pilasters and a Doric entablature while the second-floor doorway that opens on the balcony has Greek Revival Doric pilasters and entablature. Notable interior decorations include intricate fruit-and-floral patterned cornices and ceiling medallions. Benjamin H. Hill, second owner of the house, represented Georgia in both houses of Congress. *State*

CLAYTON COUNTY
Jonesboro
JONESBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

In the years preceding the Civil War, Jonesboro was a bustling commercial center and an active and vital rail hub serving a region of prosperous plantations. Much of the city, including the original business district, the train station, and the courthouse, was burned during the final days of the war. Reconstruction began in the late-1860's, and by 1900 nearly all the present Main Street stores were standing as well as many of the residences in the historic district. Several of the oldest stores are brick, 2-story structures with basement rooms which housed saloons. The district contains several antebellum cottages, simple Greek Revival houses, and some Victorian architecture. A few of the notable buildings are the Ellington House at 155 McDonough Street, the Warren House (1859) at 102 W. Mimosa Drive, and the 1869 courthouse and jail. *Multiple public/private*

CLAYTON COUNTY
Jonesboro
STATELY OAKS (ROBERT MCCORD HOUSE)
Jodeco Road
c. 1840

Stately Oaks is a 2-story frame house built in simple Greek Revival style with a hipped roof. A 2-story portico shelters the three center bays of the five-bay front facade. About 20 feet from the rear of the house is the original kitchen building, which is built of notched logs with a six-foot-wide stone fireplace. *Private; not accessible to the public*

COBB COUNTY
Kennesaw
GENERAL, THE (Locomotive)
Big Shanty Museum on Cherokee Street
1855

The *General*, an 8-wheel (4-4-0) American-type steam locomotive, figured in a daring chase during the Civil War in 1862. A civilian, James J. Andrews, and 19 Union soldiers seized the *General* and three boxcars and headed north toward the Union line. Their mission was to destroy the railroad and eliminate communications from Atlanta, a major southern supply area. The Union expropriators were pursued by three locomotives (see the *Texas* , Fulton County, Georgia) and a push car, as well as Confederate soldiers on foot. After an 87-mile chase the *General* ran out of fuel and was abandoned. In 1865 the locomotive was heavily damaged when an 81-car ammunition train exploded during the retreat from Atlanta. The train was extensively refurbished and used by the Western and Atlantic Railroad following the war. *State*

COBB COUNTY
Marietta vicinity
SOPE CREEK RUINS (MARIETTA MILLS)
E of Marietta on Paper Mill Road
19th—20th centuries

The Marietta paper mills, incorporated in 1859, were in production until 1864 when they were burned by General Kenner Garrard's cavalry. The largest remaining structure is the mill building—stone mortar walls remain, standing 3 stories at one juncture. Just upstream from the main building are the walls of a storeroom and above a waterfall are remnants of the mill dam. The largest ruin on the other side of the creek is that of the pulp grinding mill, 2 stories high and about 100 feet long. An electrical power dam (1922), and several other buildings associated with the mill survive, but are not functional. *Private:* HABS

COWETA COUNTY
Newnan vicinity
GORDON-BANKS HOUSE
S of Newnan on U.S. 29
c. 1827

Built in classical revival style, the Gordon-Banks House has a 2-story Tuscan portico supporting a balcony and simple pediment. Above paneled double doors that open onto the front porch and balcony, are exceptionally fine fanlights, the lower semicircular, the upper elliptical. Inside, a circular stair rises three flights from the wide central hall to the attic. All eight mantels, each of a different design, are intact. When the house was moved from its original site in Haddock, Georgia, in 1969, flanking wings were added to replace the original outbuildings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DECATUR COUNTY
Bainbridge vicinity
CURRY HILL PLANTATION
6 miles E of Bainbridge on U.S. 84
c. 1850

This 2-story plantation house was constructed of heart yellow pine. On the front and back are small Greek Revival style porches with two wooden columns supported by brick piers. Duncan Curry, Jr., builder of the house, was the son of an early southwest Georgia pioneer and legislator. Duncan and his brother Calvin erected the first Presbyterian church in the area. *Private*

DEKALB COUNTY
Atlanta
CALLANWOLDE
580 Briarcliff Road NE
1917—1921, Henry Hornbostel

This is a 24-room late Gothic Revival mansion set on a 12-acre wooded lot. The front facade of the 2 1/2-story building has a medieval half-timber design across the upper stories, crenellated bays, and Tudor arches. The house was built of poured concrete and steel on a rubble base. It successfully combines 19th-century style with 20th-century building methods. The owner of the house, Charles Candler, was the president and director of the Coca Cola Company and served as board chairman of Emory University from 1929 until his death in 1957. The house is named for Callen Castle in Ireland. *County*

DEKALB COUNTY
Atlanta vicinity
SOAPSTONE RIDGE
S of Atlanta off River Road
Pre-Columbian

Soapstone Ridge is an igneous outcropping about 25 miles square. The 140-acre site contains at least 100 boulders exposed on the crests and sides of the hills. The boulders show abundant evidence of aboriginal quarrying with almost every rock exhibiting a scar. It is considered one of the largest and best preserved aboriginal steatite quarries in the southeastern U.S. and was used during the late Archaic Period (c. 3000—1500 B.C.). *Private*

DEKALB COUNTY
Decatur
OLD DEKALB COUNTY COURTHOUSE (CIVIC CENTER)
Court Square
1917—1918, Walker and Chase

Dekalb County courthouses have been located on Court Square since 1823. This structure, originally erected in 1898—1900, was extensively remodeled following a fire. Wings were added on the east and west and pedimented porticos on the north and south. Exterior walls are cut Stone Mountain granite. Both porticos have columns of cut granite set atop square pedestals. Capitals, architrave, frieze and cornice are all Corinthian. The interior is decorated with Alabama marble. *County*

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
PETERS, EDWARD C., HOUSE
179 Ponce de Leon Avenue
c. 1883—1885, Gottfrid L. Norrman

This elegant Queen Anne house is the work of a Swedish architect who practiced in Atlanta. His work compares favorably with homes designed in a similar mode of the same period. Brick is the principal construction material with trim of terra cotta. Wood is used for porches, balconies, window trim, and roof gables. A wide band of terra cotta tiles in a diamond pattern separates the first and second floors. Lavish interiors contain paneled wainscoting, carved wood fireplace surrounds and overmantels, decorative ceiling partitions, tooled leather wall coverings, leaded glass windows, and tiles. Edward C. Peters was active in civic affairs and his house is the best surviving example of Atlanta's post-Civil War era as capital of the "New South." *Private*

FULTON COUNTY
Atlanta
TEXAS, THE (Locomotive)
Cyclorama Building within Grant Park
1856

The *Texas*, an 8-wheel (4-4-0) American-type steam locomotive, was built for the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The engine was one of three which pursued the *General*, the locomotive which had been seized by civilian James J. Andrews and 19 Union soldiers. Andrews and his soldiers intended to destroy the railroad and cut off communications from Atlanta. The *Texas* ran 51 miles in reverse in pursuit and later hauled the *General* back to the town of Ringgold when Union troops abandoned it. The axle length of the *Texas* was altered in 1886 when the gauge of the railroad was changed. In 1904 the locomotive was removed from service and sat rusting until 1927, when it was relocated in Grant Park. *Municipal*

FULTON COUNTY
Roswell
BARRINGTON HALL
60 Marietta Street
1837—1842, Willis Ball

Barrington Hall is an imposing Greek Revival, temple-form house. Surrounded on three sides by a 2-story columned portico in the Doric order, it has hipped roof with a small widow's walk. Shuttered windows on the front facade are symmetrically arranged, and there is a simple six-paned transom over the entrance. *Private:* HABS

GLYNN COUNTY
Jekyll Island
FAITH CHAPEL
Old Plantation Road
1904

Faith Chapel was erected as a nondenominational house of worship for the millionaires who wintered at the Jekyll Island Club (see separate listing). The frame church rests on a brick foundation, and both interior and exterior walls are shingled. Gargoyles project from the four corners of the belfry. Stained glass windows were designed by Maitland Armstrong and Louis C. Tiffany. *State*

GLYNN COUNTY
Jekyll Island
HORTON-DUBIGNON HOUSE, BREWERY RUINS, DUBIGNON CEMETERY
Riverview Drive
c. 1736 (house and brewery)

In the 1730's Jekyll Island formed a seaboard buffer zone between the English and the Spanish. General James Oglethorpe, commander of British forces in Georgia, ordered Major William Horton to establish an outpost on Jekyll Island. Horton erected a 2-story tabby house, built a brewery, and commenced making beer for the garrison on nearby St. Simons Island. Spanish soldiers burned the complex in 1742. Jekyll Island was owned by the duBignon family from 1791 to 1886. They repaired the main house, adding frame wings, and undertook cultivation of indigo and sea cotton. The Horton House ruins were stabilized early in the 20th century, and the entire complex is preserved as a remnant of 18th-century settlement on Georgia's coast. *State*

GLYNN COUNTY
Jekyll Island
JEKYLL ISLAND CLUB
Between Riverview Drive and Old Village Boulevard
19th—20th centuries

The beauty and charm of Jekyll Island attracted the notice of wealthy businessmen looking for resort property in the South. In 1887 this rambling wood and brick clubhouse was erected, followed by smaller private residences or cottages. The clubhouse contained spacious drawing and reception rooms, a card room, library, and dining rooms. Attached to this building is the Club Annex which contained eight apartments, and nearby is another condominium, the Sans Souci. Servants' quarters, shops, a school, and a power plant were also part of the resort complex, resulting in a self-sufficient community. Jekyll Island declined in popularity as an exclusive private resort after the beginning of World War II. Today the old community remains little changed from the height of its popularity as a Gay Nineties resort. *State*

GLYNN COUNTY
Jekyll Island
ROCKEFELLER COTTAGE
331 Riverview Drive
1892

Originally built for Gordon McKay, inventor and manufacturer of shoe-making machinery, this 2 1/2-story shingle cottage was acquired by William Rockefeller in 1905. William was John D. Rockefeller's younger brother. The house itself has a balloon frame, a gabled roof with dormers, and a wide veranda on three sides. Porch railings have turned wood balusters. Inside there is a fireplace in every room, and all bedrooms have private baths. Several additions have been made to the house. The inside stairway to the second floor is illuminated by a Tiffany stained glass window. *State*

GLYNN COUNTY
St. Simons Island
ST. SIMONS LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER'S BUILDING
600 Beachview Drive
1868—1872, Charles B. Cluskey

The St. Simons Lighthouse Keeper's Building is mid-Victorian, eclectic architecture. Built to accommodate two lighthouse keepers and their families, the 2-story brick structure combines a Gothic Revival roof with an Italianate bracketed cornice and paired gable windows enhanced by heavy drip molds. The principal roof gable on the main facade is broken by a jerkinhead gable placed at right angles to it. Directly adjacent to the house is the lighthouse which marks the entrance to St. Simons Sound and Brunswick Harbor. The light was automated in 1964, and the keeper's building now serves as a museum. *County*

JONES COUNTY
East Juliette vicinity
JARRELL PLANTATION
6 miles E of East Juliette off Dames Ferry Road
19th—20th centuries

The Jarrell Plantation is a self-sustaining farm complex. The earliest building is the farmhouse (1847) built by John Jarrell. Other structures include another dwelling (1895), the smokehouse (1912), the chicken house (1912), two wheat houses (1932—1936), a barn (1912), and workshops (1912—1913). A mill complex south of the house contains a gin house (1895), a sawmill (1899), an engine house (1916) and a boiler (1916). The buildings represent the typical simple frame Georgian farm of the late-19th and early-20th centuries. *Multiple public/private*

LIBERTY COUNTY
Midway
MIDWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1792, Midway Church; 1756, Midway Cemetery; 1790's, Old Sunbury Road; mid-1950's. Midway Museum (Thomas G. Little)

For more than 100 years Midway, near the Georgia coast, was an influential center of political, economic, and religious life. The church and cemetery were originally the symbolic center of the community, vestiges of which have almost entirely disappeared. Midway Church is typical of Protestant meetinghouses of the 18th century—a plain white clapboard structure with a gabled roof and simple belfry. Adjacent to the church is a segment of Old Sunbury Road, a post-Revolutionary thoroughfare which connected Greensboro and Sunbury. *Multiple public/private*

LIBERTY COUNTY
Riceboro vicinity
WOODMANSTON SITE (LECONTE PLANTATION)
S of Riceboro
18th—19th centuries

Woodmanston was the coastal plantation of John Eatton LeConte, Sr. LeConte specifically picked this marshy land to begin a rice plantation. To provide water for the rice a swamp was dammed, forming a backwater. The plantation was founded as an economic venture but LeConte soon began crop experiments which eventually earned him a worldwide reputation. By the 1830's the plantation was in peak operation with all the work being performed by about 200 slaves. In 1838 LeConte died, leaving his three sons the plantation. *Private*

LUMPKIN COUNTY
Dahlonega

PRICE MEMORIAL HALL, NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE

College Avenue
1879

North Georgia College was founded in 1873, the U.S. Branch Gold Mint and 10 acres of land having been donated for that purpose. When fire totally destroyed the Old Mint, Price Memorial Hall was erected on the original cut granite foundations. A blend of Victorian Gothic, Italianate, Second Empire, and classic revival styles, the structure is 2 stories and has a steeple with a pyramidal roof. Four 2-story columns support the projecting central roof of the five-bay-wide main portico. The cornice is bracketed. *State*

MCINTOSH COUNTY
Cox vicinity

FORT BARRINGTON SITE

1760

Fort Barrington, a frontier fort built under the direction of Lieutenant 0 Baillie, Robert. *See* Fort Barrington (Cox vic., GA) Robert Baillie, was named in honor of Josiah Barrington, a friend of John Edward Oglethorpe, one of the original owners of the territory which later became the state of Georgia. Early records indicate that the fort was a bastioned square log structure. It deteriorated until the onset of the American Revolution when it was reoccupied as military headquarters for southern operations and renamed Fort Howe. The fortification was occupied by American troops as late as 1778. A series of embankments remain as visible evidence of the site's past importance. *Private*

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Alvaton vicinity

WHITE OAK CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

3 miles SE of Alvaton on Covered Bridge Road
c. 1880

One of the state's 22 remaining covered bridges, this structure was constructed using the Long truss design. The bridge is attributed to the state's most famed bridge builder— Horace King. It is 80 feet long, using a single span with crossed single members between posts, and still carries traffic. *County:* HAER

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Greenville

MERIWETHER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Court Square
1903—1904, J. W. Golucke

This courthouse, built on the same site as the previous structure erected in 1830, is a neo-Colonial, Georgian Revival style 2-story brick building almost symmetrical in plan. Each facade has a full 2-story portico with composite order metal columns standing on square pedestals. A large metal dome rests on an octagonal base above the main part of the building; the dome is topped with a columned cupola supporting a statue of Justice. *County*

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Greenville

MERIWETHER COUNTY JAIL

Gresham Street and Ga. 27A
1896, R. L. Jones

This building, constructed in the Italian Villa style, is a combination jail and jailer's house of red brick sparsely trimmed with stone. It is 2 stories high with hipped roofs, except for the southwest corner where there is a 3-story square tower, also with a hipped roof. *County*

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Greenville vicinity

HARMAN-WATSON-MATTHEWS HOUSE

SW of Greenville on Odessadale-Durand Community Road
c. 1860

This is the oldest brick house in the county. Originally it was a simple Greek Revival structure but later renovations were done in the Colonial style. The house was built of hand-made brick, 1 1/2 stories with a central, square-columned, temple-form portico. About 1880 a dining room and kitchen ell with a porch were added to the rear of the house. Sometime after 1896 the portico was removed and a full, flat-roofed porch was added. *Private*

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Greenville vicinity

MARK HALL

SW of Greenville on Ogletree Road off Ga. 18
1852

Mark Hall is a Greek Revival style raised cottage. The weatherboarded structure with hipped roof is basically 1 story with the raised lower story enclosed. The one-bay temple-form tetrastyle portico on the front has a simple entablature and pediment. About 1855, Mark Henry Crowder purchased the house, moved it, and rebuilt it on the present site. Original dependencies include a log smokehouse and a large barn. *Private*

MERIWETHER COUNTY
Woodbury vicinity

RED OAK CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

Huel Brown Road, 4 miles N of Woodbury
19th century

This is possibly the oldest covered bridge in the state. It is believed to have been built around 1840 by freed slave, Horace King, who built numerous other bridges in Georgia. A Town lattice truss was used in construction of the bridge, which is 116 feet long beneath its covered portion and 412 feet in total length. About 2,500 pegs hold the structure together. *County*

MORGAN COUNTY
Madison

BONAR HALL

Dixie Avenue
1832, 1880's (remodeled)

Bonar Hall was built by John Byne Walker as the main house for his vast cotton plantation. It is a 2-story brick residence placed upon the center point of a square outlined by subsidiary structures (kitchen, pergola, orangery, and privies). The 2-story Victorian veranda on the main facade was added during the remodeling when the roof parapet and balustrade were removed. The main doorway has a transom and sidelights and is Greek Revival in appearance. Formal gardens containing boxwood, mock orange, yews, catalpa trees, rare shrubs, magnolias, and quinces were laid out by the original owner. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus

CEDARS, THE

2039 13th Street
1837

The Cedars is constructed of handmade bricks covered with stucco marked off in large rectangles to resemble blocks of stone. Transom and sidelights frame the main entrance and four Ionic columns support the projecting three-bay front portico roof. The roofline was altered in 1885 and the entire 1 1/2-story squat cottage appears to be dwarfed by its steeply-sloping hipped roof crowned by metal cresting. Original features include many blown-glass windows, heart-of-pine floors, and imported English brass locks and hardware. Wings on either side of the house extend beyond the main body and form a courtyard in the rear. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
DINGLEWOOD
1429 Dinglewood
c. 1859, Barringer and Morton

Dinglewood, built for Joel Early Hurt, is a 2-story Italianate house ornamented by elaborate carved roof brackets, window surrounds, and veranda columns and railing. The veranda extends around three sides of the house, and its roof is supported by paired square columns. The main entrance is flanked by Corinthian columns in antis. A square cupola features carved roof brackets and base supports. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
HILTON
2505 Macon Road
19th century

Hilton was originally a four-room clapboard house built in 1838 by Dr. Lovick Pierce. In 1855 it was purchased by William W. Garrard who remodeled the house after a villa he had seen in Italy. Marble mantles, statues, and stained glass were brought to America, and the farmhouse was transformed. At that time (1855) the 2-story section with projecting central bay and bay windows at each end were added as well as two smaller projecting rooms to the rear. Evidence indicates that this section was stuccoed in block design and painted pink. The house was restored in 1936 and the stucco exterior was covered with clapboards. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
ILLGES HOUSE
1428 2nd Avenue
c. 1850

This is a late Greek Revival house with Italianate characteristics. It is brick with a 2-story Corinthian portico and flying balcony. Elaborate detail includes a heavy pilastered doorway, pedimented windows, delicate iron roof trim and paneled eaves brackets. Abraham Illges bought the house in 1877 and added a kitchen, butler's pantry, back porch and a downstairs bedroom. He engaged an Italian artist to fresco the ceilings of the downstairs rooms in pale pastels with designs of angels and cupids. The interior also features handsome hand-carved woodwork over windows and doors, marble mantels, and mirrored folding doors. The facade of the 2-story house is stuccoed. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
LION HOUSE, THE (HOXEY-CARGILL HOUSE)
1316 3rd Avenue
1840's, Stephen D. Button

Stephen D. Button of Philadelphia designed this Greek Revival house for Dr. Thomas Hoxey, a well-known Columbus physician. The name, "Lion House", derives from the stone lions at the base of the steps leading to the entrance. On the front is a hexastyle Corinthian portico supporting a tri-level stepped architrave. During Wilson's Raid, Federal troops approached the Hoxey family's plantation, so mules and provisions were hidden in the basement and hams and side-meat were hung in the upstairs rooms. There is a door under the stairway of the basement which opens on a now defunct tunnel to the Chattahoochee River. *Private:* HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
MCGEHEE-WOODALL HOUSE
1534 2nd Avenue
1845

The McGehee-Woodall House is a typical 1-story Greek Revival raised cottage. Its five-bay main facade features a projectng one-bay entrance portico. Double fluted Doric columns support a full classical entablature, and the door itself is flanked by characteristic sidelights and surmounted by a transom. The double chimneys at each gable end are tied together by a narrow brick wall that continues as stepped gables to the eavesline. *Private:* HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
PEABODY-WARNER HOUSE
1445 2nd Avenue
c. 1840

During the 1860's this Greek Revival brick cottage was the boyhood home of George Foster Peabody, financier and philanthropist. Peabody, a supporter of education, contributed heavily to Hampton College, Tuskegee Institute, and the University of Georgia. He also donated funds to the public schools and the YMCA of Columbus. The Peabody-Warner House is distinguished by an unusual hipped roof with two chimneys on each end. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
PEMBERTON HOUSE
11 7th Street
19th century

The Pemberton House was once the home of Dr. John Pemberton, pharmacist and owner of a drug company that is credited with the development of the original Coca Cola formula. The house, a simple 1-story cottage with a clapboard facade, has two roof gables. An outbuilding contains the kitchen where it is thought Dr. Pemberton developed many of his patent medicines. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
RANKIN HOUSE
1440 2nd Avenue
c. 1860, Lawrence Wimberly Wall

Constructed of brick, the Rankin House is Greek Revival with Italianate trim. Its iron grillwork on the lower veranda and is flying balcony are especially noteworthy. The carved doorway has sidelights and columns on each side. Wide floorboards and window sills and hand-carved cornices and door frames are all original as is a solid walnut double stairway that leads up to a landing from both sides of a large center hall. *Private:* HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
SWIFT-KYLE HOUSE
303 12th Street
1857

This 2-story house is a variation of the Greek Revival style. There is a large projecting central parlor and two front entrances recessed on either side. The formerly flat roof was replaced by a modified hipped roof in 1898. At that time the columns around the front were replaced with composite order columns. In 1864 Colonel George Parker Swift bought the house and began developing the Muscogee Manufacturing Company which became one of the largest makers of cotton towels in the world. *Private:* HABS

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
WYNN HOUSE
1240 Wynnton Road
19th Century

This Greek Revival style house was built in the late-1830's by Colonel William L. Wynn, a representative to the state legislature. Tall Doric columns support the roof of the 2-story portico and above the central doorway is a one-bay-wide balcony. A subsequent owner moved the house some 300 feet to its present site. *Private*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
WYNNTON ACADEMY
2303 Wynnton Road
1843

Wynnton Academy, also known as the Red Brick Schoolhouse, was constructed as a one-room school for boys and is believed to be the oldest building in Georgia continuously used as a school. Its brick walls have been stuccoed on the outside, but remain unplastered within. *Municipal*

MUSCOGEE COUNTY
Columbus
WYNNWOOD (THE ELMS)
1846 Buena Vista Road
1844

Wynnwood features one of the most interesting types of hexagonal architecture in the South. The center section of the present structure is the original house—a rectangular 1 1/2-story classic house with Doric columns. Two large hexagonal rooms were added as flanking wings in 1868. The addition of the wings showed the influence of Thomas Jefferson. Dark shutters on the first floor windows accent the white exterior walls. The kitchen, originally separate from the house, was joined by a covered porch in the mid-1880's. *Private:* HABS

NEWTON COUNTY
Oxford
ORNA VILLA (ALEXANDER MEANS HOUSE)
1008 N. Emory Street
19th century

Orna Villa is notable as the home of Dr. Alexander Means (1801—1883), the founder of Emory College in 1836 and its president in 1854 and 1855. The house initially served as a dormitory for the college. Originally only 1 story, the house was altered to 2 stories with Greek details during the first half of the 19th century. The main block of the dwelling has a 2-story Doric portico and there are two 1-story wings on each side, as well as a rear ell. Means named the house Orna Villa because of the variety of birds found there. *Private*

PAULDING COUNTY
Dallas vicinity
PICKETT'S MILL BATTLEFIELD SITE
NE of Dallas off Ga. 92
1864

On May 27, 1864, Confederate soldiers under General Joseph E. Johnston defeated Union forces under General Oliver O. Howard, killing more than 1,500 troops. The battle was one of several engagements during Sherman's campaign in Atlanta. Only the foundation of the mill for which the site is named is visible; however, the battlefield site shows clear evidence of troop lines, trenches, and embankments. Many large trees felled for the encounter and pot-marked with bullets and grapeshot still lie across the trench lines. *State*

PULASKI COUNTY
Hawkinsville
HAWKINSVILLE CITY HALL-AUDITORIUM (OLD OPERA HOUSE)
Lumpkin and Broad streets
1907 W. R. Gunn

The Old Opera House brought cultural entertainment and noted speakers to central Georgia for the first time and was used simultaneously as a city hall and theater. It is a brick building, part 2 stories and part 3 stories, with gable-on-hip and gambrel roofs covering the different segments. The stage is wood and measures 75 feet wide and 60 feet deep. *Municipal*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
ACADEMY OF RICHMOND COUNTY
540 Telfair Street
19th century

The earliest portions of the academy, established in 1785, were built in 1802. The structure was remodeled in the Tudor-Gothic Revival style in 1856—1857 following a design by William Henry Goodrich. The building is brick, stuccoed and scored to resemble stone blocks. On both sides of a recessed central portion are two lower, rectangular wings joined by a portico. The 1-story portico has Tudor arches and clustered columns. Crenellated parapets embellish the roofline. *Public:* HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
BRAHE HOUSE
456 Telfair Street
1850

This is a 1 1/2-story frame Greek Revival style cottage on a brick full English basement. It was built by Frederick Adolphus Brahe, a silversmith who, for a while, held the position of Official Tender of the City Clock. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
COMMANDANT'S HOUSE (PRESIDENT'S HOME, AUGUSTA COLLEGE)
2500 Walton Way
19th—20th centuries

In 1911 Stephen Vicent Benet moved with his family to the Commandant's House when his father assumed command at the Augusta Arsenal. Benet, who early in his life became known for his ballad-like poetry and short stories, began his writing career in this 2-story Federal style residence. The house, one of two which flank the main arsenal building, is constructed of brick over a full basement. *State; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF AUGUSTA
SW corner of Greene and 8th streets
1903, Willis Franklin Denny

This imposing church is a major representative of Beaux-Arts classicism in Augusta. It replaced the original church (1820) on the site, in which the Southern Baptist Convention was founded in 1845. The exterior of the massive structure features a pedimented portico with six modified Corinthian columns, a denticulated and modillioned entablature which encircles the entire facade, and a low Palladian dome. Especially noteworthy are the stained glass windows, two of which are Tiffany originals. Educational buildings were added to the rear and side prior to 1920 and in 1940 respectively. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
GERTRUDE HERBERT ART INSTITUTE (NICHOLAS WARE HOUSE)
506 Telfair Street
1818

This was the home of Nicholas Ware (1769—1824), mayor of Augusta (1819—1821) and U.S. Senator (1821—1824). It is a 3-story, Federal style frame structure with a brick ground floor and a low-pitched hipped roof. The imposing entrance facade is an original Federal design with a three-tiered portico balanced by triple-sided, triple-story bays. A sweeping horseshoe stairway with a mahogany handrail leads up original stone steps to the fine detailed entrance. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDING
Corner of Telfair and 6th streets
1835, C. B. Cluskey

From 1835 to 1911 this Greek Revival structure served as the Medical College of Georgia except during the Civil War when it became part of a hospital complex. Two stories above a basement, it is surmounted by a large dome and has a massive portico sustained by six fluted Doric columns of stucoed brick. A simple and massive entablature with denticulated cornice and low pediment are supported by these columns. The major interior feature is the rotunda. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH
NW corner of Greene and 13th streets
1898—1900

Sacred Heart Parish began in 1874 and was dedicated in 1900 to accommodate the large number of Irish immigrants. The brickwork of this Victorian Romanesque church consists of 14 different sizes and designs of brick made to the architect's specifications by artisans. The neo-Romanesque interior follows a more orthodox design. The elaborate high altar and reredos, as well as the two side altars, were carved in Italy. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
6th and Reynolds streets
18th—20th centuries, Henry Wendell

This 1-story red brick church marks the site of the first church in Augusta and the the site of old Fort Augusta. The present structure is a 1916 copy of the old Federal style church building of 1818—the third church on the site. The building was planned and supervised by Henry Wendell after John Lund's original exterior design. The top section of a two-part steeple is a multi-sided bell tower with arches between Ionic pillars beneath a domed roof. Doric columns surround the three entrances. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Augusta vicinity
COLLEGE HILL (WALTON-HARPER HOUSE)
2216 Wrightsboro Road
1795

George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived at College Hill from 1795 to 1804. Walton was a lawyer and politician who served as Georgia's governor, chief justice of the state supreme court (1793—1795, 1799—1804) and U.S. Senator (1795—1796). The house is a 2-story frame building with a double veranda on the front. A kitchen wing was added in 1898. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
BAILEY-TEBAULT HOUSE
633 Meriwether Street
1859—1862

This is a large square, 2-story Greek Revival house with projecting 1-story wings. The main section and wings are covered by hipped roofs, as is a 1-story structure connected by an enclosed passageway to the rear. A 2-story portico with pediment extends across 3 bays of the 5-bay facade of the main block and fluted Doric columns adorn porches on all wings. Above this and around the entire central portion is a strongly projecting cornice and a simple, precisely delineated entablature. Interior detailing is equally refined and consists of a curving stairway with elaborate scroll brackets along the stair ends. David Jackson Bailey was a lawyer and state assemblyman. His son David Jr., served as mayor and another son, Seton, began Griffin's first textile mill. *Private:* HABS

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
HAWKES LIBRARY
210 S. 6th Street
1915—1916, Neel Reid

The library is a rectangular brick building detailed discreetly in wood and limestone. The building has a sharply projecting modillion cornice, emphasizing the rectangular shape, and a brick parapet beneath the cornice. Arched brick openings in the first story enclose frames of the triple sash windows and wooden mullioned fanlights. Inside, the paneled walls of the entrance and reading room, a marble fireplace, and mahogany doors create a period atmosphere. Albert King Hawkes, a noted optical businessman, donated funds for this library, as well as several others in the state. He wrote several books on optics and planned the Hawkes Library to be both a literary and visual educational facility. *County*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
HILL-KURTZ HOUSE
570 S. Hill Street
c. 1860

This is a 1-story Greek Revival frame structure with a hipped roof. On three sides of the house is a well-proportioned portico of square Doric columns. About 1890 a wing was added to the original square block, creating a T-form structure. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
HUNT HOUSE (CHAPMAN-KINCAID-HUNT HOUSE)
232 S. 8th Street
c. 1855—1860, W. W. Chapman

The Hunt House is representative of Beaux-Arts architecture. It was originally a 2-story brick stuccoed Italianate building, but today is characterized by early Beaux-Arts remodeling. The original rectangular block is visible, surrounded by a monumental portico of fluted Corinthian columns. The Beaux-Arts renovations were made by W. J. Kincaid, one of Griffin's early industrialists. *Private*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
MILLS HOUSE
406 N. Hill Street
c. 1855

The Mills House is a Greek Revival town house. An imposing Doric portico dominates the front facade of the 2-story, hipped-roofed structure. Its form and some interior details suggest the influence of Georgia architect Charles B. Cluskey, although no records exist to verify that he was the architect. Exterior walls are brick stuccoed and scored on the street facades. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE HISTORICAL AREA (MIDDLE GEORGIA MEDICAL COLLEGE)
223-233 E. Broadway Street
19th century

The Griffin Medical College Building is the only one of four pre-Civil War college buildings extant in Griffin. Incorporated in 1859 as the Middle Georgia Medical College, this school was granting degrees in the pre-War period. The school building is a 2-story brick stuccoed structure. Adjacent to the Medical College Building is a smaller, 1-story, hipped-roofed structure which was the residence of the school's founder. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
PRITCHARD-MOORE-GOODRICH HOUSE
441 N. Hill Street
c. 1850—1860

The style of the Goodrich House exemplifies the transitional period between the Greek Revival and High Victorian eras. The 2-story, white frame house is basically Greek Revival with Italianate details. A hexastyle Doric portico dominates the front facade of the structure. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin
SAM BAILEY BUILDING
E. Poplar and 4th streets
1870

This 2-story brick Italianate building is the oldest public school building in the town. It was built originally for the Griffin Male Institute and was named for Sam Wesley Bailey, a banker and landowner. Much of the original interior detailing remains, such as rectangular transom lights, paneled doors, and a generously proportioned stairway. The building has been incorporated into the high school campus and connected to other buildings via covered walkways. *County*

SPALDING COUNTY
Griffin vicinity
DOUBLE CABINS (MITCHELL-WALKER-HOLLBERG HOUSE)
NE of Griffin on Ga. 16
1842

This 2-story white frame building is a provincial Greek Revival dwelling. On the front facade is a five-bay-wide Doric portico with a central entrance framed by rectangular fanlights and sidelights under a low profile pediment. Two additions have been made to the house—one on the west (c. 1900), and a more recent one on the rear. The house was named after an old stagecoach stop located across the road. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SPALDING COUNTY
Williamson vicinity
OLD GAISSERT HOMEPLACE (MARY BROOK FARM)
NE of Williamson on Ga. 362
19th—20th centuries

The Gaissert House was transformed from a simple country farmhouse to a larger, plantation-style house. Landowner Burrell Orr built the original portion of the frame house in 1827. It is the central core of the present structure. Subsequent owner George Gaissert replaced the early 2-story front porch with an Ionic portico and added a porte-cochere in 1910. Other additions (c. 1852) have been built on the rear and the old stone kitchen (also c. 1852) has been stuccoed over. *Private; not accessible to the public*

STEWART COUNTY
Lumpkin
BEDINGFIELD INN
Cotton Street
c. 1838

This inn is a 2-story weatherboarded building with a hipped roof. It is a rural version of the classical revival style and was built by a prosperous physician, Dr. Bryan N. Bedingfield. The inn was a popular stop, as it was a day away from Columbus to the north and Fort Gaines and Cuthbert to the south. Because of its convenience, the inn became a commercial and community focal point. Dr. Bedingfield was also a storekeeper and a county surveyor. *Private*

TALBOT COUNTY
Talbotton
TOWNS, GEORGE WASHINGTON BONAPARTE, HOUSE
Ga. 208
1828

This is an amalgamation of two 2-story 19th-century houses to which has been added a mid-19th-century portico and several 20th-century rooms. George Washington Bonaparte Towns, one of the early settlers in Talbotton, was a town commissioner and later a state representative. In 1835, 1837, and again in 1846 he was a member of Congress and in 1847 was elected governor of Georgia. The front section of the rambling house, probably the oldest part, consists of a 2-story, 3-bay frame structure with a hipped roof and a 2-story central temple-form portico and balcony. A 2-story house with shed porch was added later to the rear of this, forming an L-shaped building. *Private*

TROUP COUNTY
La Grange
BELLEVUE (BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL HOUSE)
204 Benn Hill Street
1853—1855

The home of Georgia statesman Benjamin Harvey Hill, Bellevue is an example of the domesticated temple form used in the Greek Revival style. Ionic columns with forward projecting scrolls on the capitals support a heavy entablature and form a wide 2-story portico on three sides of the house. The interior features immense hallways and plaster cornices that are particularly noteworthy. *Private*

TROUP COUNTY
La Grange vicinity
REID-GLANTON HOUSE (HUTCHINSON HOUSE)
At the intersection of Ga. 109 and
Patillo Road, E of La Grange
c. 1830

As originally built, this 2-story frame structure with gabled roof was a plantation style house. It was erected by builder Samuel C. Reid, who was also the surveyor who laid out the land lot lines in Troup County. In the mid-1920's the Glanton family, owners at that time, removed the original front porch and replaced it with a large 2-story columned porch. Although the house has been altered, its setting is still typical of 19th-century plantation living. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
CAMPBELL-JORDAN HOUSE
208 Liberty Street
c. 1808, 1813, 1841

The Campbell-Jordan House is an unusual example of two Federal style dwellings—built at different times—unified in 1841 by a Doric peristyle colonnade and other Greek Revival details. A high basement supports the 2-story porch that extends around all four sides, and there is a balcony at the second level. The tall columns support a broad denticulated entablature which acts as a parapet and conceals the gable ends of the two Federal houses. Pilasters and a heavy Greek entablature unify the two doorways into a single architectural unit and windows on the first floor open in the jamb to allow acccess to the porch. The interior is Federal. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
CEDARS, THE
210 Sims Street
c. 1793, c. 1805, c. 1885

The Cedars is a good example of the large, rambling, asymmetrically composed and fancifully ornamented frame house characteristic of the Victorian Era. Three distinct periods of construction are evident—the original late-18th-century kitchen; an early-19th-century 1-story, six-room addition; and the final 11-room, 2-story addition on the front with its profusion of cutwork details. A 3-story tower projects above the multiple gabled roofs and a low veranda runs the length of the front and east facades. Curved wooden brackets ornament the posts and cornices of the balconies and gables. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
EAST ROBERT TOOMBS HISTORIC DISTRICT
East Robert Toombs Avenue from
Alexander Avenue to Grove Street
19th century

The majority of structures within the district date from the second quarter of the 19th century, and the few later additions are compatible in scale and materials. Both setting and architecture harmonize effectively to provide a strong sense of time and place. The predominate buildings are noteworthy for their ornament and for their associations with Washington personalities. Among these are the Robert Toombs House (Greek Revival); the Washington Presbyterian Church, a late Colonial design distinguished by its multi-stage steeple rising above a gabled-roofed rectangle; the Gabriel Toombs House (c. 1830); the Hillhouse-Wood House (early-19th-century with a later addition); and the Episcopal church (c. 1895), a late example of the Shingle style. *Multiple public/private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
GILBERT-ALEXANDER HOUSE
116 Alexander Drive
1808

One of the earliest brick residences in the Georgia Piedmont, the Federal style Gilbert-Alexander House retains most of its original fabric. The 2-story central section was built on a side hall plan with a brick wing added (c. 1823) to the west and a wooden addition (c. 1830) to the east. A 2-story porch across the facade of the original central section obscures the fact that the plan is asymmetrical. Both gable ends of this section are ornamented by a denticulated cornice and contain Palladian windows. The original brick kitchen, smokehouse, and carriage house still stand. *Private:* HABS

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
HOLLY COURT (FICKLEN HOUSE)
301 S. Alexander Street
19th century

Holly Court is an example of the antebellum practice of combining and remodeling older houses to provide rural planters with town houses. In the 1840's, Dr. Fielding Ficklen moved the front portion of the dwelling (c. 1833) to this site and joined it to the existing Federal style house by constructing a wide cross hallway. At the same time a pedimented 2-story entrance portico with paired and paneled Tuscan columns was added. Interior trim in each house is different and steps were added between the cross hall and the front entrance hall to compensate for the difference in the two floor levels. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
MARY WILLIS LIBRARY
E. Liberty and S. Jefferson streets
1888, Edmund G. Lind

The Mary Willis Library was the first free town and county library in the state. An example of Victorian eclectism, it exhibits many Queen Anne details—asymmetrical massing, a variety of color and material, molded chimneys, an irregular roofline, and a corner turret. Wall bricks are laid in patterns below the roofline and around the tower, while vertical stripes articulate the side walls and the height of the chimneys. Stone and terra cotta are employed for accent. The interior is equally rich and remains unaltered. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
NORTH WASHINGTON DISTRICT
1780—1910

The two dominant structures in this district are the Federal style Gilbert-Albert House and the rambling Victorian style house, The Cedars (see separate listings). The original property lines of these two buildings encompass the district. Contrasting characteristics of both earlier antebellum styles and later Colonial and classical revival styles are present in the district. One example of the latter is the Barksdale-Thomas House (c. 1838) which features a monumental Ionic portico. *Multiple public/private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
PEACEWOOD
120 Tignall Road
18th—19th centuries

Peacewood was built on land that was part of a grant made to George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The 2-story white clapboard structure grew by stages into a Greek Revival plantation house. The older four-room eastern section is separated from its 1830 counterpart by a wide entrance hall. The hexastyle portico with fluted Doric columns was probably added about 1851. *Private:* HABS

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
POPLAR CORNER
210 W. Liberty Street
19th—20th centuries

Poplar Corner is a 2-story white clapboard building that has grown in stages. In 1825 the old Wilkes County courthouse (1785) was moved to the site and joined to an 1810 Federal style house. Victorian details and side porches were added in the 1880's. In 1905 a full-height portico was built. Four Corinthian columns support the elaborate entablature ornamented by a swag frieze. This pattern extends around both sides of the house and is repeated between the first and second floors. The interior has Federal and High Victorian details. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
TOOMBS, ROBERT, HOUSE
E. Robert Toombs Avenue
1797, c. 1835, c. 1840, c. 1870

The original house, constructed in 1797, is the rear portion of the present dwelling. Alterations have been made at various times during the 19th century. Most noticeable of these is the Greek Revival portico across the main facade. Window sash in the addition extends to the floor, and pilasters frame all window and door openings as well as the facade. Wings were added to the enlarged house before and after the Civil War. Interior finishing is Federal, closely resembling details in Asher Benjamin's handbook of the 1830's. Robert Toombs (1810—1855) served in the Georgia House of Representatives (1837—1840, 1842—1845), and in the U.S. House (1845—1853) and Senate (1853—1861). He was secretary of state for the Confederacy and a brigadier general in the Confederate Army. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
TUPPER-BARNETT HOUSE
101 W. Robert Toombs Avenue
c. 1832—1860

The Tupper-Barnett House is a monumental, 2-story, Greek Revival dwelling set on a raised basement and encircled by a full-height peristyle Doric colonnade. An earlier Federal style frame house was embellished in 1860 by the addition of the portico. The detail on the columns and entablature, the harmonious proportions of colonnade and house, and the ingenious manner in which the two are united suggests the work of an architect or carpenter designer of considerable talent. Main entrances on the first and second floors are identical. Both are surmounted by elliptical fanlights and flanked by sidelights and fluted pilasters. *Private:* HABS

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
206 E. Robert Toombs Avenue
19th century

The Washington Presbyterian Church is an example of the New England Wren-Gibbs type meetinghouse. Traditional elements such as a portico, a gabled body, and a steeple of varying profile have been combined in well-proportioned unity. The first section of the church, the present auditorium, was constructed in 1825; the vestibule, pulpit, and spire were added about 10 years later; and the porch was built just prior to the turn of the century. John Springer, first clergyman to serve the congregation, was also the first minister of his denomination to be ordained in Georgia. *Private:* HABS

WILKES COUNTY
Washington
WEST ROBERT TOOMBS DISTRICT
1790—1900

Important examples of both antebellum and late-19th-century architecture characterize this district. At one end of the district is the graceful Greek Revival Tupper-Barnett House (c. 1860, see separate listing), a 2-story structure with a monumental Doric portico. Balancing the district at the other end is the High Victorian Barksdale-Burt House with its eclectic styling and Palladian and stained glass windows. *Multiple public/private*

WILKES COUNTY
Washington vicinity
ARNOLD-CALLAWAY PLANTATION
NW of Washington on U.S. 78
c. 1869

The use of brick for this 2-story Greek Revival plantation house was unusual for its location and time when economic recovery was just beginning in Wilkes County. The house was built on the traditional central hall, four-room plan. A hexastyle portico extends across the front. The plantation complex also includes a small log cabin (c. 1785) and the 2-story, frame Parker Callaway Homestead (c. 1817). Built by descendants of John Callaway who was granted the land in 1785, the property remained in the family until it was donated to the town of Washington in 1963. *Municipal*

Hawaii

Hulihee Palace, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii
(Hawaii County). HABS. *Hawaii Visitors Bureau*

Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, Hawaii (Honolulu County). *Robert M. Fox*

Okiokilepe Pond, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (Honolulu County).
Hawaii Register of Historic Places

Aliiolani Hale (Judiciary Building), Honolulu, Hawaii (Honolulu County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

Moana Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii (Honolulu County).
Sheraton Hotels in Hawaii

HAWAII COUNTY
Hawi vicinity

HEIAU IN KUKUIPAHU

SW of Hawi
Pre-Cook

This is the only known extant *heiau* to incorporate dressed stone in its construction. The details of the stone dressing and the complex nature of the terracing and many courts indicate that it was not a simple shrine. Large amounts of labor had to have been organized to assemble the structure, a fact indicating a high degree of social organization and engineering for the peoples who built it. *Private*

HAWAII COUNTY
Kailua-Kona

HULIHEE PLACE

Alii Drive
1838

John Adams Kuakini, one of the early governors of the island and brother-in-law to King Kamehameha I, built this of lava rock, coral mortar and ohia with native koa wood for the interior. It is 2 stories and decorated in a Victorian manner with a small entrance porch on the east and south sides and a rear lanai. When Kuakini died in 1844 the property passed to his adopted son and his son's wife Princess Ruth Keelikolani, who later became governor of the island. Upon her death in 1884, King Kalakaua acquired Hulihee as his summer residence. It was acquired by the Territory of Hawaii in 1925 and by the Daughters of Hawaii in 1927. *State:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Aiea

KEAIWA HEIAU

Aiea Heights Drive
Pre-Cook

Keaiwa Heiau was once a medical school, a temple for the gods who guided the *kahuna lapa'au* (medical craftsmen). It was also used as a gateway guarding the medicinal herbs used in treating illness and disease. It is a rectangular structure (100 by 160 feet) with one terrace surrounded by low walls. Some reduction of the original scope of the *heiau* probably occurred during World War II when military personnel cleared the immediate area for construction of a roadway. *State*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Haleiwa vicinity

KUPOPOLO HEIAU

3 miles N of Haleiwa on
Kamehameha Highway at Waimea
Bay
18th century

This large and impressive *heiau* measures 114 by 275 feet. The front wall appears to be of double wall construction with a filled core about five feet high. It is basically a two-terraced rock-paved structure with a fairly heavy stone wall dividing the two terraces. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu

ALIIOLANI HALE (JUDICIARY BUILDING)

King Street
1874

Aliiolani Hale was the place where the declaration of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands was read during the Revolution of 1893. This declaration marked the overthrow of the traditional Hawaiian monarchy and the beginning of government by American interests which resulted, eventually, in statehood for Hawaii. King Kamehameha V (1863—1872) was responsible for construction of Aliiolani Hale, which was first used as an office building, later housed the government executive offices, and now contains the Supreme Court of Hawaii. It is one of the earliest buildings of concrete block masonry erected in present U.S. territory. The main facade is dominated by a 4-story central tower, and walls are articulated by large piers that frame arched window openings. The interior has been altered but still features a rotunda and stairways with cast iron railings and decorative wrought iron work. *State:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu

CHINATOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded roughly by Beretania Street
on the NE, Nuuanu Stream on the N,
Nuuanu Avenue on the SE, and a line
running N and S 50 feet W of the
longest pier in Honolulu Harbor
Early-20th century

As early as 1810 Chinese immigrants moved to this area, purchased small parcels of land, and opened small shops, businesses and restaurants, with residential accommodations in or near the same building. Due to two major fires—one in 1886 and the other in 1900—the majority of buildings date from about 1901. Brick and cut blue stone are common construction materials of the older 2-, 3-, and 4-story structures, with a few wood buildings remaining. Although a relatively small proportion of Chinese reside in Chinatown today, the area remains the principal center for the business and social life of the entire Chinese community of the island. *Multiple public/private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu

HONOLULU ACADEMY OF ARTS

900 S. Beretania Street
1927, Bertran Goodhue

The Honolulu Academy of Arts owes its existence to Mrs. Charles M. Cooke who, realizing the need for art in Hawaii, commissioned the noted Hawaiian architect Bertran Goodhue to design a structure to house the Academy. The building is an example of "Hawaiian" architecture, combining Chinese, Spanish and island influences. In his design, Goodhue arranged the interior around five open courts surrounded by galleries, thereby successfully providing a pleasing atmosphere for viewing the art. Wide lanais, open courts, and the high pitched roof of the academy provide coolness and shade as well as ease of movement throughout the interior. The aesthetic and functional qualities of the structure have a timeless validity. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu

KAMEHAMEHA V POST OFFICE

Corner of Merchant and Bethel
streets
1871

The Kamehameha V Post Office was the first building in Hawaii constructed of concrete blocks and reinforced formed structural concrete. It was the first post office building in the islands and for many years housed the *Hawaiian Gazette* and other small companies. In 1894 the post office took over the entire building and in 1900 an addition was erected to meet growing demands. On June 14, 1900, the Kamehameha V Post Office officially became a unit of the U.S. Postal System (the year Hawaii became a U.S. territory). The building is rectangular, 2 stories, and has structural and non-structural elements which include excellent examples of classical design. It reverted to territorial use in 1922 and is now used for office space. *State:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu

MERCHANT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

Dating from 1854, these buildings illustrate the growth and development of the city's professional and business community. At one time the main financial and governmental street in the city, Merchant Street is lined with variously styled low-rise buildings. Typical of the type of structure found in the district is the Bishop Estate Building, a small 2-story lava stone structure. Other structures include the Melchers Building, the oldest commercial building from this period, built of coral blocks in a simple 2-story manner; and the Yokohama Specie Bank Building (1909), a 2-story eclectic structure embellished with an ornate frieze with portals and carvings. The old Royal Saloon on Nuuanu Avenue, the last reminder of the city's once-thriving waterfront community, has been renovated in a harmonious eclectic style. *Multiple public/private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
MOANA HOTEL
2365 Kalakaua Avenue
1901, O. G. Traphagen

The original wooden center structure of the Moana is the oldest existing hotel in Waikiki and one of the earliest "high rise" buildings on the island. The hotel lobby extends to open lanais and the banyan court inside and the sea beyond. A 5-story concrete addition added in 1918 changed the hotel's basic floor plan from a rectangle to an "H." The present structure is a combination of colonial clapboard and Victorian styling. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
NUUANU PETROGLYPH COMPLEX
S of intersection of Nuuanu Avenue and Pali Highway
Pre-Cook

The complex consists of sites on both sides of Nuuanu Stream. Depicted in the petroglyphs are both human and dog figures. Among the human figures are a few with an arch from shoulder to shoulder, a rarely-seen form believed to be associated with high chiefs. The dog figures are generally believed to represent the mythical dog of Kaupe, a supernatural man-eating dog whose ghost is still said to roam the Nuuanu Valley. *State*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
OUR LADY OF PEACE CATHEDRAL
1183 Fort Street
1843

Although American Protestant missionaries arrived in Hawaii in 1820, the French Catholic priests did not arrive until 1828. The Catholics built a chapel, but before any elaborate plans for a larger cathedral could be formulated, the Catholics were driven out by Protestants. In 1839, almost at gunpoint, Kamehameha declared religious toleration and the Catholic priests returned. A new cathedral was built on a simple rectangular pattern with the street front divided into three bays by large Doric columns, accentuating the early Roman design of the church building. Our Lady of Peace Cathedral is one of the oldest buildings in Hawaii and stands as a reminder of the great religious struggle which once took place there. *Private:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
PUNAHOU SCHOOL CAMPUS
1601 Punahou Street
19th—20th centuries

The use of Punahou as a school dates to 1842 when the land was set aside as a school area for missionary children. Most of the original stone buildings remain on the campus, including Old School Hall (1851), Pauahi Hall (1898), and Cooke Hall (1908). Panahou was the first school west of the Rocky Mountains to be taught in English. *Private:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
QUEEN EMMA'S SUMMER HOME
2913 Pali Highway
c. 1848

John Young II, uncle to Emma Rooke—later Queen of Kamehameha IV, willed this property to Emma in 1857. During Kamehameha IV's reign the house was continually filled with royal personages and visiting dignitaries. After the king's death in 1863, his queen continued to use this six-room, open-style house as a summer home and place of rest until her death in 1885. After Emma's death, the Territorial Governor of Hawaii declared the estate a park and it is used today as a memorial to the reign of Queen Emma. *State:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
ROYAL BREWERY
553 S. Queen Street
1899

The brewery building was constructed from materials shipped from San Francisco and New York. It was the original home of Hawaii's local beer and is probably the oldest brewery on the islands. The 4-story steel-framed building is encased in concrete with a decorative brick facade. The design follows closely the traditional forms and detailing of many mainland breweries of the same period. The front facade, on Queen Street, is of grand proportion with 3-story brick arches, corbels, and intricate patterns. The brewery has not produced any beer since 1960 and many of the secondary buildings around the main structure have since been removed. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
ROYAL MAUSOLEUM, THE
2261 Nuuana Avenue
1863, Theodore C. Heuck

The Royal Mausoleum is one of the few examples of Gothic Revival architecture on the islands. It is in the form of a Latin cross. In 1904 extensive repairs and changes were made—stucco was applied to the original cut coral exterior walls, the original flooring of coral was covered with cement, arched Gothic windows were cut into either side of the entrance door, and the ceiling was braced with groined wood-arched trusses. The structure was converted into a chapel in 1922 and R. C. Wyllie, the venerable Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was buried here in 1865. Since then, the remains of the chief and rulers of the former Hawaiian Kingdom were brought to the new mausoleum from their tomb on the grounds of Iolani Palace. *Federal:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
THOMAS SQUARE
Bounded by King, S. Beretania, and Victoria streets and Ward Avenue
1843

In early 1843, Lord George Paulet, representing the British Crown, overstepped his bounds, landed sailors, seized the government buildings in Honolulu and forced King Kamehameha III to cede the islands to England. When Queen Victoria learned of this injustice she dispatched Admiral Richard Thomas to the islands to restore sovereignty. On July 31, 1843, pompous ceremonies were held restoring the Hawaiian Kingdom. From that time the plot of land on which the ceremonies took place has been known as Thomas Square. Kamehameha later officially designated the area after Thomas and in 1850 the area was enlarged. A fountain sits in the middle of the park and banyan trees lend dignity to the foliage. *State*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
WALKER, H. ALEXANDER, RESIDENCE
2616 Pali Highway
1905

The Walker residence is a 2-story frame structure of modified Queen Anne style. It has a hipped roof with soffited eaves supported by decorative scroll brackets. Exterior finish is clapboard on the ground level and wood shingle siding on the second. A porte cochere with hipped roof leads to a covered porch supported by columns with a turned wood balustrade and there is a large covered porch to the left on each floor. The landscaped grounds surrounding the house are considered the finest remaining large private residential gardens in central Honolulu. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Honolulu
WASHINGTON PLACE
Beretania and Miller streets
c. 1847

This is a 2-story coral stone mansion originally executed in the Greek Revival style and added onto in the 20th century. It was originally built by Captain John Dominis, a merchant sea captain, as his residence. In 1847, however, the residence was used for the American legation and on February 22, 1848, was christened Washington Place by U.S. Commissioner Anthony TenEyck and attested to by King Kamehameha III in an official decree. The house was used by Queen Liliuokalani, where, in 1895 she was arrested for her part in the island revolution. In 1919 the territorial legislature acquired the property for use as an executive mansion and from 1922 to this day it has been the official residence of the island's governor. *State:* HABS

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaaawa vicinity
SMALL HEIAU
1 mile S of Kaaawa off Kaaawa Valley Road
Pre-Cook

This small (27 by 13 yards) *heiau* consists of two terraces. The lower terrace, built of stacked stone, abuts the upper along a low rock alignment. A disrupted hole in the floor of the lower platform may have been a burial or refuse pit. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kahaluu
KAHALUU FISH POND (KAHOUNA FISH POND)
NW of Laenani Street just off Kamehameha Highway
Pre-Cook

The Hawaiian fish pond is a unique development of the ancient Hawaiians. It is not found in the rest of Polynesia nor anywhere on the mainland. A form of ocean farming, it illustrates an intimate knowledge of sea husbandry, engineering and conservation attained by the prehistoric islanders. This is one of only four good examples of the fish ponds on Oahu. The wall of the pond forms a semicircle and extends some 1,200 feet from the shore. Walls are of stacked stone filled with smaller rocks and coral rubble. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kahaluu
KAHALUU TARO LO'I
W of western end of Hui Kelu Street
Pre-Cook

This system, the largest series of intact wet taro terraces on Oahu, consists of about 18 terraces within an area of nearly 25 acres. The terraces have a front facing of stacked indigenous stone behind which is a flat of earth fill. The terraces are generally rectangular and average about 6 by 12 yards. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kahuku vicinity
KAHUKU HABITATION AREA
0.3 miles NE of Kahuku Airport Road
Pre-Cook

Near Kahuku Point, on the northern tip of Oahu, is a sub-surface midden deposit marked by a few coral blocks forming a small circle among the vegetation. Fragments of historic glass indicate the site was occupied into relatively recent times. The cultural level below the surface shows evidence of prehistoric occupancy. The soil is dark with charcoal from fires and is packed with the remains of Hawaiian foods. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kailua
ULA PO HEIAU
Off Kailua Road
Pre-Cook

Construction of this religious center, one of the largest remaining on Oahu, is attributed to the mythical Menehune people, who did their building by passing stones from hand to hand over long distances. The stones, which averaged 1 1/2 feet in size, were piled at about a 45 degree angle to create the sides of this large open terrace (140 feet wide and 30 feet high). Although walkways have been built over portions of this area and the circular wall no longer remains, the site is well preserved with some interior features still visible in the central southern portion. *State*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kailua vicinity
PAHUKINI HEIAU
SW of Kapaa Quarry
Pre-Cook

This heiau is a monumental example of the engineering knowledge and religious dedication of the Hawaiians in constructing their worship and ceremonial temples. Pahukini is built of carefully stacked stone walls, enclosing a rectangular area about 120 by 180 feet, with an adjoining, and possibly later, structure on the north side measuring 32 by 38 feet. Several interior terraces are found where the perishable grass houses, oracle towers, and perhaps wooden carvings of gods once stood. A ledge four feet wide lies along the inside of the east and north walls. This heiau is considered sacrificial in class. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaneohe
HEEIA FISH POND
Off Kamehameha Highway adjacent to Heeia Point
Pre-Cook

The fish pond impounds about 88 acres of water and played a central role in the subsistence pattern of the people living in the immediate area. The fish pond wall is constructed of stacked stone facings on both sides, filled between with earth and smaller rock and coral. It arcs gracefully out from the shoreline for about 5,000 feet before reconnecting with the shore at Heeia Point. The wall averages about 12 feet thick and contains a number of sluice gates. Several watch houses were built on the wall. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaneohe
KAWAEWAE HEIAU
At the rear of 45-162 Namoku Street
Pre-Cook

Kawaewae Heiau is a well-preserved, massive religious and ceremonial center. Roughly rectangular in shape (about 120 x 250 feet), the structure has walls of varying heights constructed of stacked stone. Enclosed within the walls are numerous platforms, terraces, and walkways. According to legend, the *heiau* was erected by the powerful Oahu king, Olopana, early in the 12th century and later was the scene of his death. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaneohe
LELEAHINA HEIAU
S of Haiku Plantation Drive
Pre-Cook

Leleahina Heiau is important for its primarily earthen construction. Such construction is found in a number of other mounds along the windward side of Oahu, but is best exemplified at this site. Leleahina measures 110 by 115 feet and consists of two main platforms, one below the other. In the center of the upper platform is a cemetery of more recent date than the mound itself. Walls surrounding the cemetery are three to five feet thick and constructed of stacked stone. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaneohe
MOKAPU BURIAL AREA
Off Moffet Road in the NE secton of
Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station
Pre-Cook

Since the first discovery of this burial area in 1921, between 500 and 1,000 non-cave burials have been recovered. The burials, along with associated artifacts and food offerings uncovered in extensive excavations, provide the largest collection in the world of Polynesian skeletal material available for osteological study. *Federal*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kaneohe vicinity
MOLII FISH POND
SE of Kamehameha Highway between
Kualoa and Johnson roads
Pre-Cook—present

A stone wall 4,000 feet long separates some 125 acres of shallow water from the northern rim of Kaneohe Bay. The main wall is generally 10 feet across but varies considerably over its length. Sluice gates were used between the bay and the pond to net the fish. Today three of the sluice gates are in use for commercial fishing. *Private* (See also Kahaluu Fish Pond.)

HONOLULU COUNTY
Kapapa Island
KAPAPA ISLAND COMPLEX
In Kaneohe Bay
Pre-Cook

Evidence of a large fishing shrine, or *ko'a*, on Kapapa Island indicates that it was once used extensively by the ancient Hawaiians, perhaps as a fishing station in Kaneohe Bay. The *ko'a* is roughly rectangular (about 9 x 16 yards) and was constructed of native coral and petrified sand and small chunks of basalt which were brought to the island by the fisherman. *State*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Pearl Harbor
OKIOKILEPE POND
0.3 mile NW of Iroquois Point at
Pearl Harbor entrance
Pre-Cook

Okiokilepe Pond covers only a few acres, but is unique among the remaining ponds on Oahu due to its use of coral chunks to construct the sea wall. The 230-yard-long wall uses stacked coral instead of the stone-faced and filled walls of the fishponds in Kaneohe Bay. *Federal*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Wahiawa vicinity
KUKANILOKO BIRTHSTONES
NW of Wahiawa, off Hawaii 80
Pre-Cook—18th century

Kukaniloko is one of two famous places in Hawaii established for the birth of children of high-ranking chiefs. The Hawaiians believed that birth at places such as this added a special divine gift to the high rank already held by such children. The birthstones are natural boulders varying in size from 1 1/2 feet to 6 1/2 feet. Almost every stone has a large depression in the surface which served as a "sit-spot" and many have natural backrests. *Private*

HONOLULU COUNTY
Waikane vicinity
WAIKANE TARO FLATS
1 mile NW of Waikane in Upper
Waikane Valley
Prehistoric—19th century

These excellently preserved ancient Hawaiian wet taro beds are the only known beds to contain interior mounds. They were used in a specialized taro growing technique. Taro was one of the basic plant crops of the ancient Hawaiians. The terraces are flat bottomed areas, each with a low stone retaining wall. Associated with the wet beds are several enclosures, habitation areas, and one large pit. *Private*

KAUAI COUNTY
Lihue vicinity
MENEHUNE FISH POND (ALEKOKO FISH POND)
S of Lihue on Huleia River
Pre-Cook

Menehune Fishpond, located near the mouth of the Huleia River, consists primarily of a stone-faced dirt wall which runs for over 900 yards and cuts off a large bend in the river. The wall is five feet above the water level and four feet wide on top. Its construction is attributed to the Menehunes, a mythical people inhabiting the islands prior to the arrival of the Hawiians, and therefore is probably the oldest fish pond on Kauai. *Private*

MAUI COUNTY
Wailuku
OLD BAILEY HOUSE (HALE HOIKEIKE)
Iao Valley Road
1833—1850

This is a combination of four structures built between 1833 and 1850. The original lava stone structure was built by Reverend Jonathan Green as a parsonage for the ministers of the Wailuku Church. About the same time a single-story lava stone cook house was built slightly uphill from the first section. This structure and the previous one have wood shingle gabled roofs. In 1837 a 1-story structure was built for the women's teacher at the Wailuku school. In 1842 missionary Edward Bailey added the section which joined the structures. *Private*

Thomas Square, Honolulu, Hawaii (Honolulu County). *Raymond M. Sato*

Idaho

Arrowrock Dam, Boise vicinity, Idaho (Boise County). *Bureau of Reclamation*

Silver City Historic District, Silver City vicinity, Idaho (Owyhee County). *Idaho State Historical Society*

Caldron Linn, Murtaugh vicinity, Idaho (Jerome County). *Idaho State Historical Society*

Granite Pass, Almo vicinity, Idaho (Cassia County). *Idaho State Historical Society*

Burgdorf, Warrens vicinity, Idaho (Idaho County). *Idaho State Historical Society*

Standrod House, Pocatello, Idaho (Bannock County). *Veryl Larsen*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
ALEXANDER HOUSE
304 State Street
1897

Moses Alexander, the 11th governor of Idaho came to Boise from Missouri in 1890. He was the first Jewish governor in the country. Like many houses of the late Victorian era, the Alexander house is complex in form, with a corner turret, porches on both floors, a bay window and varied texture made up of shingles, clapboards and many carved details. *Private*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE
1102 State Street
1895

The oldest synagogue in Idaho, Beth Israel is basilican in shape, without transepts. It has a clerestory, side aisles, round-arched windows, and a circular "rose" window in the facade, much in the manner of traditional Romanesque churches. The structure is virtually unaltered. *Private*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
FORT BOISE
About 1.5 miles NE of the State Capitol
19th century

Indian hostility against settlers, and later, goldminers, prompted the U.S. Army to establish Fort Boise. The first permanent structure at the fort was a sandstone quartermaster's building (1864). It took more than 15 years for the Indian hostilities to be settled. In the intervening years the fort served to stabilize the community and became a center for theatrical performances, religious services, band concerts and Christmas festivities. Today 13 remaining structures represent the fort's nearly 100 years of military history. *Federal*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
JACOBS, CYRUS, HOUSE
607 Grove Street
c. 1864

One of the earliest brick dwellings in Boise, this structure was built by Cyrus Jacobs as his second store. He had opened a general merchandise business as soon as the town was established in 1863. The structure is covered with a gabled roof and has a veranda on two sides. An ell was added to the rear of the house in 1878, enlarging it substantially. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ADA COUNTY
Boise
LOGAN, THOMAS E., HOUSE
602 N. Julia Davis Drive
Mid-19th century

The Logan House is the only unaltered 19th-century adobe dwelling in Boise. It is 1-story high with walls 14 inches thick and a gabled roof. Thomas Logan, who bought the house in 1868, served on the city council, was elected city treasurer, and was several times mayor of Boise. In 1970 the Logan House was moved from Sixth Street to its present location. *Private*

ADA COUNTY
Boise vicinity
OREGON TRAIL
2 miles SE of Boise and continuing for 8 miles toward the southeast
19th century

By 1840, settlement of the U.S. was pushing up against the barrier of permanent Indian country and westward pressure was sufficient to lead some of the more enterprising frontiersmen to migrate to the Oregon country. By 1845, the Oregon Trail was being used by more than 3,000 persons a year and the popularity of the trail continued to grow until 1884 when transcontinental rail service began. Covered wagons, though, continued to haul emigrants westward over the trail for many years. *Multiple federal/private*

BANNOCK COUNTY
Pocatello
STANDROD HOUSE
648 N. Garfield Avenue
1897

This impressive 2-story mansion is a provincial example of the Chateauesque style. Built of rusticated stone with belt courses in a darker stone, the structure has two towers—a large corner tower on the southwest front and a smaller one on the opposite corner topped by an openwork metal cone. A long wooden veranda skirts the west and south sides. Drew W. Standrod was a member of the Idaho Constitutional Convention (1889) and served as district judge (1890—1899). *Private; not accessible to the public*

BEAR LAKE COUNTY
Montpelier
MACINTOSH-DRIVER HOUSE
Washington Street, between 8th and 9th streets
1886

This 2-story frame house is a handsome example of the Italianate style—a rarely seen style in Idaho. It is cube shaped and has a low-pitched hipped roof with a projecting cornice supported by ornamental bracketing. Across the three-bay front is a decorative 1-story porch with a balustraded roof. On the rear is a 1-story addition dating from about 1900. Angus MacIntosh was a saloon keeper-turned-politician, who took advantage of anti-Mormon legislation to gain control of this predominately Mormon county. *Private*

BEAR LAKE COUNTY
Paris
BEAR LAKE STAKE TABERNACLE
Main Street
1889, Joseph Don Carlos Young

A Mormon stake included a group of local church congregations (wards), and in many areas of the Mormon intermountain west, stake tabernacles were used as regional community centers. Paris, the earliest of the Bear Lake Mormon settlements, was established in 1863. Increased population in the valley led to the formation of the Bear Lake Stake. The tabernacle, a Romanesque Revival building constructed from red sandstone locally quarried, has a 6-story bell tower on the front. *Private*

BOISE COUNTY
Boise vicinity
ARROWROCK DAM
E of Boise about 10 miles on U.S. Forest Service roads
1910

Arrowrock Dam was built by the Bureau of Reclamation in order to provide water storage for enlargement of the Boise project. At the time of its completion it was the highest dam in the world. It took five years from planning to opening and impounds 280,000 acre-feet of water, creating a lake 17 miles long. The dam is 354 feet high and 223 feet thick at the base. It was renovated in 1936-1937; however, its appearance wasn't altered. The lower face of the dam is submerged when the lower reservoir is full due to another, more recently constructed dam. *Federal*

BONNEVILLE COUNTY
Idaho Falls
EAGLE ROCK STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
353, 357, 361, and 375 Eagle Rock street
1903—1905

Idaho Falls, originally known as Eagle Rock, was an early railroad center on the Utah Northern Railroad, but eventually dwindled in importance after the railroad removed its shops. Shortly after 1887, however, the upper Snake Valley was opened to irrigation and the town once again prospered. This row of business structures is a result of the town's new-found wealth. It consists of four 2-story brick structures with stone: the Casper Sawyer Building; the Henry Catmull and C. Peterson buildings, identical buildings with a projecting cornice and high round-arched windows on the second floor; and the Eagle Rock Building, largest of the four. *Municipal*

BONNEVILLE COUNTY
Iona
IONA MEETINGHOUSE
19th century

As a center of Mormon religious, civic, and educational life in a Mormon community, this is possibly the most important structure in the town. It is also a good example of the primitive architecture practiced by parishioners in early Idaho Mormon communities. The sandstone structure was built in two parts, the earliest in 1888 and the latter in 1894. The original section was the meetinghouse and the addition served as a schoolroom. *Municipal*

CANYON COUNTY
Middleton
MIDDLETON SUB-STATION
1912

The first electric lighting for this community was supplied from this small, 1-story wooden building. A 2-story central tower contains the front entranceway and wide, overhanging eaves supported by slender stick brackets give the structure an Italianate character. The building appears almost exactly as it did when built and contains only two rooms; one held the transformers, the other was an office. *Municipal*

CANYON COUNTY
Nampa
NAMPA DEPOT
12th Avenue and Front Street
20th century, F. W. Clarke

Nampa's location at the junction point on the Oregon Short Line of the Idaho Northern and the Boise, Nampa, and Owyhee railroads resulted in its original depot becoming outmoded by 1900. This pressed brick and sandstone structure was built to replace it. Its style is a combination of Romanesque, Renaissance, and Baroque elements, with the latter dominating. The tower-like, hipped-roofed central block is flanked by two projecting rounded bays. Turreted towers and ogee arches with finials accent the roof; there is arched brick corbeling at the eavesline. *Private*

CASSIA COUNTY
Almo vicinity
GRANITE PASS
Less than 0.5 mile N of Utah boundary, S and W of Burley
19th century

Credit for discovery of Granite Pass probably should go to the Joseph B. Chiles party which, on a return trip from California to Missouri in 1842, tried a new, less difficult, route from the Sacramento Valley southeast to Fort Boise. By the next year Granite Pass had become the preferred route for western emigrants from the Oregon Trail through the Humboldt Range and on to California. The pass has not changed much since the California Trail days. An unimproved dirt road leads up to the pass from the Raft River side to the east, and on the west the California Trail can be seen, undisturbed by any recent traffic, as it winds its way to the valley below. *Federal*

CLEARWATER COUNTY
Pierce
PIERCE COURTHOUSE
1862

Thousands of miners rushed into Pierce following the discovery of gold there on September 30, 1860. As a result, Shoshone County was established the following year and in 1862, the county commissioners authorized construction of the courthouse and jail. The structure served as the county courthouse and jail until the county seat was moved to Murray in 1885. *State*

FANKLIN COUNTY
Preston vicinity
BEAR RIVER BATTLEGROUND
NW of Preston off U.S. 91
19th century

Late in December 1862, Indians attacked a party of Salmon River miners as they attempted to cross Bear River. At dawn on January 29, 1863 a reprisal party of Federal troops from Camp Douglas led by Colonel Patrick E. Connor came upon an Indian camp of about 450 persons. In the four-hour battle which ensued an estimated 224 Indians were killed and an additional 160 captured. The battle casualties were the greatest of any engagement fought in the then Washington Territory. The Army victory resulted in a safer emigrant route and a series of Shoshoni treaties. *Multiple public/private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Franklin
HATCH, L. H., HOUSE
1874

This large 2 1/2-story stone building, is one of the finest Greek Revival houses in the state. It is notable for its proportions, classical wooden details, and elegant stone quoins. The gable end faces the street in typical Greek fashion, and at the northeast corner, a small brick ell was added in the 1890's. *Private*

IDAHO COUNTY
Warrens vicinity
BURGDORF
About 15 miles W of Warrens
19th—20th centuries

Fred Fred C. Burgdorf emigrated to Warrens from Germany in 1864. Six years later he acquired this site near the hot springs and eventually erected a 2-story lodge to accommodate travelers flooding the area during the mining boom. A major gold rush to Thunder Mountain in the early-19th century resulted in an increased number of visitors and an enlargement of the hotel, renamed Burgdorf. Burgdorf sold the hotel in 1923, but it continued in operation until 1964. The natural warm springs and individual resort cabins scattered around the main lodge are still used in the summer and fall. *Private/public*

JEROME COUNTY
Murtaugh vicinity
CALDRON LINN
2 miles E of Murtaugh
1811

Wilson Price Hunt's overland expedition to Astoria, a Pacific Fur Company post at the mouth of the Columbia River, explored much of southern Idaho and eastern Oregon. His belief that canoes could descend from the upper Snake River to Astoria was destroyed when the expedition encountered water too turbulent to cross near this site. The gorge, which they named Caldron Linn, symbolized the misfortunes encountered on their journey. Members of the expedition were forced to cache their supplies nearby, divide into three parties, and walk to the Pacific. *State*

LEMHI COUNTY

Salmon vicinity

CHARCOAL KILNS

6 miles W of SR 28, midway between
Salmon and Idaho Falls
19th century

Discovered in 1881, the Viola mine became an important source of lead and silver from 1886 to 1888. Charcoal for a smelter was produced in 16 kilns here until low prices for lead and silver forced the smelter to shut down after 1889. The four extant kilns are beehive in shape, 20 feet high and 21.5 feet in diameter with walls 14 inches thick. Although charcoal kilns were built for smelters in a number of Idaho mining areas in the late-19th century, these are some of the few remaining in the state. *Federal*

LEMHI COUNTY

Salmon vicinity

FORT LEMHI (SALMON RIVER MISSION)

About 18 miles SE of Salmon
19th century

Thomas S. Smith, at the annual Mormon Conference in 1855, was appointed leader of an expedition to found a mission in the north among the Indians and on June 15 the group selected this site. A fort, consisting of 25 cabins enclosed by a timber stockade, and having an adobe wall stock corral, was soon constructed. By 1857 plans were made to transform the mission into a permanent colony; however, a raid on the stock by the Bannock Indians the following year greatly discouraged the settlers who shortly quit the fort and returned to Salt Lake City. All that remains on the site are remnants of the stock corral and an irrigation ditch. *Private*

NEZ PERCE COUNTY

Lewiston

LEWISTON DEPOT

13th and Main streets
1909

The arrival of the railroad was important to Lewiston due to its strategic location on the Columbia and Snake rivers, at the heart of the grain and fruit belts, and the mining and lumbering region. For several years the town was on a branch of the Northern Pacific. The Clearwater Valley railroad war between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific was resolved by creation of the Camas Prairie Railroad, after which, this permanent depot was erected. It consists of a 2-story central block of light-colored pressed brick flanked by long 1-story wings. *Private*

OWYHEE COUNTY

Reynolds vicinity

CAMP LYON SITE

1 mile E of U.S. 95
19th century

Located on the Idaho-Oregon border, the site of this camp is partly on a low sagebrush bench and partly in a valley. All buildings are gone; however, the cemetery remains. Military operations during the Snake War (1864—1868) required the garrisoning of a substantial number of forts and camps over a broad region. One of these fortifications was Camp Lyon, named for General Nathaniel Lyon. *Private*

OWYHEE COUNTY

Silver City vicinity

CAMP THREE FORKS

S of Silver City
19th century

Camp Three Forks (originally Camp Winthrop) was established in September 1866 during the Snake War. The camp proved to be a useful military base and continued to function as a military prison for six months following the end of the war (June 1868). Three years later the installation was closed and auctioned for use as a cattle ranch. Only one of the principal structures of the camp survives, although there are traces of several other buildings. *Private*

OWYHEE COUNTY

Silver City vicinity

SILVER CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th Century

Discovery of gold in the Boise Basin brought mining to the Owyhee region in 1862, but the following year it became apparent that the Owyhee mines were primarily silver producers. The mines kept a number of stamp mills busy producing one million dollars per year until the failure of the Bank of California (August 26, 1875) brought most work to a halt. A majority of the large companies shut down completely in 1912, and by 1942 Silver City had become a ghost town. The district includes Silver City, consisting of about 40 buildings dating from 1884, several smaller closely related mining towns, and the major silver mines in the vicinity. *Federal*

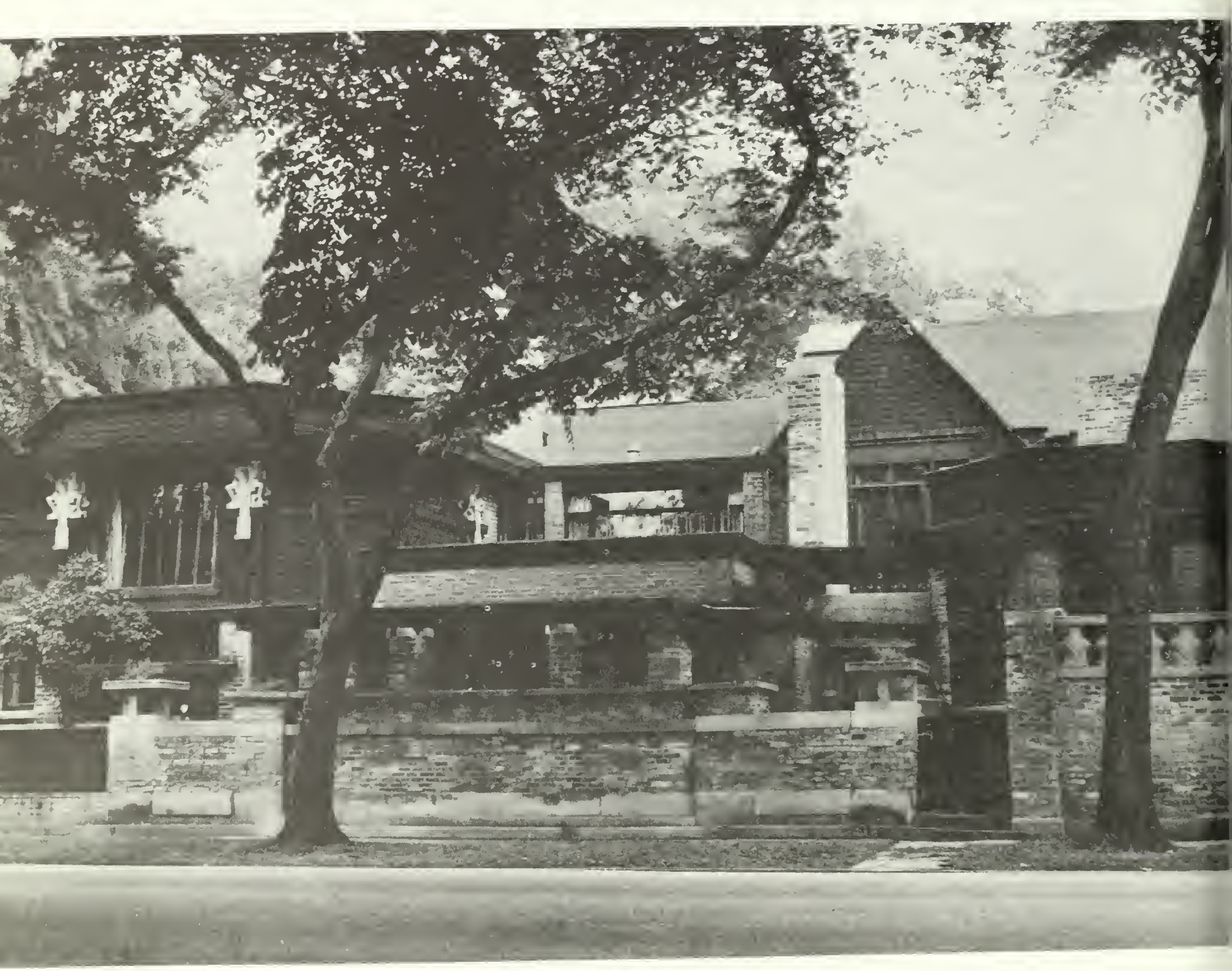
POWER COUNTY

American Falls vicinity

OREGON TRAIL HISTORIC DISTRICT (REGISTER ROCK AREA)

SW of American Falls along U.S. 30N
19th century

This district includes two unaltered segments of the Oregon Trail. One segment, east of Register Rock, extends for about half a mile. Here the trail winds down into a ravine where wagons once had difficulty crossing. The other segment ascends a grade out of the Snake River shoreland west of Bonanza Bar and includes a small ridge covered with tracks where, again, wagons encountered trouble in crossing the incline. Undisturbed areas of the trail are not common and these two along the Snake River are among the best remaining in the state. *State*



Frank Lloyd Wright House and Studio, Oak Park, Illinois (Cook County). *R. G. Hlavacek*

Illinois

Illinois Iron Furnace, Rosiclaire vicinity, Illinois (Hardin County). *U.S. Forest Service*

General Dean Suspension Bridge, Carlyle vicinity, Illinois (Clinton County). HABS. *Carlyle Union Banner*

Clayville Tavern, Pleasant Plains vicinity, Illinois (Sangamon County). HABS. *Dr. Emmet Pearson*

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Thebes

THEBES COURTHOUSE

1848, Ernstt Barkhausen

This is a 1 1/2-story building with walls of unhewn timber laid in mortar. Floorboards were hand sawn and shingles were split from native timber and hand shaved. One of the earliest courthouses in the state, this structure's general proportions, simplicity, symmetry, and flattened pediment demonstrate the expansion of the Greek Revival style into the Illinois Mississippi River Valley area. *Municipal:* HABS

BUREAU COUNTY

Princeton

LOVEJOY, OWEN, HOMESTEAD

Peru Street (U.S. 6)
1856

This is a 2-story frame house built of native pine and black walnut framed with mortise and tenon. It was the home of abolitionist Owen Lovejoy, and was openly operated as a station on the Underground Railway. In 1854 Lovejoy was elected to the state legislature and then in 1856 to the U.S. House. He was subsequently reelected three times. *Municipal*

CLINTON COUNTY

Carlyle vicinity

GENERAL DEAN SUSPENSION BRIDGE

E. of Carlyle across the Kaskaskia River
1859, Griffith D. Smith

Crossing the Kaskaskia River at Carlyle, this bridge has a 180-foot span between 35-foot stone abutments at each end. Wood was procured locally and the suspension cables were made by Alesghem & Sons Rope Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Upon its restoration in the 1950's the bridge (formerly Carlyle Bridge) was named in honor of Major General William F. Dean, a former Korean War commanding officer who was a local resident. *Public:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

ALTA VISTA TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Block bounded by W. Byron, W. Grace, N. Kenmore, and N. Seminary streets
20th century

Alta Vista Terrace is a block-long area lined by 40 small, single-family brick row houses, all 2 stories high, with the exception of two 3-story houses occupying the middle of each row. The block was begun in 1900 as one of the last real estate ventures of Samuel Eberly Gross, a well-known developer and land entrepeneur. Details of many of the row houses reflect the classical revival period of American architecture that grew out of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Such divergent architectural motifs as Doric and Ionic wood pilasters, Gothic arches, Palladian windows, bay and bow windows, stained and leaded glass fanlights, and a plethora of moldings, brackets, and dentils, adorn the facades. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CENTRAL BUILDING

78 E. Washington Street
1893—1897, Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge

This is one of the oldest remaining structures along Michigan Avenue and has served as a library for over 75 years. It contains unique, elegant, and irreplaceable mosaics and glasswork by the renowned House of Tiffany and Associates. Basic design concept of the mosaics is attributed to Robert C. Spencer, an early associate of Frank Lloyd Wright. Execution of the great commission was by J. L. Holzer. *Municipal:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

FRANCISCO TERRACE APARTMENTS

253-261 N. Francisco Avenue
1895, Frank Lloyd Wright

These are 2-story, brick apartments arranged around an interior courtyard. Most of the apartments are entered directly off the courtyard, access to which is through an archway from the street. A continuous balcony around the courtyard provides access to the second floor apartments. The complex was one of the country's first low-income housing projects and continued successfully for over 70 years. *Multiple private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

HELLER, ISADORE H., HOUSE

5132 S. Woodland Avenue
1897, Frank Lloyd Wright

Considered the finest of a group of buildings that initiated a transitional period in the architect's work, the Heller House contains elements typical of 19th-century eclecticism, yet prefigures Wright's geometric aesthetic. Approaching Wright's later Prairie School style, the house has a distinct horizontal emphasis and short rectangular wall projections which reveal its cruciform shape. Elongated hipped roofs with wide overhangs cover the second and third floors. The third story, which is raised above the main eaves and is smaller than the first 2 stories, has groupings of windows set within arcades which rest on pairs of colonettes. Between the arcades is a plaster frieze of sculptural figures executed by Richard Bock—often a collaborator with Wright. *Private:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

JACKSON PARK HISTORIC LANDSCAPE DISTRICT AND MIDWAY PLAISANCE (SITE OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF 1893)

19th century, Frederick Law Olmsted

Washington and Jackson parks are connected by an east-west park-like causeway called Midway Plaisance. Jackson Park fronts Lake Michigan and was the major site of the grandest structures at the World's Columbian Exposition. It was completely designed as a separate environmental entity by Olmsted specifically for the exposition. Midway Plaisance also served the fair and contained exhibits from many foreign lands. All three park areas have reverted to use as city park space; Jackson Park, however, retains its lagoons and marinas. *Municipal*

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

KEHILATH ANSHE MA'ARIV SYNAGOGUE (PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH)

3301 S. Indiana Avenue
1890—1891, Adler and Sullivan

This rare ecclesiastical work was the last work done by Adler and Sullivan in the transitional style. The north and west walls of the structure are rusticated Joliet stone; the south and east walls are brick. Above the slight cornice is a clerestory covered by a steeply-pitched roof with sheet metal walls. Kehilath Anshe Ma'ariv (Congregation of the Men of the West), formed in 1847, is the oldest Jewish congregation in the Northwest. *Private:* HABS

COOK COUNTY

Chicago

KIMBALL, WILLIAM W., HOUSE

1801 S. Prairie Avenue
1890—1892, Solon S. Beman

Characteristics of the "Chateauesque" style are epitomized in this 3-story limestone house. It is topped by a complex mass of steeply sloping slate roofs—hipped, gabled, and conical—punctuated with dormer windows, balustrades, tall slender chimneys with molded designs, and a myriad of finials, all crowned by an ornamental iron-railed gallery. The massing of the structure is irregular with windowed walls and smaller architectural elements (string courses, brackets, balustrades, and pilasters) extending beyond the basic planes of the building. *Private:* HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
OLD STONEGATE OF CHICAGO UNION STOCKYARDS
Exchange Avenue
1879

The gate is constructed of rough-faced Lemont limestone terminating in a steeply-pitched roof of oxidized copper. About 25 feet high and 40 feet wide with walls about 4 feet thick, the structure has a triple-arched opening, the center arch being taller and wider than the two side arches. A string course—set between the sloping sides of the gable on the center arch—is filled with a sculptured steer's head, said to represent a prize-winning steer named after John B. Sherman who incorporated the Union Stockyards. *Private*

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
PRAIRIE AVENUE DISTRICT (FORT DEARBORN MASSACRE SITE)
Prairie Avenue on either side of 18th Street about 1 block in either direction
19th century

In August 1812, shortly after the declaration of war against the British, residents of Fort Dearborn were ordered to evacuate. About 1.5 miles out of the fort they were killed by Indians near present-day 18th Street and Prairie Avenue. Today only a plaque indicates any connection between the street and the massacre. By the 1870's the area had become the single most fashionable street for Chicago's plethora of wealthy industrialists and their large families. Such residents as the Fields, Palmers, Armours, Glessners (see Glessner House), Pullmans, Kimballs, and Colemans lived here. During the 1920's demolition of the houses was begun to make way for expanded warehousing activities. Of the once numerous examples of opulent domiciles, only four remain—the Glessner House (Henry Hobson Richardson), Kimball House (Solon S. Beman), Keith House, and Coleman House (Cobb & Frost). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

COOK COUNTY
Chicago
SILVERSIDES
Naval Armory at foot of Lake Street
1941

The *Silversides* is the most renowned U.S. submarine from World War II in existence today. She was commissioned in August, 1941, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, New York, and went on her first patrol in April of 1942. A "Gato" class boat, she has 10 torpedo tubes and two deck guns. Of all submarines in World War II, the *Silversides* ranks third in number of ships sunk (23) and fifth in tonnage sunk (90,080). She received four Presidential citations and her commander and crew were awarded six silver stars and three Navy and Marine Corps medals. *Federal*

COOK COUNTY
Oak Park
PLEASANT HOME (MILLS HOUSE)
217 Home Avenue
1897, George W. Maher

This mansion, designed by a student of Frank Lloyd Wright for John Farson in Prairie School manner, strongly resembles Wright's Winslow House. The mansion is highly sophisticated and original in its own right, full of decorated woodwork and colored glass panels. Farson, a banker, lived in the house 10 years during which time he used the grounds as a farm and allowed community horse shows to be held on his property. In the 1930's the house was sold by its second owner to the Park District of Oak Park and the estate became Mills Park. *Municipal*

COOK COUNTY
Oak Park
THOMAS, FRANK, HOUSE
210 Forest Avenue
1901, Frank Lloyd Wright

The house is the first one to be designed by Wright in his Prairie School style. Its pioneering features are very broad overhangs and low-pitched roofs with built-in gutters. Casement windows are used throughout and there are many art glass windows. There is a strong emphasis on the horizontal line, giving the house a very "modern" look for its time. The house is considered a direct predecessor of the Robie House design of 1908. Prairie School architects Tallmadge and Watson remodelled the house in 1924. *Private*

COOK COUNTY
Oak Park
WRIGHT, FRANK LLOYD, HOUSE AND STUDIO
428 Forest Avenue (house), 951 Chicago Avenue (studio)
1889, Frank Lloyd Wright

The original building on the site was the home which Wright built for his family. The building is Shingle style, influenced by much of the residential design of the period and reminiscent of some of the work of Joseph Silsbee for whom Wright had worked before joining Louis Sullivan. The original plan of rooms was changed by Wright as his family grew. Additions included a library and drafting studio. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Vandalia
LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
621 St. Clair Street
19th century

This 2-story Italianate brick house served as the home of James William Berry, artist and painter; Joseph C. Burtschi, prominent historian, banker and author; and James Hall, perhaps the foremost literary figure of the early West. The house serves as a museum for the works of Hall and retains all of its original wooden window shutters, and most of the original door hardware. *Private*

FULTON COUNTY
Canton
ORENDORFF, ULYSSES G., HOUSE
345 W. Elm Street
1902, Robert C. Spencer

The Orendorff House is unique in forming the connecting link between Robert Spencer's earlier, historically-oriented work and his later, early modern designs. Exterior walls are brick on the first floor and fawn-colored plaster with dark stained unplaned strips of wood, reminiscent of half-timbering, on the second. Inside is a 3-story stair hall with casement windows containing leaded glass in simple geometric designs. *Private*

FULTON COUNTY
Lewistown vicinity
DICKSON MOUNDS
SE of Lewistown
c. 1000

Few sites are known to have had the number of associated burials as Dickson Mounds. To date, over 1,000 skeletal remains have been recorded and many others are thought to have been destroyed by pot hunters. The mounds have four village sites associated with them. Of these, the Myer/Dickson site has been partially excavated, revealing the remains of 13 structures and approximately 300 storage refuse pits. The village and camp sites span several thousand years of prehistoric time—from Archaic to Mississippian. *State*

FULTON COUNTY
Lewistown vicinity

OGDEN-FETTIE SITE

Rural Rte.
Pre-Columbian

The Ogden-Fettie Site consists of a group of 35 mounds arranged in a crescent-shaped pattern, about one mile apart. The complex represents an integral part of what is believed to have been the secondary center of Hopewellian activities in the Illinois River Valley. It represents at least 500 years of prehistory, from c. 100 B.C. to 400 A.D. *Multiple private*

GALLATIN COUNTY
Equality vicinity

SALINE SPRINGS

3.5 miles SE of Equality in Shawnee National Forest
15th—19th centuries

The site consists of 306 acres surrounding the actual springs, used in aboriginal time by native animals, in pre-Columbian times by the indigenous Indian tribes and in modern times as a commercial source of salt and the location of industry. Indian salt manufacturing at the spring consisted of evaporating salt water in shell-tempered clay basins 3—5 feet in diameter and about a foot deep. A residual crust of salt was left in the basin which was then scraped away. More modern methods were utilized in the 19th century when wood burning furnaces were used. As the wood supply ran out near the spring, timbers were hollowed and bound together and the salt water was piped to a source of burnable wood. More than 100 miles of these pipes were being used by 1875. *Federal*

GALLATIN COUNTY
Old Shawneetown

MARSHALL, JOHN, HOUSE

19th Century

This house is one of the earliest brick structures in Shawneetown and one of the oldest extant brick structures in Illinois. Although the brick portions of the 2-story structure are standing, the roof, porch, and other wood features are deteriorating. John Marshall was a director and later president of the Bank of Illinois (the first bank in the territory). *County* HABS

GALLATIN COUNTY
Old Shawneetown

STATE BANK (BANK OF ILLINOIS)

Corner of Main Street and Ill. 13
1830's

This Greek Revival building was constructed to house the Bank of Illinois, the soundest financial institution in the state during the 1830's. The walls are solid brick set on a high sandstone basement. An unusual feature is the massive Doric portico across the front with five columns rather than the usual even number. *State:* HABS

GREENE COUNTY
Eldred vicinity

KOSTER SITE

3 miles S of Eldred on secondary roads
Pre-Columbian

To date, very little is known about prehistoric life in what is termed the Archaic Period, ranging from 8000 to 1000 B.C. The 25-acre Koster Site is exceedingly unusual due to the 11 prehistoric occupations discovered in exploratory excavations in 1970 and 1971. In addition to the excellent separation of the sites by sterile soil layers, Koster stands out because of the large number of cultures represented and the long periods of occupation. Radiocarbon dating and comparative artifact analysis have determined that the Horizon 12 layer dated before 5100 B.C. while Horizon 1 dates from 800—1200 A.D. The Horizon 12 layer postdates the Pleistocene Epoch (terminating 8000 B.C.) as it rests on top of an apparent glacial lake deposit. *Private*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Carthage

CARTHAGE JAIL

Walnut and N. Fayette streets
1839

This 2-story jail, built of red limestone, was the location of the murder of Mormon leader Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum in July 1844. The Smiths were awaiting trial on charges of defaming the state of Illinois. *Private*

HARDIN COUNTY
Elizabethtown

ROSE HOTEL (MCFARLAN'S TAVERN)

S. Main Street
c. 1812—1820

The original tavern, built by James McFarlan, founder of Elizabethtown, was a 2-story, two-room brick building. From 1834 to the turn of the century, the hotel was an important stopping point for riverboats and land travelers. Due to increased business, the original structure was enlarged by the addition of four rooms on the front (1848), a dining room (1865), and a covered 2-story front porch (1866). In 1881 a display room was built at the rear to accommodate salesmen who displayed their wares for buyers in the area. *Private*

HARDIN COUNTY
Rosiclare vicinity

ILLINOIS IRON FURNACE

In Shawnee National Forest
1837—1839

This is the only remaining furnace of the completely native iron industry in Illinois. The furnace consists of a central brick tower 8 feet in diameter and 40 feet high, surrounded and supported by a square tower of irregular limestone blocks, 30 feet square at the base tapering to 22 feet square at the top. On the north and south are arched recesses leading to the lower part of the tower. Molten metal flowed out of these recesses into molds to make pig iron. Rebuilt and enlarged in 1856, the furnace continued operating until 1861. Seven years later it was reactivated and ran until 1883. *Federal*

LA SALLE COUNTY
Ottawa

HOSSACK, JOHN, HOUSE

210 W. Prospect Street
1854—1855, Sylvannus Grow

John Hossack, instrumental in building the first bridge over the Illinois River, was a local grain and lumber merchant. His house is Greek Revival and has a 2-story portico with square columns and diamond-patterned wooden railing at the second story. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LA SALLE COUNTY
Ottawa

WASHINGTON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded by Jackson, LaSalle, Lafayette, and Columbus streets
19th century

Washington Square is the site of the first Lincoln-Douglas debate held on August 21, 1858. The location of the Appellate Court Building (1857) in Ottawa was partly responsible for drawing the debate there. It is one of the most handsome architectural edifices in the city. Several other historic buildings are situated around the square— Reddick's Library (1857), a fine Italianate brick structure; two churches, Christ Episcopal (1871) and the Congregational Church (1870); and the La Salle County Jail (c. 1879). *Multiple public/private*

LOGAN COUNTY
Lincoln
UNIVERSITY HALL
300 Keokuk Street
1865

University Hall was the first building constructed on the campus of Lincoln College, chartered in 1865 as Lincoln University. The school was founded by the Cumberland branch of the Presbyterian Church when many of her southern schools became unavailable to students in the north during the Civil War. George M. Gayle drafted plans for the Italian-inspired building. Three stories plus basement, it is constructed of brick with a foundation of Joliet stone. The cornice is denticulated with corbelled embellishment at the cornice returns. There is a four-sided cupola atop the slightly pitched roof. *Private*

MCDONOUGH COUNTY
Macomb
MCDONOUGH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Public Square
1869—1871, Elijah E. Myers

Originally this building had a mansard roof with Second Empire style embellishments. In 1889 it was replaced with the present wood and timber hipped roof with brick gables. The lower stories, of brick with limestone quoins, are original. Perhaps the structure's most important feature is its elaborate Second Empire style, especially in an area which only 35 years before had been a village square with a log cabin courthouse. *County*

MCLEAN COUNTY
Bloomington
CLOVER LAWN (DAVID DAVIS MANSION)
1000 E. Monroe Drive
1870—1872, Alfred H. Piquenard

This is an Italianate mansion designed by one of the most prominent architects in the Midwest. It was the residence of David Davis, associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1862) and U.S. Senator (1877—1883). The 2-story yellow brick house has a 3-story tower with mansard roof on the south. Ornamental ironwork and limestone trim and quoining adorn the exterior. Four original outbuildings remain—a brick woodhouse, a carriage house, a stable, and a barn. *State*

MCLEAN COUNTY
Bloomington
MCLEAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND SQUARE
Bounded by Main, Washington, Center, and Jefferson streets
1903, William Reeves

This is a 3-story stone courthouse designed in classical revival fashion. The roof is tile over poured concrete and features a copper-covered dome. Window and door frames and sills are bronze-covered steel and iron grilles cover the exposed basement windows. With the exception of wood floors (over poured concrete), there is no wood inside this building due to county specifications for its construction following loss of an earlier courthouse in a 1900 fire. *County*

MACOUPIN COUNTY
Mt. Olive
UNION MINERS CEMETERY
0.5 mile N of Mt. Olive city park
19th century

This is the only union-owned cemetery in the nation. It contains the remains of those who participated in most of the early major events of coal unionism in Illinois, including General Alexander Bradley who helped the United Mine Workers of America win their first great strike in 1897. Most striking of the cemetery's features is a large granite monument dedicated October 1936 to "Mother" Mary Jones, a colorful crusader who participated in many of organized labor's campaigns for over 50 years. *Private*

MASSAC COUNTY
Metropolis vicinity
FORT MASSAC SITE
SE of Metropolis on the Ohio River
1756—1815

The present Fort Massac site marks the location of three different fortifications. In 1757 French soldiers commanded by Captain Charles Philippe Aubry erected the first of these defense works and called it Fort Ascension. Two years later the outpost was strengthened and renamed Fort Massac; in 1765 it was surrendered to the British according to the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763). George Rogers Clark landed at the site on June 28, 1778, with a force of 160 men enroute to capture Vincennes, Indiana, from the British. President George Washington ordered the fort rebuilt and fortified in 1794, and its anglicized name dates from this period. Fort Massac was evacuated in 1814. The site of the forts was excavated in 1939. *State*

MENARD COUNTY
Petersburg vicinity
LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM VILLAGE
S of Petersburg in New Salem State Park
1831—1837

In 1831, Abraham Lincoln arrived in New Salem when his flatboat became stuck at a dam near the village. After his return from the river trip, young Lincoln clerked for a local grocer. He spent three years in various enterprises in New Salem, studying law, surveying and math. Although Lincoln was essentially a failure at his ventures in New Salem, he became interested there in the studies which led to his career in the Illinois General Assembly and then the U.S. presidency. The village was authentically restored by the state of Illinois and the National Park Service in 1932. One structure—the Coopershop—is primarily original while all others are restorations. *State*

MORGAN COUNTY
Jacksonville
DUNCAN, JOSEPH, HOUSE (ELM GROVE)
4 Duncan Place
19th century

The original owner of this 3-story frame house was Joseph Duncan, Illinois' only representative in Congress from 1827 to 1833 and governor in 1834. While in office Duncan urged that more money be spent for education and internal improvements and strongly advocated construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Although Duncan retired from office at the close of his first term as governor, this dwelling served as his official residence during that period. *Private*

PEORIA COUNTY
Kickapoo vicinity
JUBILEE COLLEGE
NW of Kickapoo on U.S. 150 and I-74
1839, Philander Chase

Jubilee College, founded by Bishop Philander Chase in 1840, was one of the earliest educational institutions in the state. Bishop Chase's death in 1852, and a fire which swept the chapel and dormitory wing in 1858 signalled the beginning of a drop in student enrollment. The chapel is built of dressed native sandstone and designed in the shape of a cross. Lancet windows, latticed panes, and recessed portals convey the Gothic style of the building. *State:* HABS

PEORIA COUNTY
Peoria
PEORIA CITY HALL
419 Fulton Street
1899

This H-shaped building has four floors, an attic, and a basement. The legs of the H, each of which has a hipped roof, are joined by another roof with a bell tower. The tower has six rectangular openings enhanced by a copper pediment and brackets and a dome. The roof is covered with red Vermont slate and copper flashing. *Municipal*

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Prairie du Rocher
CREOLE HOUSE
Market Street
c. 1800

The original south portion of this house is typical French palisade log construction on a stone foundation. Built of logs set vertically, it was enlarged in 1858 by the addition of a frame north wing and the whole mass was covered with siding. Its low-pitched roof extends outward to form a porch the entire length of the house. The Creole House is the birthplace of Henry Clay Hansbrough who was North Dakota's first U.S. Representative (1889—1891) and a U.S. Senator (1891—1909). *County:* HABS

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
Rock Island
DENKMANN-HAUBERG HOUSE (HAUBERG CIVIC CENTER)
1300 24th Street
1909, Robert Spencer

Designed for one of Rock Island's most prominent social and welfare leaders, Suzanne Denkmann Hauberg, this house is one of the largest residences done in the mature early modern style of its Prairie School architect. The mansion is the public facility for the Hauberg Civic Center which consists of 10 acres of landscaped hillside overlooking the Mississippi River Valley. Both the mansion and a carriage house, located on the property, are solid brick with stucco and wood applied in certain areas. Chicago landscape architect Jens Jensen laid out the site. *Municipal:* HABS

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
Cahokia
OLD CAHOKIA COURTHOUSE (FRANCOIS SAUCIER HOUSE)
Corner of W. 1st and Elm streets
18th century

In 1793 this building was purchased from Francois Saucier for use as a courthouse. Originally intended as a residence, it is built with vertical timbers on a stone foundation with rubble-filled spaces between. Because of flood threats, the county seat was transferred to Belleville in 1814. *State*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY
Lebanon vicinity
EMERALD MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE
3.5 miles NE of Lebanon
1500

Emerald Mound was the principal mound of a middle Mississippian town, a satellite community of Cahokia the largest known prehistoric settlement in the U.S. Evidence of a trail from Emerald to Cahokia hints at the importance of the satellite in the later history of the Cahokia people. The main body of the mound measures nearly 300 feet square at the base, 150 feet square at the summit, and 50 feet high. *State/private*

SANGAMON COUNTY
Pleasant Plains vicinity
CLAYVILLE TAVERN
0.5 mile SE of Pleasant Plains on Ill. 125
19th century

This 2-story brick Federal style tavern was built by Moses Broadwell about 1825 and served as a stagecoach stop on the Beardstown-Springfield road. The structure acquired its present name when it became the rallying point for the Whig political party and "Clay's Men" between 1832 and 1844, during which time Henry Clay ran twice unsuccessfully for the presidency. The tavern was restored in 1960. *Private:* HABS

SANGAMON COUNTY
Springfield
LINDSAY, VACHEL, HOUSE
603 S. 5th Street
1848

Vachel Lindsay (1879—1931), the Midwestern poet whose works were characterized by an emphatic rhythm and colloquial vocabulary, lived most of his life here. The 2-story frame house, virtually unchanged since the poet's death, contains many of his drawings, writings, and possessions, as well as a later mural expressing visually Lindsay's most famous poem, "The Congo." *Private:* NHL

WHITE COUNTY
Carmi
RATCLIFF INN
214 E. Main Street
1828

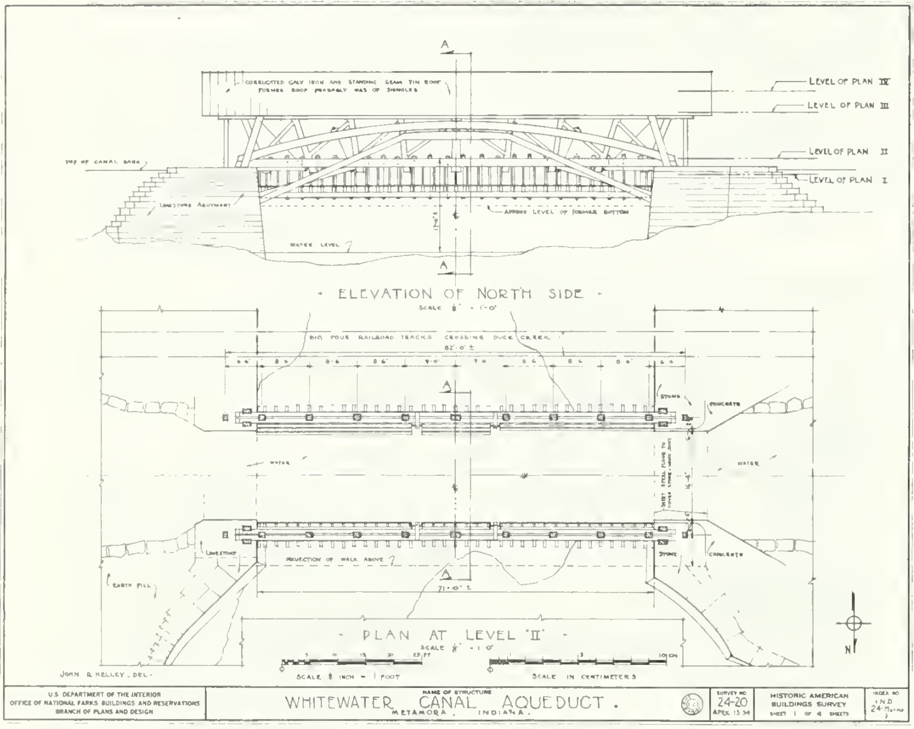
Ratcliff Inn, an early stage stop and inn, was restored in 1960. It is a fine Federal 2-story brick building with a semicircular fanlight and sidelights framing the entrance. The gabled roof is shingled and has two interior end chimneys. The inn was built by James Ratcliff, one of the founders of the county and town. *County*

WILL COUNTY
Lockport
WILL COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEADQUARTERS (ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL OFFICE BUILDING)
803 S. State Street
1845

In 1836 ground was broken for the Illinois and Michigan Canal in Chicago and the town of Lockport was laid out for the purpose of establishing a canal headquarters. The 1 1/2-story frame office was one of the first important structures erected. A 2-story residence wing was added to its south facade shortly after the Civil War. Following completion of the canal in 1848, the first boat to travel the waterway was launched at Lockport. The canal was the single most important factor in northern Illinois' development until competition from the railroads ended its passenger and freight service. *County:* HABS

WINNEBAGO COUNTY
Rockford
TINKER SWISS COTTAGE
411 Kent Street
1865

In 1862, after a trip to Europe, Robert Hall Tinker copied the architecture of the Swiss chalets for his home. The ground floor has limestone walls and the six-foot eaves on the upper story are supported by large serpentine brackets. There are small balconies outside the bedrooms and a veranda extends from the front entrance around two and one-half sides of the house at the first floor. The house contains its original furnishings, much of which was brought to the Tinker home in the early 1870's. Tinker served as mayor of Rockford for one term. *Municipal*



Whitewater Canal Historic District (Whitewater Canal Aqueduct), Metamora, Indiana (Franklin County). HABS. *John R. Kelley*

Whitewater Canal Historic District, Metamora, Indiana (Franklin County). *Ken Williams*

Indiana

State Soldiers and Sailors Monument,
Indianapolis, Indiana (Marion County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

Morris-Butler House,
Indianapolis, Indiana (Marion County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS

Hillforest (Forest Hill),
Aurora, Indiana (Dearborn County).
HABS. *Lolita Driver*

ALLEN COUNTY
Fort Wayne

FORT WAYNE CITY HALL

308 E. Berry Street
1893

This is a Richardsonian Romanesque sandstone building with a 3-story central section and 2-story flanking wings with one octagonal and three square towers. The west facade features heavy stone-arched windows in the central 3-bay section and a gable piercing the cross-hipped roof. The end towers on the south facade flank a gabled dormer with a stone-arched window. Each of the towers has a patterned geometric design below the bracketing and has a tiled hipped roof. The main entrance on the north is to the left of the structure's tallest tower, an octagonal projecting section with an octagonal tile roof, and is recessed beneath a large stone arch. The exterior has undergone minor changes and the interior remains largely intact. *Public*

ALLEN COUNTY
Fort Wayne

JOHNNY APPLESEED MEMORIAL PARK

18th—19th centuries

This park contains the most extensive memorial to John Chapman's life in the Midwest. Chapman's association with the Fort Wayne area began in the 1820's when he migrated toward the headwaters of the Atlantic and Gulf drainages near Fort Wayne. He purchased four parcels of land in the county and established one of his largest nurseries. At the time of his death 15,000 seedlings were growing. *County*

CLARK COUNTY
Borden

BORDEN INSTITUTE

West Street
19th century

The Institute is a 2-story brick building with a Greek Revival main block resting on a stone foundation. A continuous bracketed cornice forms pediments out of the end gables and a mansard-roofed tower projects from the front facade. The Institute building, like the town, was named after the benefactor of the former New Providence Normal School William Wesley Borden. Borden became a state geologist in 1873, and in 1878 went with Marshall Field to Leadville, Colorado, where the two of them amassed a considerable fortune, making Borden's philanthropic ventures possible. *Municipal*

DEARBORN COUNTY
Aurora

HILLFOREST (FOREST HILL)

213 5th Street
1852—1856

Thomas Gaff, builder of Hillforest, was an industrialist and a river man engaged in steamboat trade, distilling, milling, turnpike construction, utilities, banking, mining, and railroads. He had his house designed to resemble the boats which plied the Ohio and had brought him much of his wealth. Basically an Italian Villa, the dwelling is distinguished by the circular belvedere on the roof; the semicircular, 2-story entrance portico; flat, shiplike porches; cast iron balconies; and elaborate roof brackets. *Private:* HABS

DEARBORN COUNTY
Aurora vicinity

VERAESTAU

About 1 mile S of Aurora on Ind. 56
1810

The present Greek Revival house, built in four periods, includes aspects of Federal, Greek Revival, and vernacular styles. In 1838, the present 1 1/2-story building was erected and incorporating a 1-story brick structure which was part of the original house built in 1810 by Jesse L. Holman. The 2-story addition on the west was added in 1913 and two sleeping porches were added over the front porticos at that time. The architect was James Montgomery Hamilton. The last addition made by architect Henri Deeken in 1937 was a three-room brick structure on the west. Several notables occupied the house, including Jesse Holman, who laid out the town of Aurora, and his son William Holman, a Representative in the U.S. Congress for 30 years between the 1850's and 1900. *Private*

DECATUR COUNTY
Greensburg

DECATUR COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1854—1860, Edwin May

This Romanesque Revival courthouse was built of brick and was later covered with a stone-like stucco. It has numerous arches and pilasters and stone trim. There are two towers at each end of the front facade, one being a 115-foot clock tower. A series of aspen trees which have grown out of the roof of the tower since about 1870 were the subject of one of William Allen White's famous editorials on "What's the Matter with Kansas?" in the *Emporia Gazette*. *County:* HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Metamora

WHITEWATER CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

From Laurel Feeder Dam to
Brookville
19th century

Construction on the canal began in 1836 and was completed in 1846. The total distance of the project was 76 miles. After completion the canal was used for the transportation of Indiana products to markets on the Ohio River; however, floods and repair costs were more than the promoters had reckoned, and in 1853, after a third great flood, the canal went out of business. Buildings remaining along the canal are in poor condition except the reconstructed Metamora Mill building. Most of the locks are in ruins, however the Millville Lock is operating and a wooden aqueduct is in fair condition. An interesting sidelight of the canal's construction is the impetus it provided in the drafting of a new constitution in 1851 forbidding bonded indebtedness. The state had backed the canal, and when the canal went bankrupt the state shared in the financial loss. *State; some buildings not accessible to the public*

HOWARD COUNTY
Kokomo

SIEBERLING MANSION

1200 W. Sycamore Street
1889—1891, Arthur LaBelle

The exterior design of the Sieberling Mansion is an eclectic and unusual combination of neo-Jacobean and Romanesque Revival styles. Walls are built of rough stone and brick. There are bold Romanesque arches over the windows, and two circular bays suggesting the bases of medieval towers. In contrast, the delicate porch, the complex roof treatment, and the bell-shaped cap on the tower illustrate neo-Jacobean influence. *Public:* HABS

JASPER COUNTY
Rensselaer vicinity

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN NORMAL SCHOOL

St. Joseph's College campus, off U.S. 231
19th century

The school is a red brick structure, square in shape with a courtyard in the center. It has a hipped, red tile roof with a central cross gable. Originally built as a boarding school for Indian boys with space for classrooms, dormitory rooms, and other service rooms, it was designed in imitation of the Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Madison
JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL
Courthouse Square
1848—1850

This is a temple-like 2-story stone building with a classical pedimented, gabled portico. Like its predecessor of 1835, the present jail combines the sheriff's house and jail in one structure. *County:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Madison
MADISON HISTORIC DISTRICT
1806—1860

Madison was the point of entry for a continuous stream of settlers from the time of the first cabin in the valley (1806). The village's rapid development accounts for the unusual homogeneity in building style—most structures are Federal, classical revival or Italianate, although a few Gothic and Eastlake Victorian examples also remain. The district is also notable for the excellent condition of most of the buildings. This phenomenon is due almost entirely to the fact that the railroads came through many miles further north near Indianapolis, leaving Madison too poor to tear down or replace these early-19th-century buildings. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

LAKE COUNTY
Crown Point
LAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Public Square
1878, J.C. Cochran; 1907 addition, Beers & Beers

This is a red brick and limestone 2-story building with a central clock tower and pedimented gabled roofs. It is designed in a combination Romanesque/Georgian manner and has a quasi-military appearance. In 1907 two 2-story wings were added—each with a pedimented, gabled roof and a tower, smaller though identical in style to the main roof and tower. In 1928 two 1-story wings were added to the 1907 sections. *County*

MADISON COUNTY
Anderson vicinity
MOUNDS STATE PARK
3 miles E of Anderson on Ind. 32
Prehistoric

Although this site is somewhat altered from its original condition, it remains one of the better preserved stations representative of the widespread ceremonialism which occurred during the Middle Woodland Period (300 B.C.—500 A.D.). Eight mounds are presently definable, the most striking of these being in the form of geometric enclosures, either circular, rectangular, or panduriform. The panduriform enclosures are especially rare, with the only other recorded examples occurring in adjacent Henry County. *State*

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
ATHENAEUM (DAS DEUTSCHE HAUS)
401 E. Michigan Street
1893—1898

This is a U-shaped building with an inner, enclosed winter garden and glassed-in second story loggias. The facade of the building shows both of its architectural phases: the older, German Romanesque, gabled roof section and the east-reaching wing which is Renaissance in style and covered with a hipped roof. It was built as a gymnasium and community center for the German population of the city and in 1918 changed its name from Das Deutsche Haus to the Athenaeum. It stands as a reminder of the coummunity spirit of the new immigrants to this country. *Private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
AYRES, L.S., ANNEX WAREHOUSE (14-22 ELLIOTT'S BLOCK)
Maryland Street
1875

This High Victorian Italianate style warehouse was originally built for Calvin Elliott, a wholesale liquor dealer. The facade of the 3-story rectangular brick structure is ornamented with brick, cast iron, stone, and sheet metal trim. Pilasters—of incised metal through the ground floor level and painted brick through the second and third stories—vertically divide the face of the building into three distinct sections. Black cast iron Corinthianesque columns supporting elaborate stilted arches separate the first floor bays. *Private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
BENTON HOUSE
312 S. Downey Avenue
1873

The Benton House is a stately, well-preserved 2-story brick residence with a picturesque tower entrance and mansard roof. Heavy bracketing at the cornice and in the hood molds accents the exterior. The house was built by Nicholas Ohmer, aand was later owned by Dr. Benton who was prominent in the early educational history of Indiana, Ohio, and Nebraska. *Public/private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
CROWN HILL CEMETERY
Boulevard Place, W. 32nd Street, and Northwestern Avenue
19th—20th centuries; Adolf Scherrer (Gateway and Office Building), D.A. Bohlen (Chapel)

This cemetery is designed in the Olmsted tradition and includes a High Victorian Gothic chapel, gateway, and office building. Among the notable people buried here are Benjamin Harrison; Oliver Perry Morton, former Indiana governor; Newton Booth Tarkington, Hoosier novelist and dramatist; Colonel Eli Lilly, founder of the drug company; and John H. Holliday, founder of the *Indianapolis News*. *Private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
LOCKERBIE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Lockerbie Square is a relatively small neighborhood, primarily residential, and situated on the fringe of the city's downtown. Particularly notable among the houses in the district are the Joseph Staub House (342 N. College, 1859), which is brick with Victorian elements; the small, frame, William and Netty Holler House (324 N. Park, 1864); the brick, James Whitcomb Riley House (528 Lockerbie, 1872), one time home of the poet; the small brick, Despa House (538 Lockerbie, 1870); and 621 Lockerbie (c. 1870), similar to the Holler House. Most of the other 80 houses in the district were built in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Indianapolis
MORRIS-BUTLER HOUSE
1204 N. Park Avenue
1864

This is a 2-story Second Empire style brick and limestone structure with gray slate roofing. The house was built for John D. Morris, an Indianapolis businessman and one of five sons of Morris Morris—an Indianapolis pioneer. Except for minor alterations to the second floor and attic, the house remains essentially the same as when built. *Private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis

OLD PATHOLOGY BUILDING

3000 W. Washington Street (Central State Hospital)
1895

The medical education system as we know it today developed in the Ohio Valley during the last half of the 19th century. As various medical laboratory sciences developed, the need for clinical and laboratory facilities became necessary. This 2-story brick and stone structure is representative of the best of the educational buildings of that period. It contains 19 working rooms, one of which is an amphitheater with a seating capacity of 160. The Old Pathology Building, the state's first medical center and oldest extant medical classroom, was used continuously from 1895 to 1955 for medical education purposes. Today the structure is preserved as a medical history museum. *State*

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis

PROPYLAEUM, THE

1410 N. Delaware Street
19th century

This residence and carriage house were built in 1890—1891 by John W. Schmidt, a successful Indianapolis brewer. The 4-story house is red brick with limestone trim and slate roofs in a neo-Jacobean style. An extensive veranda with a circular section at the corner and a limestone balustrade shelters the east facade and sections of the south side. There is a square tower on the north. The carriage house is a 2-story brick building with a gabled roof and dormers. The house has served as a clubhouse for nearly 50 years. *Private*

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis

STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT

Monument Circle
1887—1901, Bruno Schmitz; George Brewster and Rudolph Schwartz (sculpture)

This 285-foot high limestone monument, the focal point and symbol of the city, is a notable example of monumental eclecticism. The first stage of the tapering shaft is on a square-sided pedestal set on a raised circular terrace. Flanking the pedestal are two groups of sculptured figures representing War and Peace. Three bands of ornamental sculpture interrupt the shaft and near the top is a deep relief, eagle-sculptured capital. Above that is an enclosed observation deck with a copper hipped roof surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory. *State:* HABS

MARION COUNTY

Indianapolis

WOODRUFF PLACE

1700-2000 E. Michigan and E. Tenth streets
19th—20th centuries

The houses in this district are native timber built on a virgin acreage known as the dark woods. Annexed by Indianapolis in 1962, this Victorian enclave long existed as an incorporated town entirely surrounded by the city. The area is 77 acres and was platted as a residence park in 1872. Three north/south streets were built, each centered by a wide, landscaped, esplanade. One east/west street bisects the area. Wholly residential, save for a community building, the district has 243 dwellings, chiefly frame and including neo-Jacobean and Eastlake styles. *Private:* HABS

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

Lafayette

FOWLER, MOSES, HOUSE

Corner of 10th and South streets
1851—1852

LaFayette businessman Moses Fowler acted as his own architect in designing this Gothic Revival residence. Walls are stucco, and exterior embellishments include undulating bargeboards in the roof gables, pointed-arch window openings, roof dormers, and protruding bay and oriel windows. All trim on the inside is native black walnut carved in ornate medieval English patterns. Some remodeling took place in 1916 when a north-south gallery and dining room were added. *County:* HABS

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

Lafayette

TIPPECANOE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Public Square
1881

This courthouse, the third on the site, reflects a neo-classical influence. It is in the shape of a large cross, with corridors stemming from a center rotunda. A slender dome surmounted by a 14-foot statue of Liberty, rises from the top, the whole being supported by a hexagonal clock tower. Beneath each of the four clock faces is a niche containing a 9-foot-tall female statue representing one of the four seasons. Other statuary is placed in the pediments. The structure is stone with brick trim. *County*

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

Evansville

EVANSVILLE POST OFFICE

100 block NW 2nd Street
1876—1879, Alfred B. Mullett

Mullett designed the U.S. Customhouse and Post Office in a medieval revival mode combining both Romanesque and Gothic elements. Walls are of rusticated Bedford limestone with contrasting brownstone trim. The pointed-arch windows and trefoil insets are Gothic elements whereas the squat columns of the front arcade are Romanesque. A steep hipped roof covers the 3-story structure and is pierced regularly by gabled dormers. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

Evansville

WILLARD LIBRARY

21 First Avenue
19th century, James W. Reid

This building contains almost all of the characteristic features of the Victorian Gothic. A tower was placed to one side of the building thus achieving the intended asymmetry so characteristic of much of the 19th-century revival movement. The library is constructed of red brick with limestone used for contrast. Original, massive, brass hardware, dated 1883, is still in use throughout the building and original geometrically patterned tile flooring is well preserved. *Private:* HABS

VIGO COUNTY

Terre Haute

CONDIT HOUSE

629 Mulberry Street on Indiana State University Campus
c. 1860

This is a 2-story Italianate brick house featuring a deep pavilion in the center of the north facade surmounted by a classical pediment. On either side of the pavilion are small 1-story porches. The roof is hipped with projecting eaves and two chimneys. The eaves are richly bracketed with small attic windows alternating with the brackets. The Blackford Condit house was willed to the university in 1962 by Helen Condit. *State*

VIGO COUNTY

Terre Haute

DRESSER, PAUL, BIRTHPLACE

NW corner of 1st and Farrington streets, in Fairbanks Park
Mid-19th century

Paul Dresser (originally Dreiser), the composer of Indiana's state song, *On the Banks of the Wabash*, was born in this house in 1859. He was one of the most popular songwriters of the Gay Nineties and gained national fame as the King of Tin Pan Alley. Noted American author Theodore Dreiser, Paul's younger brother, also lived in the house. *County*

VIGO COUNTY
Terre Haute
SAGE-ROBINSON-NAGEL HOUSE
1411 S. 6th Street
1868

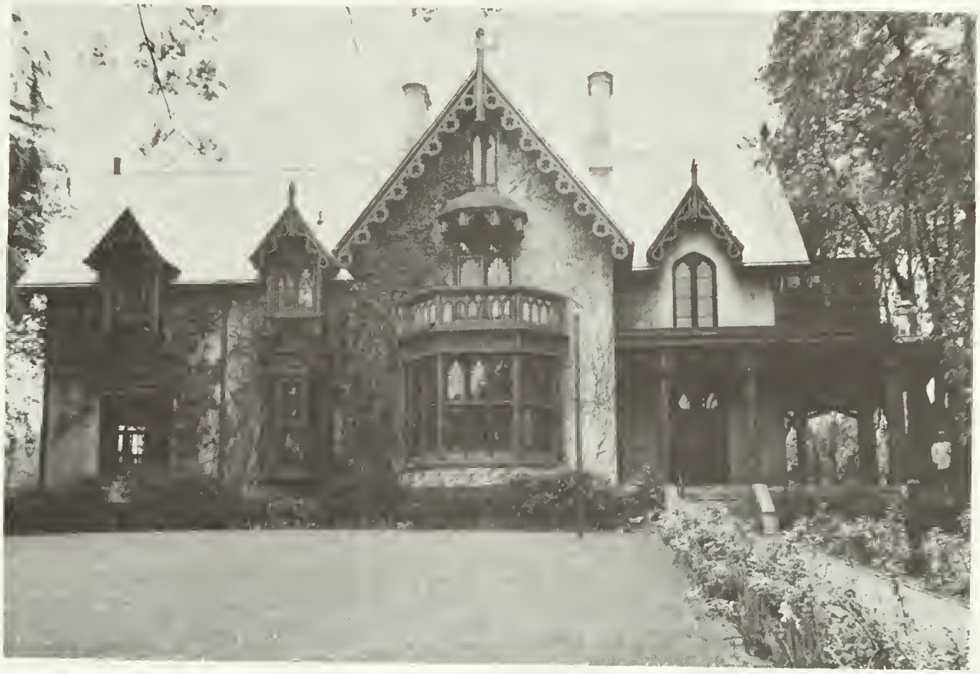
This 2-story brick house is Italianate with typical features including a bay window on the front, projecting cornice with heavy double brackets, and drip stones over the windows. Originally L-shaped, the structure was enlarged by the addition of a 2-story middle section on the rear in 1875 and another 1-story portion built on to the rear prior to 1905. *County*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Salem
HAY-MORRISON HOUSE
106 S. College Avenue
1824

This small 1-story Federal style building originally housed the Salem Grammar School. Students came from all over Indiana and neighboring states to study under John I. Morrison (1806—1882). Four years later (1828) the edifice was converted to a dwelling. John Milton Hay (1838—1905) was born in the house and lived there until his family moved to Illinois in the 1840's. During the Civil War he served as personal secretary to President Lincoln and after as ambassador to England and Secretary of State for presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. *Private*

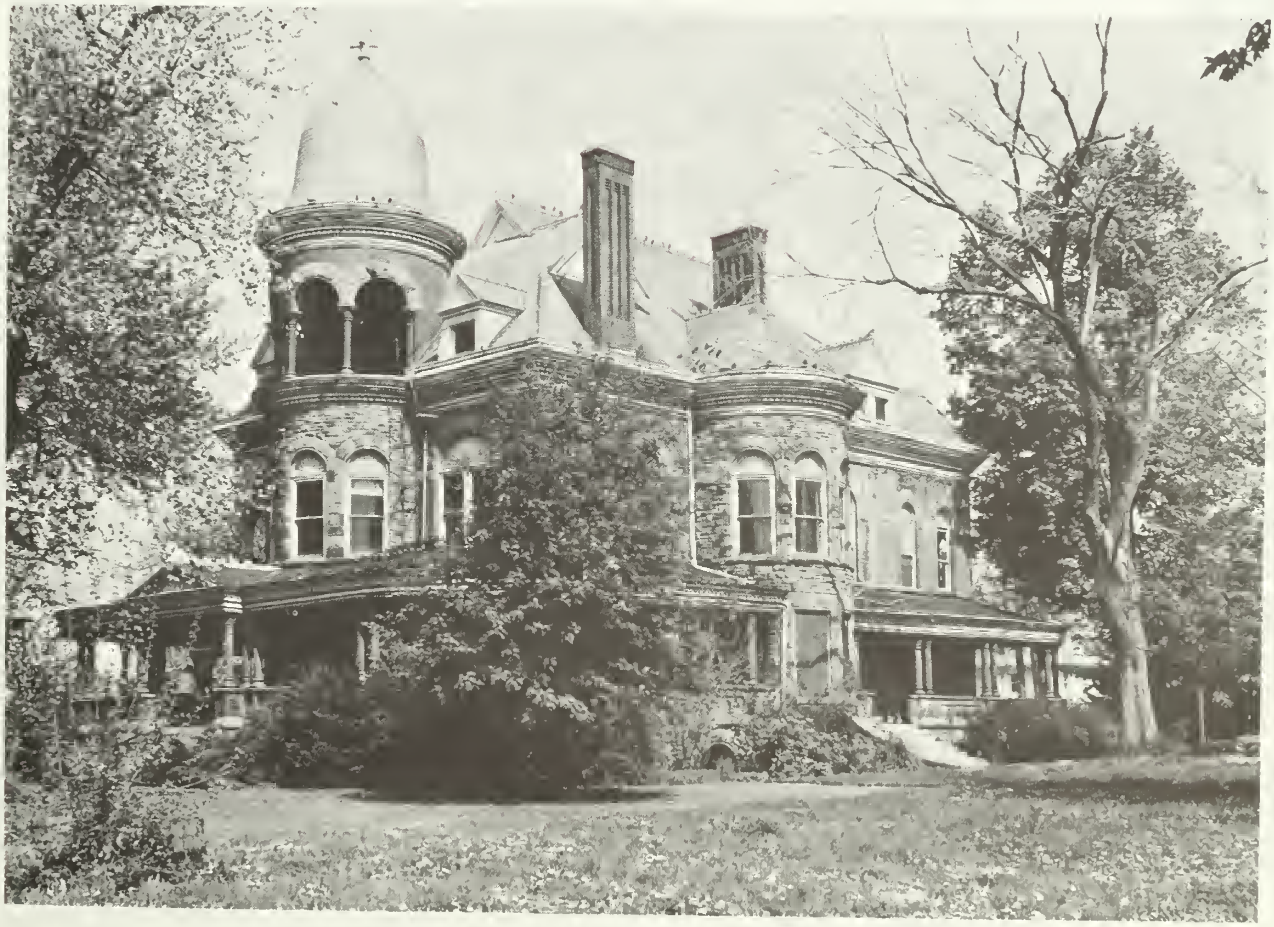
WAYNE COUNTY
Centerville
CENTERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by the corporation line, Third Street, South Street and Willow Grove Road
19th century

Centerville was the county seat from 1817 until 1872. It was also a major stage stop for east- and west-bound travelers on the National Road (U.S. 40). Main Street is lined with rows of 2-story, three-bay brick terraces and detached terraces. Seven of the extant terraces of two or more units have interior courts accessible from the street through archways. Some of the more significant archway houses (all dating from the period 1824 to 1845) are Morton's Row (107-111 S. Morton Avenue), Lantz' Row (210-214 W. Main Street), and Archway Row (130-132 E. Main Street). The historic district contains approximately 115 structures including 60 of Federal design, 40 Greek Revival, and the remainder either Italianate or a composite of several types. The Mansion House, an 1837 inn, was a well-known hostelry for travelers and drovers. *Multiple public/private*



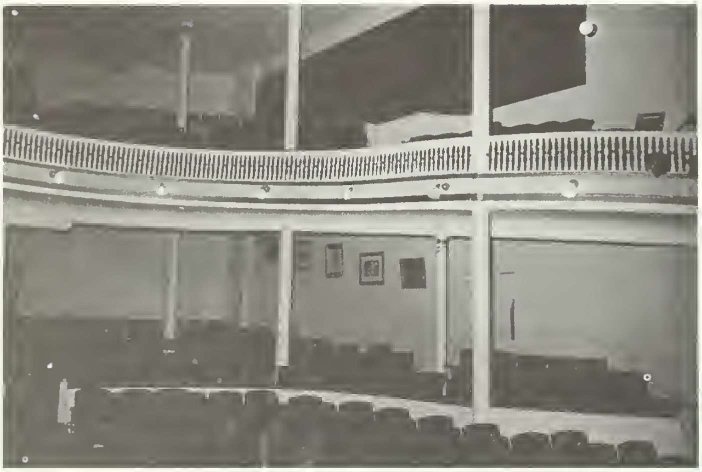
Moses Fowler House,
Lafayette, Indiana (Tippecanoe County).
HABS *Herb Heimlich*

Seiberling Mansion,
Kokomo, Indiana (Howard County).
HABS. *K. Darrell Needler*



Iowa

Old Capitol, Iowa City, Iowa (Johnson County). Grant; HABS. *Fred W. Kent*



What Cheer Opera House,
What Cheer, Iowa (Keokuk County).
Loree Roach

Terrace Hill (Hubbell Mansion),
Des Moines, Iowa (Polk County).
Grant; HABS. *William J. Wagner*

Vincent House,
Fort Dodge, Iowa (Webster County).
Fred Larson

CERRO GORDO COUNTY

Mason City

MASON CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, ADAMS BUILDING)

4 S. Federal Avenue
1909, Frank Lloyd Wright (alteration 1930, E.F. Rasmussen)

The former City National Bank is one part of a double architectural commission awarded to Wright (the other part is the adjacent Park Inn Hotel). Now housing a clothing store, this building was originally only 2 stories high, the ground floor forming a single large banking room more that 16 feet high. With the exception of the entrance on the east and an extension to the south, the ground floor was a solid wall of Roman brick, capped by a continuous horizontal stone band. In 1930's E.F. Rasmussen altered the bank so that it could be converted into a store. Major structural changes were creation of storefront windows where a solid brick wall had been and the conversion of the banking room into two floors. *Private*

CERRO GORDO COUNTY

Mason City

PARK INN HOTEL

15 W. State Street
c.1909, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Park Inn Hotel is significant as an example of Wright's work and for the unity of its design and structure with the former City National Bank building with which it was created in one architectural commission. Styled during the architect's early years, the building is exemplary of the Prairie style. The Park Inn Hotel is the sole hotel by Wright still standing. *Private*

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Dow City

DOW HOUSE

Prince Street at southern city limit
1872—1874

Simeon E. Dow came to Iowa in 1854, where a year later he secured title to a piece of land under a soldier's land warrant. He built his first cabin near a spring on the property. Later he built a larger house and in 1872 began construction of the present 2-story brick house. Dow's business life was a successful blend of entrepreneurship and real estate and in the 1870's and 1880's had enlarged to include livestock interests, dairy products, implement manufacturing and moneylending. In 1869 he helped found Dow City when the railroad came through. Between 1874 and 1902 the Dow House was the center of much of Dow City's economic, political, social, and cultural activity. *County*

DICKINSON COUNTY

Arnolds Park

SPIRIT LAKE MASSACRE LOG CABIN (GARDNER LOG CABIN)

In Arnolds Park, W of Estherville on U.S. 71
1857

This small 2-story log cabin was erected in 1856 by Rowland Gardner, one of the earliest settlers in the county. On March 8, 1857, a small band of renegade Sioux under the leadership of Inkpaduta killed 20 white settlers including the Gardner family except for their daughter Abagail, who was captured. The incident, generally referred to as the Spirit Lake Massacre, hastened government attempts to remove the remaining Sioux from Minnesota and Iowa and served to deter white settlement for some time. *State*

DUBUQUE COUNTY

Dubuque

DUBUQUE CITY HALL

50 W. 13th Street
1857, John Francis Rague

The Dubuque City Hall is a relatively rare example of a structure built originally as a combination market house and municipal center. On the first floor were market stalls; on the second, city offices; and on the third was a large ballroom. The exterior walls of the 3-story gabled-roofed structure are divided into regular bays by arched recesses around each of the windows. *Municipal*

DUBUQUE COUNTY

Dubuque

DUBUQUE COUNTY JAIL

36 E. 8th Street
1857—1858, John Francis Rague

Constructed of native gray limestone, the county jailer's residence and attached jail wing are rare examples of the Egyptian Revival style. The 2-story square jailer's house is adjoined by the rectangular jail, which is 3 stories in elevation, although it appears to be the same height as the other section. All windows have metal cavetto-shaped lintels and there is a wooden cavetto cornice. The structures are also noteworthy in reflecting the relatively early use of cast iron exterior trim, evidenced in the distyle in antis front entrance to the residence. *County*

DUBUQUE COUNTY

Dubuque

ORPHEUM THEATRE AND SITE (MAJESTIC THEATRE)

405 Main Street
1910, C. W. and George L. Rapp

A theater has continuously occupied the site of the Orpheum since 1840. The present structure is the third to be built and is an original design in Flemish Renaissance style with certain similarities to such famous Paris theaters as the Moulin Rouge and the Olympia. The facade of the Orpheum is ornately sculptured and decorated with Bedford stone and pressed brick. The exterior contains decorative stone panels and columns with arched openings as well as period lighting fixtures on the second floor. *Municipal*

FAYETTE COUNTY

Clermont vicinity

MONTAUK (GOVERNOR WILLIAM LARRABEE HOUSE)

1 mile NE of Clermont on U.S. 18
1874

This Italianate house was the home of William Larrabee—state senator from 1868 to 1886, and governor for two terms beginning in 1886. His crusade against the uncontrolled rate abuses by the railroads in the late-19th century, was, in great part, responsible for the formation of the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission. *Private*

HENRY COUNTY

Mount Pleasant

HARLAN-LINCOLN HOUSE

101 W. Broad
19th century

James Harlan (1820—1899) was the first Iowan to hold cabinet rank in a federal administration. During the Civil War, he was one of a group of Republican senators with whom President Lincoln consulted. Lincoln named Harlan Secretary of the Interior, a post which Harlan held until mid-1866 when he resigned in protest against Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction policy. Harlan returned to the Senate the following year and voted for the impeachment of Johnson. The house is a 2-story Italianate structure with a hipped roof and a modified monitor at the ridge. *Private*

HENRY COUNTY

Mount Pleasant

OLD MAIN

Iowa Wesleyan College campus
1854

This is a 3-story brick classroom and library building with classical facade. When Old Main was built the college was known as Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. Its president, James Harlan, had the school rechartered as Iowa Wesleyan College. Harlan resigned from the University to become a U.S. Senator. He also served as Secretary of the Interior from 186501866. *Private*

JOHNSON COUNTY
Iowa City

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF IOWA CITY

30 N. Clinton Street
1868—1869, Gurdon P. Randall

This late Gothic Revival structure is 2 stories with a steeply-pitched gabled roof. The three-stage corner tower left of the main entrance is topped by a steeply-pitched slate spire with slender dormers halfway to the top. There are stone arched lancet windows in the bays of the second floor and over the main entrance. An interior remodeling occurred in 1934. *Private*

JOHNSON COUNTY
Iowa City

OLD CAPITOL

University of Iowa campus
Mid-19th century, John Francis Rague

The Old Capitol was built as the third territorial capitol of Iowa (1842—1846) and later became the first state capitol (1846—1857). Four territorial legislatures met in the building prior to Iowa's transition to statehood and the state constitution was drafted there. In 1857, the structure was given to the University of Iowa and became its first permanent building. The 2-story, Greek Revival structure has identical tetrastyle Doric porticoes on the east (1850's) and west (c. 1920's) and a domed cupola surmounting the gabled roof. *State:* HABS

JOHNSON COUNTY
Iowa City

PLUM GROVE (ROBERT LUCAS HOUSE)

1030 Carroll Avenue
1844

Plum Grove was built by Robert Lucas, first Territorial Governor of Iowa. Lucas enjoyed a long political career, as a representative in the Ohio legislature (1808), a Ohio state senator (1814—1822), and as governor of Ohio (1832—1836). Later, as Iowa's Territorial Governor, he provided leadership during a crucial period in its history. The house is brick, 2 stories facing north with a north-south ridge roof, and a 1-story kitchen at the rear. In the 1940's the structure was restored. *State*

KEOKUK COUNTY
What Cheer

WHAT CHEER OPERA HOUSE

201 Barnes Street
1893

This is a 3-story brick building with the main opera house on the first floor and a balcony on the second. At the turn of the century, nationally known repertory companies appeared here. The exterior of the top floor, which was originally built as a Masonic Temple, retains emblems associated with Freemasonry decorating the pediment. The structure has roundheaded windows, corbels at the cornice level, and stone belt courses on the front facade. *Private*

LEE COUNTY
Fort Madison

OLD FORT MADISON SITE

315-335 Avenue H
1808—1813

Fort Madison, first known as Fort Bellevue, was established to promote Indian trade and to divert the Indians from dealing with the British traders. In 1813 after a surprise attack which resulted in two deaths; the garrison was placed in constant stage of siege. As the fort could not be resupplied, it was burned by the military and deserted. In 1965 the site was partially explored and foundations of officers' quarters located and stockade lines determined; however, the original appearance of the fort cannot be entirely known until more complete excavations are performed. *State/private*

LEE COUNTY
Keokuk

MILLER, JUSTICE SAMUEL FREEMAN, HOUSE (DR. FRANK BROWN HOUSE)

318 N. 5th Street
1859

Samuel Freeman Miller (1816—1890) was one of the nation's outstanding jurists. In 1862 Miller became the first justice appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court from west of the Mississippi River. Some of Miller's opinions aided in smooth approval by the judiciary of many areas of legislation in the 20th century. *County*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Marshalltown

MARSHALL COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1884—1886, J. C. Cochrane

This classical revival courthouse is 4 stories high with a large clock tower, dome and cupola, making the building 175 feet tall. Ornamental sheet metal sculpture and cut as well as sculptured limestone facing are used for embellishment. Inside there is a rotunda with dome, columns, terrazo floors and carved woodwork. The dome and roof trimming are covered with sheet metal. *County*

MILLS COUNTY
Glenwood vicinity

PONY CREEK PARK

NE of Glenwood on Pony Creek
Pre-Columbian

Pony Creek Park contains at least two prehistoric earth lodge sites identified as components of a Central Plains tradition community. No compact villages existed during this period, only scattered houses on the Plains. *Public/private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Red Oak

CHAUTAUQUA PARK

Oak Street
1908

Chautauqua, established in New York in 1874, rapidly became a major cultural influence in the Midwest, especially in Iowa. The opening ceremony at the Red Oak Chautauqua Pavilion was a gala affair with speeches by William Jennings Bryan, Jane Addams, Wisconsin Governor Robert La Follette and evangelist Gipsey Smith. The pavilion was used for recreation and annual Chautauqua programs until 1929. Although the programs lost favor, the structure still stands and is the only one known to remain in the state. *Municipal*

PAGE COUNTY
Clarinda

HEPBURN, COLONEL WILLIAM PETERS, HOUSE

321 W. Lincoln Street
1867

This was the home of William Peters Hepburn, author of the Pure Food and Public Health Act and U.S. Representative from Iowa for 22 years. The house is a frame structure over a foundation of brick and lime mortar. The cross-gabled roof is covered with wood shingles and has a cupola on the northeast corner. Siding on the house is clapboard and the windows all have shutters. *Private*

POLK COUNTY

Des Moines

TERRACE HILL (HUBBELL MANSION)

2300 Grand Avenue
1867—1869, W. W. Boyington

Iowa's first millionaire, B. F. Allen built this Victorian mansion with mansard roof and 90cfoot entrance tower, but after living there only five years found himself without finances after attempting to save a Chicago bank from bankruptcy. In the mid-1880's, F. M. Hubbell (eventually the wealthiest Iowan in the state's history) purchased the house and set up a trust to maintain it. Few modifications have been made to the exterior of the brick and stone structure, and the quoins, window pediments, and wood trim have been softened and enhanced by age. *State:* HABS

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY

Council Bluffs

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY JAIL

226 Pearl Street
1885

In the 1880's the firm of Haugh and Ketcham patented a rotary design for jail cells comprised of a circular stationary, gridded enclosure surrounding an inner cylinder divided into pie-shaped cells. Entrance to respective cells was gained by rotating the inner cylinder to a position opposite a single door in the outer stationary cylinder. Water power and a hand crank turned the mechanism. The Pottawattamie County Jail is one of six of the remaining "Lazy Susan" style jails in the country. *County*

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Keosauqua

HOTEL MANNING

River and Van Buren streets
19th century

The present hotel was operated as a general store and bank from 1854 to 1893, then another floor was added and the building was remodeled into a hotel. It is a 2 1/2-story brick structure with a 2-story veranda and dormers in the mansard roof. Edwin Manning arrived in Iowa in 1837 and platted what was to become Keosauqua. He started a dry goods business in 1839 and in 1842 built the first brick courthouse west of the Mississippi. *Private:* HABS

VAN BUREN COUNTY

Keosauqua vicinity

BENTONSPORT

E of Keosauqua on the Des Moines River
1839

The village of Bentonsport was platted in 1839 by John Bending and at one time boasted more than 1,000 residents. Buildings in the village are pretentious brick houses, once the finest in Van Buren County. Bentonsport was the site of the first paper mill in Iowa, the first linseed oil mill in southern Iowa, and the first dam with locks in the state. Many noted politicians, jurists and writers lived here. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington

BLAIR HOUSE (CITY HALL)

E. Washington Street and S. 2nd Avenue
1880—1881, William Foster

Blair House is a 2 1/2-story brick building with mansard roofs and an L-shaped porch. The building is asymmetrical and at one time featured decorative roof cresting and two smaller porches, however these have been removed. Built by Winfield Smouse as a private home, the building was later occupied by the Blair family. It served for over 20 years as a social club and in 1926 became the city hall. *Municipal*

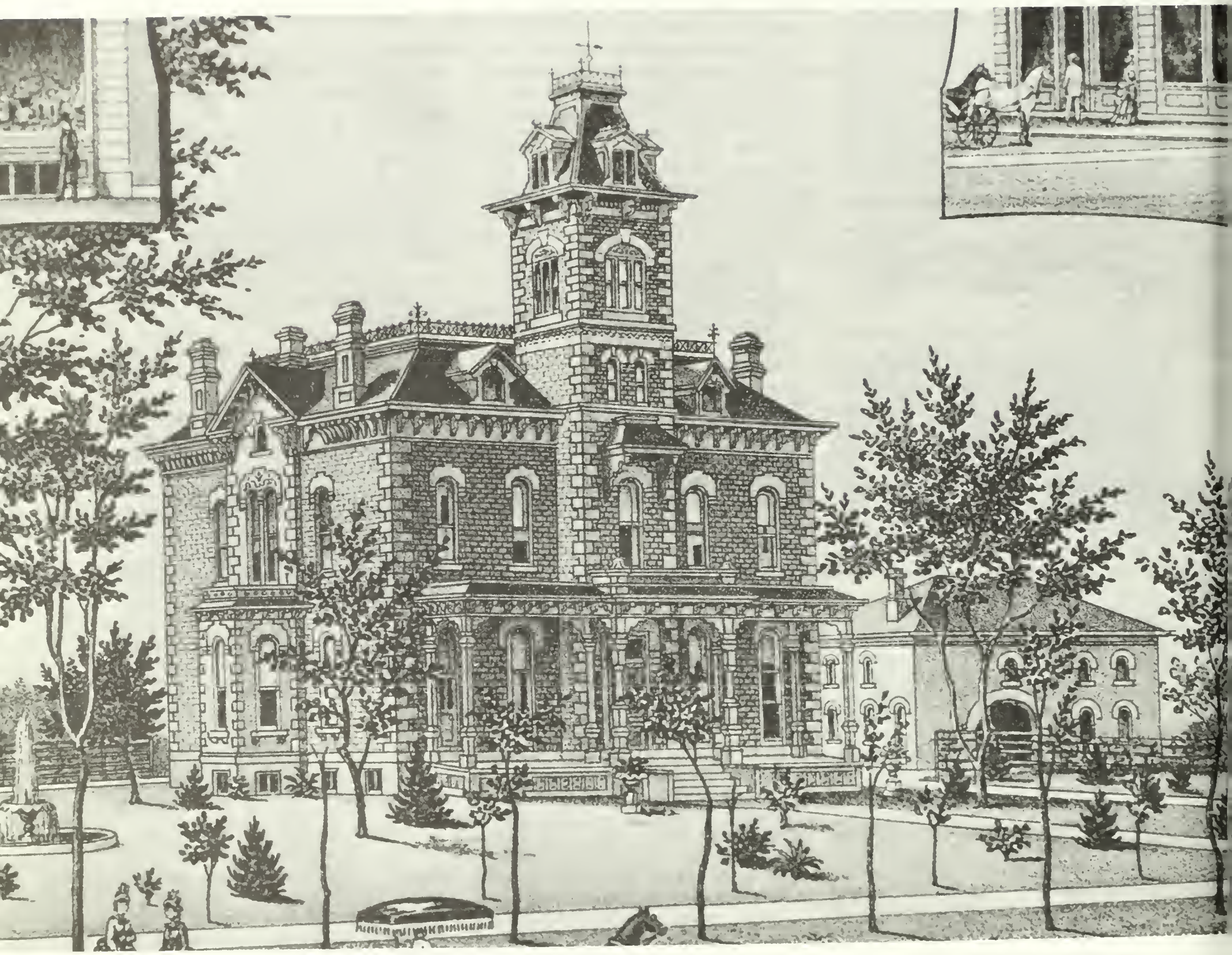
WEBSTER COUNTY

Fort Dodge

VINCENT HOUSE

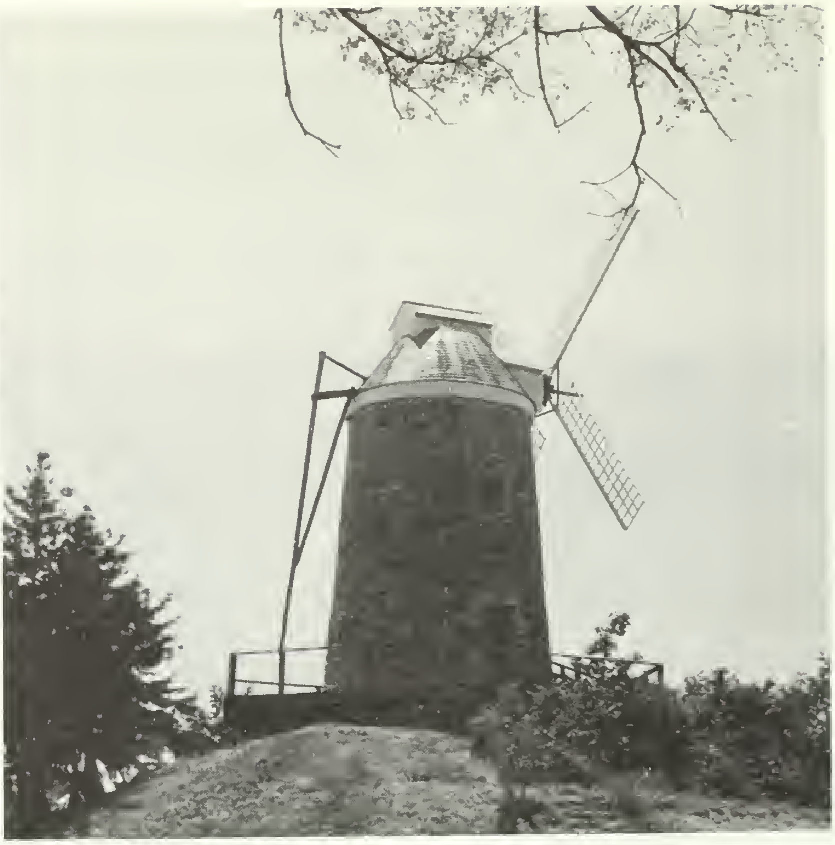
824 3rd Avenue South
1871

This 2 1/2-story red brick house is topped by a mansard roof. A wrap-around porch at the first floor level is supported by decorative double-molded square pillars. The cornice between the second floor and mansard roof is also supported by decorative molded brackets. Webb Vincent, one of the first promoters of the gypsum industry in Fort Dodge, was instrumental in the development of the town. *Private*

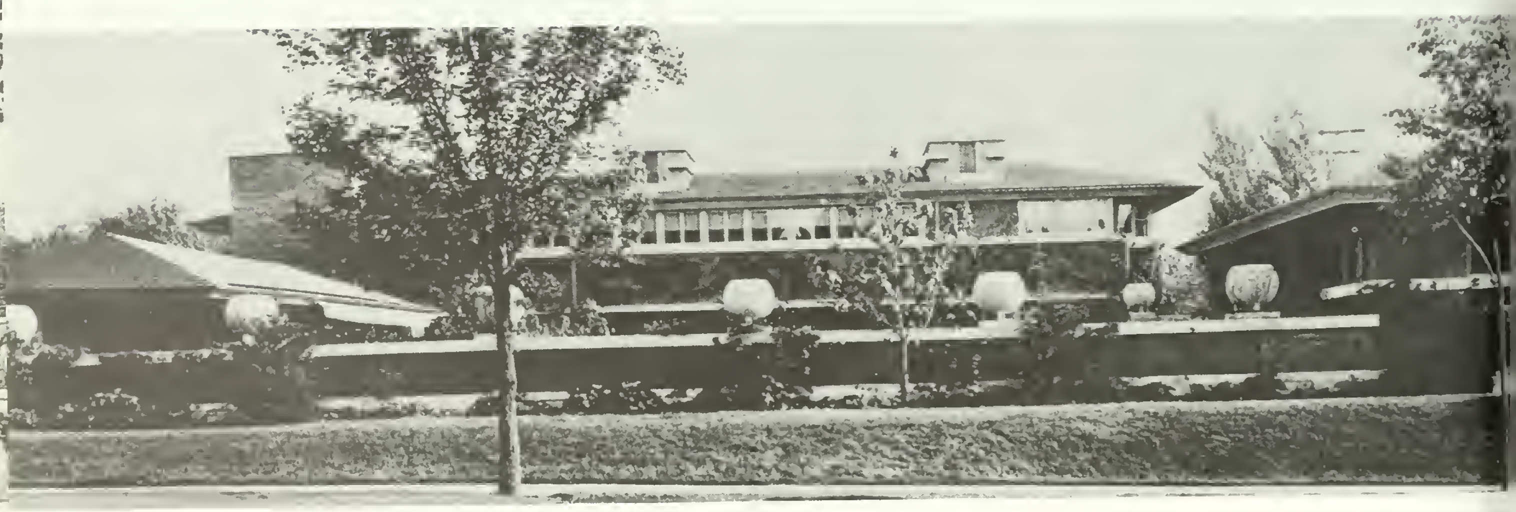


C. H. Lebold House,
Abilene, Kansas (Dickinson County).
Courtesy of Kansas State Historical Society

Kansas



Old Dutch Mill (Schonhoff Mill),
Wamego, Kansas (Pottawatomie County).
Kansas State Historical Society



Henry J. Allen House (Arthur W. Kincade House),
Wichita, Kansas (Sedgwick County).
Courtesy of Kansas State Historical Society

ALLEN COUNTY
Iola vicinity
FUNSTON HOUSE
4 miles N of Iola on U.S. 69
19th—20th centuries

Originally a small three-room cabin, the Funston House is now a 1 1/2-story white frame house containing seven rooms. Edward Funston achieved prominence in Kansas politics, serving in the Kansas House of Representatives and Senate before being elected to Congress. His son, Frederick, grew up here and was commissioned a colonel when the Spanish-American War broke out. Later he was made a brigadier general and in 1914 became military governor of Vera Cruz, Mexico, following its occupation by American troops. *State*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Garnett
ANDERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
4th and Oak streets
1902, George P. Washburn

The Anderson County Courthouse, county seat since 1859, is a well-preserved, classsic example of the Romanesque architecture of George P. Washburn, one of Kansas' most prominent early architects. A rectangular 3-story structure with full basement, the building is built of rough-hewn limestone blocks and red brick. The roof has steeply pitched hips of red clay tile with small gabled roofs over the entrances on all four sides. Semicircular towers with steep cone-shaped roofs accent the corners. The roof ends in a flat center portion from which a square tower with a steep four-sided roof rises to an approximate height of 120 feet. *Municipal*

ATCHISON COUNTY
Atchison
ATCHISON POST OFFICE
621 Kansas Street
1892—1894

The Atchison Post Office is a massive building designed as a vernacular adaptation of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. Walls are coursed ashlar limestone. The main entrance is round arched and recessed beneath a pediment flanked by low, rounded towers. There are 2-story towers with conical roofs on the southeast and southwest corners. Alterations have been made on the interior but the exterior remains largely as built. *Federal*

ATCHISON COUNTY
Atchison
HOWE, EDGAR W., HOUSE
1117 N. 3rd Street
1880's

This 2-story, red brick house was constructed for Kansas newspaper editor, Edgar Watson Howe (1853—1937). Howe moved to Atchison in 1877 and established the *Daily Globe*, which, during Howe's tenure, was one of the most widely quoted papers in America. Howe has been referred to as the best small town newspaper reporter in the country, and as an editor and an author he made a significant contribution to the history and development of Kansas. His best known book, *The Story of a Country Town*, describes life in a small, midwestern community. After his retirement in 1910, Howe moved south of Atchison and lived there until his death. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ATCHISON COUNTY
Atchison
MOUNT ST. SCHOLASTICA CONVENT
801 S. 8th Street
1901

Influenced by Renaissance and Gothic styles, this 4-story U-shaped structure has brick exterior walls and limestone-trimmed window and door openings. Large three-bay dormers project from the steeply pitched gabled roof, and a multistory square tower rises from the intersection of the two convent wings. Minarets mark the tower corners. Sisters of the Benedictine Order established the convent and an elementary school in 1863, and three years later it became an academy for girls. *Private*

ATCHISON COUNTY
Atchison
PRICE VILLA
801 S. 8th Street
1872—1874

Price Villa is an ornate brick and stone residence constructed for Atchison lawyer and promoter John M. Price. Cut stone quoins and round-arched window hoods at all levels give the house a Victorian appearance. The mansard roof is pierced by a 4-story entrance tower, and there are bracketed eaves above the first-floor porch and bay windows. *Private*

BARTON COUNTY
Great Bend vicinity
WALNUT CREEK CROSSING (ALLISON'S RANCH, FORT ZARAH)
19th century

Walnut Creek Crossing on the Santa Fe Trail was a trading post for travelers and Indians, established in the summer of 1855 by two plainsmen, William Allison and Francis Boothe, who erected a small log building near the creek. It was known as Allison's Ranch and was the site of a post office the next year. In June 1864 Fort Zarah was established by the Army near the ranch to provide travelers with protection. The fort buildings, all of stone and adobe, were razed or burned many years ago, but their remains still exist. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BOURBON COUNTY
Fort Scott
UNION BLOCK
24 S. Main Street
1884

The Union Block was erected in 1884 by several local merchants, each of whom built and owned his portion of the block. The south part of the block, No. 24, now the Montgomery Ward store, was built by Dr. J.E. Westervelt, a longtime Fort Scott businessman. The Ward store is a rectangular 3-story commercial building in Renaissance style with walls of red brick masonry. Stamped ornamental metal covers the east facade except for the first floor where a modern glass and metal storefront has been installed. The interior has been considerably altered, but the original staircase remains. *Private*

BUTLER COUNTY
Augusta
JAMES, C. N., CABIN
305 State Street
1868

Chester N. James, a merchant, built this cabin as a store and home on land that later became the townsite of Augusta. The 2-story rectangular building is built of logs, roughly squared and interlocked at the corners. The steep gabled roof is covered with wooden shingles. There is a simple soffit and plain cornice beneath the roof. *Private*

CHASE COUNTY
Cottonwood Falls vicinity
WOOD HOUSE
0.5 mile E of Cottonwood Falls
1860's

Samuel Newitt Wood (1825—1891), one of Kansas' most flamboyant 19th-century politicians, came to the state in 1854 to support the free state cause. He helped establish Chase County and published the county's first newspaper in 1859. The same year he was elected to the territorial legislature and later served in the first state senate. Wood was murdered in southwest Kansas as a result of his involvement in the county seat war of Stevens County. He is buried in Cottonwood Falls. The Wood House is a large, 2-story limestone dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CLARK COUNTY
Ashland

STOCKGROWERS STATE BANK (FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

NW Corner of 8th and Main streets
1887

The present Stockgrowers Bank building was erected in 1887 for use by the then First National Bank which operated for only a couple of years and was then rechartered under state laws as the Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank. In 1900 the bank was again reorganized as the Stockgrowers National Bank but in 1933 was reorganized again under state laws, in protest against national banking laws, as the Stockgrowers State Bank. Because of the succession of Ashland financial institutions which have occupied this building, it played an important role in the development of Clark County. The 2-story Romanesque structure is an outstanding Kansan example of that architectural style. *Private*

CLAY COUNTY
Clay Center

CLAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE

5th and Court streets
1900—1901, J.C. Holland

The use of alternating bands of stone, the massive stone masonry, and the dominant central clock tower make this 2-story Romanesque building one of the most impressive courthouses in north central Kansas. The shingled, hipped roof converges at the tower and a smaller pyramidal roof accents each corner. The tower itself is also covered with a shingled pyramidal roof. *County*

CLOUD COUNTY
Concordia

NAZARETH CONVENT AND ACADEMY

13th and Washington streets
1898—1903, William P. Feth

This is a 4-story irregularly-shaped Romanesque structure with a 55-foot tower. Exterior walls of red brick laid in running bond rest on a rough-hewn stone foundation. The walls at the roof and windows are trimmed with smooth-cut stone. A chapel designed by Wilson W. Hunt was added to the east side of the academy building in 1907—1908, and the brick Stafford Hall was added to the south in 1968—1970. *Private*

COWLEY COUNTY
Winfield

HACKNEY, W. P., HOUSE

417 E. Tenth Street
1886

This is a 3-story vernacular structure with walls of native limestone decreasing in thickness from the first to the top floors. The entrance protrudes several feet from the face of the structure and extends above the roofline terminating in a stone gable. The steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with wood shingles and has a profusion of dormers. The house was built for William P. Hackney who was a member of the state legislature as both a representative and senator and was elected mayor of Winfield in 1887. He was instrumental in the construction of more than a dozen buildings in the town, including an important business block. *Private*

COWLEY COUNTY
Winfield vicinity

MAGNOLIA RANCH (CHESBRO RANCH)

10 miles SE of Winfield on U.S. 77
1883

The Magnolia Ranch house is a 2 1/2-story early Renaissance style structure with full basement. Exterior walls are stone in a random ashlar pattern and the house is covered by a standing seam hipped metal roof with an overhang supported by widely spaced pairs of brackets. Two large observation towers are at the center of the roof. The ranch house and outbuildings make up one of the few remaining rural complexes of historic stone buildings in Kansas which continue to serve their original purpose. *Private*

DICKINSON COUNTY
Abilene

LEBOLD, C. H., HOUSE

106 N. Vine Street
1880—1881

This house was built for Conrad H. Lebold, who was prominent in the city's commercial and economic development in the 1870's and 1880's. Lebold was a partner in one of the leading banking concerns in the area and represented the county in the state house of representatives in 1881. The 2-story house is a fine example of Renaissance-influenced residential architecture. Exterior walls are of rough-hewn limestone blocks laid in uniform horizontal courses, and the roof is a truncated hip. A large square stone tower, rising nearly 2 stories above the roof, dramatically accents the main entrance below. *Private*

DICKINSON COUNTY
Solomon

SOLOMON DEPOT

3rd Street, between Walnut and Pine streets
1885

Solomon City was an important railroad center at the time the Union Pacific Railroad Depot was built. Solomon's status as a transportation center soon ended, but the Union Pacific still serves the town and the station house is in regular use as a freight depot. The building is a 1-story rectangular structure with a 1 1/2-story section running at right angles to the main section. The depot is built of cut white Manhattan limestone ornately trimmed in wood and is considered to be one of the best remaining examples of railroad Victorian architecture executed in stone. *Private*

DONIPHAN COUNTY
Fanning vicinity

FANNING ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

17th century

Excavation in 1937 of the remains of a circular earth lodge on this site revealed that it was part of a protohistoric Oneota village. The recovery of metal and glass trade goods indicates that the village was occupied by semisedentary peoples, probably the Kansa and Osage, after the arrival of the Europeans in the Plains area. No topographic evidence of the village exists, but surface detritus from refuse areas and pits still remains. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DONIPHAN COUNTY
White Cloud

POULET HOUSE

Poplar Street between 1st and 2nd streets
c. 1880

Alexis Poulet, a well-to-do businessman born in France, had his house built in Renaissance style. It is a brick, rectangular, 3-story building with a square tower above the main entrance. The land configuration is such that 2 stories are visible from the front and 3 from the rear. At the back of the house a second-floor balcony runs the full width of the building while the third-floor balcony covers only three bays. *Private*

DONIPHAN COUNTY
White Cloud
WHITE CLOUD SCHOOL
SW corner of 5th and Main streets
1872—1873, Erasmus T. Carr

This 2-story red brick building served as a school facility until 1968 when it was donated to the city as a museum. It has a hipped roof which is intersected by a gabled roof over the projecting front entranceway. The frame denticulated cornice is supported by decorative coupled brackets. A 2-story addition of a lighter colored brick was added to the southwest corner in 1914 giving the original building a T shape. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lawrence
BLOOD, COLONEL JAMES, HOUSE
1015 Tennessee Street
c. 1870

This house is a well-preserved example of the early Victorian influence on Kansas architecture. It is a 2-story residence of solid red clay brick. Across the front and partially around each side is a highly ornate porch with paired columns. A hipped roof covers the major portion of the house, while a gabled roof covers the rear. James Blood, the first owner of the house, was elected the city's first mayor in 1857, served as the county treasurer from 1864 to 1868, and was elected to the state legislature in 1869. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Lawrence
OLD WEST LAWRENCE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded approximately by
Tennessee, 8th, Indiana, and 6th
streets
19th—20th centuries

This neighborhood reflects the development and transition of Kansas styles from the 1860's to the early 20th century. Although the district contains examples of Victorian, Italianate Renaissance, and simple utilitarian Frontier architecture, the Italianate houses of the late 1860's and 1870's predominate. Building materials range from massive stone masonry through brick construction to wood framing replete with intricate patterns and scroll designs. *Multiple private*

ELLIS COUNTY
Ellis
CHRYSLER, WALTER P., HOUSE
104 W. 10th Street
19th century

This 2-story, six-room white frame house was the home of Walter P. Chrysler from 1889 to 1897. Born in Wamego, Kansas, in 1875, he went to work at the Union Pacific roundhouse at Ellis at age 15 and soon had built a reputation as a brilliant mechanic. In 1912, Chrysler was a manager for General Motors and in 1925, as head of the Chrysler Corporation, he bacame one of the leaders of the American automotive industry. *Municipal*

ELLIS COUNTY
Hays
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
100 W. 7th Street
1879

This is believed to be the first permanent church building in Hays. Hand-hewn blocks of stone laid in a random ashlar pattern give the rectangular 1-story Gothic structure a rustic appearance. The entrance was altered in 1911—1913 when the square tower and east wing were added. Much of that wing was removed in 1922 when a large brick church was constructed alongside the old church. *Private*

ELLIS COUNTY
Hays
FORT HAYS
Frontier Historical Park
1867—1889

Fort Hays, originally called Camp Fletcher, was established on this site in June 1867. Both cavalry and infantry were stationed here, although the garrison varied from 567 to a low of 12. When the railroad reached Fort Hays it became a quartermaster's depot supplying other military posts in the West and Southwest. Thiry-eight buildings were standing when the fort was abandoned on November 8, 1889. Today only three remain—the blockhouse, a hexagonal stone structure with wings on the north and south sides; the stone guardhouse; and a 2-story frame officers' quarters, moved to the site in 1963. *State*

ELLIS COUNTY
Victoria
ST. FIDELIS CATHOLIC CHURCH (CATHEDRAL OF THE PLAINS)
SE corner of St. Anthony and
Delaware streets
1908—1911, John T. Comes

St. Fidelis Church is a monumental limestone structure with rusticated rough-hewn appearance. Towering above its surroundings, the church is known locally as the Cathedral of the Plains. Double, 141-foot towers flank the main entrance and there are buttresses on both sides. Windows are narrow slits rising from a stone sill and terminating in a circular stone arch. A monastery built by the Capuchin Order (1901—1903) adjoins the church on the south. *Private*

ELLIS COUNTY
Victoria vicinity
GRANT, GEORGE, VILLA
5 miles S and 2 miles E of Victoria on
secondary roads
1873—1874, R.W. Edis

This is one of the few original structures remaining from the Victoria colony established in 1873 by George Grant, a Scottish-born London merchant of considerable wealth. In May 1873, he and his first group of 30 colonists arrived at Victoria Station. Grant had formulated his plan for a colony while on a previous tour of the U.S. and Canada. The colony eventually failed after Grant's death in 1878. Designed in English country manor style, the villa is a 2-story rectangular building constructed of roughfaced limestone blocks. Two large rooms, also built of native limestone, have been added to the house since 1897 when it was sold by Grant's heirs. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Ellsworth
HODGDEN, PERRY, HOUSE
104 W. Main Street
1870's

This 12-room, 2-story rectangular building was one of the first stone houses in the town. Hodgden was town treasurer and postmaster and operated a drygoods store. *County*

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Kanopolis
FORT HARKER GUARDHOUSE
NW corner of Wyoming and Ohio
streets
19th century

This 2-story, hipped-roof guardhouse is the only surviving original building of Fort Harker which has not been greatly altered. Fort Harker was constructed in 1867 as one of three forts established along the Smoky Hill Valley to guard the route to Denver. For a time it served as the headquarters of the district of the Upper Arkansas and supply depot for all military forts in Colorado, New Mexico, and portions of Arizona, but in 1873 it was abandoned. The guardhouse is constructed of native brown sandstone blocks. Originally there were cells on the second floor and a guardroom and officers' room on the first. The building now operates as a museum. *County*

FINNEY COUNTY
Garden City
WINDSOR HOTEL
421 N. Main Street
1887—1888; J.A. Stevens, C.L. Thompson

The Windsor Hotel was often referred to as the "Waldorf of the Prairies" and was begun in 1887 by former buffalo hunter John A. Stevens. In addition to providing lodging and meals for travelers, the hotel was used for banquets, balls, and social gatherings and also served as headquarters of the local cattlemen. Reportedly the largest hotel between Denver and Kansas City from the late 1880's to 1900, the hotel was noted for its good food. The building is one of the most distinctive works of Renaissance architecture in southwest Kansas. It is 4 stories high and features a 5-story entrance tower on the northeast corner. *Private*

FORD COUNTY
Dodge City
MUELLER-SCHMIDT HOUSE
112 E. Vine
1879—1880

One of the two oldest houses in Dodge City, the Mueller-Schmidt House is an excellent example of the stone vernacular architecture of the Kansas plains. The rough, native yellow-brown limestone of the 2-story structure gives a heavy coarse texture to the building; smooth quoining at the four corners provides a contrast. The roof is gabled with decorative fascia boards. On the first floor the window heads are shallow curves; on the second floor they are semicircular. *County*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ottawa
DIETRICH CABIN
Ottawa City Park
1859

Built by Jacob Dietrich, a German immigrant, this cabin is one of the few remaining examples of an early Kansas log house. It is a simple rectangular frontier style structure of rough walnut logs resting on a low rubble stone foundation. The shingled main roof extends past the front wall to serve as a porch roof. In 1961 the cabin was relocated and restored for the Kansas centennial celebration. *County*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ottawa
DOWNTOWN OTTAWA HISTORIC DISTRICT
E side of the 200 block of S. Main Street, plus 135 S. Main Street
19th—20th centuries

This concentration of commercial structures exemplifies the 19th-century commercial architecture once dominant on the main streets of Kansas communities. Frame buildings were first constructed after the town was surveyed in 1864, but by the 1870's and 1880's, merchants and entrepreneurs began erecting these substantial 2- and 3-story, brick and stone structures, many of them with large, highly ornate metal pediments and cornices and decorative window lintels. *Multiple private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ottawa
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main Street
1892—1893, George P. Washburn

The Franklin County Courthouse is regarded as one of architect Washburn's best designs. Walls are brick and rest on a limestone foundation. The roofline is complex but consists of a steeply pitched hipped roof with intersecting gables on all four sides. There are towers on all four corners and two cupolas at the ends of the main roof. *County*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ottawa
OLD SANTA FE RAILROAD DEPOT (OLD DEPOT MUSEUM)
135 W. Tecumseh Street
1888

The Old Santa Fe Railroad Depot is exemplary of vernacular architecture. Constructed of random ashlar masonry, the rectangular structure is 2 stories covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof. A broad flat-roofed porch supported by cast iron posts with ornamental corner brackets surrounds the north, west, and south sides. Built originally as station and offices for the Southern Kansas Railroad, the depot was purchased by the Santa Fe in 1899, and continued in use until a new station was constructed in 1962. *Public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ottawa vicinity
JONES, TAUY, HOUSE
1 mile N of Ottawa on U.S. 59 and then 2 miles E and 0.8 mile NE on secondary roads
1860's

In 1833, when the federal government moved the Ottawa Indians to their reservation in Franklin County, the Reverend John Tecumseh Jones (commonly called Tauy by the Indians) agreed to assist them in establishing their new home and to act as interpreter between the Indians and government. Jones' first house was burned in 1856. His next house was constructed in the 1860's of stone. This house, a 2-story Plains vernacular structure, was willed to Roger Williams (later Ottawa) University, a school Jones helped the Indians establish; however, due to the opposing claims filed after Jones' death, and certain financial obligations, the house never became part of the school. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Williamsburg vicinity
SILKVILLE
2.5 miles SW of Williamsburg on U.S. 50
1869—1892

Ernest Valeton de Boissiere purchased about 3,500 acres in the southwest corner of Franklin County in 1869, and began making plans for a communal living arrangement using the silk industry as a means of subsistence. His community, Silkville, was unique because of its cooperative economic and housing plan. Forty French immigrants were brought to Silkville during its early years and in 1870 construction of a number of buildings began—the chateau (living quarters); a cocoonery; silk and cheese factories; an ice house; and a blacksmith shop. The community prospered for a while, but by the late 1880's, Boissiere began having difficulty keeping his work force and he returned to France in 1892. In 1916 fire destroyed much of the living quarters, leaving only three stone structures—the cocoonery, a barn and a house. *Private*

GEARY COUNTY
Junction City vicinity
BOGAN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Milford Reservoir area
19th century

The Bogan Site consists of the visible remains of a small fortified Pawnee earth lodge village dating from the early 19th century. Features are low linear and circular mounds and depressions. One lodge floor was uncovered and found to be circular with a diameter of 44 feet. The structure, destroyed by fire, had contained a small number of artifacts of aboriginal, Pawnee, and European or American manufacture. *Federal*

HARPER COUNTY

Harper

OLD RUNNYMEDE CHURCH (ST. PATRICK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

11th and Pine streets
1889—1890

This is a simple 1-story structure designed in early Gothic style. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof and a small wooden cross rising from the shingled roof near the west end. Exterior walls are wood covered with narrow lap siding. This church was originally located in the northeastern section of the county and was part of an English settlement intended as a ranch for the sons of wealthy Englishmen. The settlement failed and was completely deserted by 1894 or 1895. *Private*

HARVEY COUNTY

North Newton

BETHEL COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Bethel College campus
1887—1893, Willis T. Proudfoot

Bethel College was organized in 1887 when the Mennonite Church accepted an offer of a site from the city of Newton. The structure was designed in an irregular T-shaped Romanesque manner 3 stories high. Exterior walls are rough-faced native stone. Dual semicircular towers emphasize the corners of the north wing and the arched main entrance is marked by two asymmetrical towers, one of which is octagonal. The building which now serves as the Bethel College Administration Building, is the oldest Mennonite institution of higher learning in the U.S. *Private*

HODGEMAN COUNTY

Jetmore

HAUN, T.S., HOUSE

Main Street
1879

This was the first house in Jetmore, erected by the town's earliest settler, Thompson S. Haun. It is a small, 2-story structure with gabled roof. The Hauns were instrumental in the early growth of the town, donating sites for the courthouse, a school, two churches, and an academy and musical institute. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Oskaloosa

UNION BLOCK

SW corner of Delaware and Jefferson streets
1892, H. M. Hadley

This is a composite unit of four rectangular storerooms unified by common materials and design. Each section is 2 stories high with a full basement. Exterior walls are red brick and trimmed around the windows and doors with rough-hewn limestone. Roofs are flat and concealed behind a decorative parapet. A stone and metal cornice at the parapet is ornamentally treated with wide projecting brackets and corbels. Union Block has been a landmark since its construction and is an excellent example of Romanesque architecture in a Kansas commercial structure. *Private*

KINGMAN COUNTY

Kingman

KINGMAN CITY BUILDING

NE corner, Main Street and C Avenue
1888

The Kingman City Building, one of the oldest government buildings in Kansas, has housed the city's jail, fire department, library, and police department headquarters. The building is 2 stories with walls of red brick and trim of rough-cut stone. Its distinguishing features are two corner towers—the taller one was used for drying the 50-foot joints of fire hose and the other housed a fire bell and later a siren. *Private*

KIOWA COUNTY

Greensburg

GREENSBURG WELL

Sycamore Street
1887—1888

Greensburg was organized as a city in 1884, a boom period for western Kansas. Three years later the first train of the Santa Fe Railroad pulled into town. Shortly thereafter, a company was formed under the auspices of the railroad to dig a well and construct a waterworks. The largest hand-dug well in Kansas, Greensburg Well measures 109 feet deep, 32 feet in diameter, and is lined with a casing of native stone. It provided water for the city of Greensburg until 1932 and has been a popular tourist attraction since 1939. *Municipal*

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Fort Leavenworth

QUARRY CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

Pre-Columbian

This site represents the remains of a prehistoric Indian village of Kansas City Hopewellian affiliation. Detritus in the form of pottery sherds, worked stone, chert, flint flakes, and animal bone have been observed at the site. The site is similar to the Trowbridge Site (see separate listing). *Federal; not accessible to the public*

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Leavenworth

AXA BUILDING (ESPENSCHEID BUILDING)

205 S. 5th Street
1905, William B. Feth

The Espencheid Building is an elaborate example of turn-of-the-century Victorian commercial architecture. The main facade on Fifth Street is divided into two sections connected by a 1-story semicircular arch. All corners and the window jambs are quoined, and the heavy cornice has brackets, modillions, and dentils. *Private*

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Leavenworth

BREWER, DAVID J., HOUSE

403 5th Avenue
19th century

From 1880 to 1889 this 2-story frame structure was the home of Kansas' most noted jurist, David Josiah Brewer. From 1865 to 1869, he served as judge of the state's first judicial district and as associate justice of the supreme court of Kansas from 1870 to 1884. Appointed judge of the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court in 1884, Brewer was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1889 and remained a Supreme Court justice until his death on March 28, 1910. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Leavenworth

HARVEY, FRED, HOUSE

624 Olive Street
1875

As a general western agent for the North Missouri Railroad, Frederick H. Harvey was interested in the accommodations available to travelers. As a result of this interest, he began erecting eating places along the Santa Fe Railroad lines and by 1887 had branches as far as California. Passengers traveling west of Missouri were soon remarking that Harvey's eating establishments were helping to civilize the west. The house, bought by Harvey in 1883, is characterized by a gambrel roof which has a concave lower slope. The gable end of the roof is ornately decorated with a floral design. The Renaissance-influenced 2-story house was altered by Harvey, although it was done in such a manner as to retain the artistic design. *Private*

LOGAN COUNTY
Russell Springs
OLD LOGAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main Street
1887—1888, Alfred Meyer

The Old Logan County Courthouse housed county offices for 75 years. Russell Springs was one of the two smallest county seats in Kansas and periodic objections were raised to its retaining the distinction. Finally, in 1963 the Kansas Supreme Court ordered the county seat moved to Oakley, and in July county officials vacated the building. The courthouse is a rectangular, 2-story brick and stone edifice with a steeply pitched hipped roof and a tall, multi-faced tower roof above the main entrance. The courthouse is now a museum. *Private*

LYON COUNTY
Hartford
HARTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
SW corner of College and Plumb
avenues
1863

The Hartford Collegiate Institute was established in 1861 as a branch of Baker University to prepare students for entrance into the Methodist university. This 2-story, rectangular limestone structure was erected two years later to serve as the school. Although the institute had to close in 1875 due to insufficient funds, the building has functioned periodically as a school and civic and social center since then. The oldest building in Hartford, it is a good example of Kansas vernacular architecture executed in stone. *Municipal*

MCPHERSON COUNTY
Lindsborg
SMOKY VALLEY ROLLER MILL
Mill Street
19th century

This 3-story brick mill played a major role in the development of the wheat industry in the Lindsborg area. It was built by Theodore Teichgraeber, a German immigrant, in 1898. During his ownership other buildings on the property included an engine and boiler house, a dynomo room, an office, a scale house, a warehouse, and a wheat storage house. Although the mill ceased operations in 1955, the original machinery, including handmade square frame pipes and frame supports, remains intact. *County*

MCPHERSON COUNTY
Lindsborg
SWEDISH PAVILION
Mill Street
1904, Ferdinand Boberg

Designed in the style of a turn-of-the-century Swedish manor house, this rectangular 2-story frame building is flanked by the two smaller 1-story wings. The building was pre-fabricated in Sweden from native timber and erected in St. Louis as the Swedish government's pavilion for the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair (Louisiana Purchase Exposition). It was purchased by William W. Thomas and donated to Bethany College at the close of the fair. The pavilion was moved from the campus to its present location in 1969. *Private*

MCPHERSON COUNTY
Lindsborg vicinity
PAINT CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
16th century

This site and the Sharps Creek (Swenson) Site (see separate listing) are the northernmost villages of the Great Bend Aspect, which represents the peoples of Coronado's Quivira and, subsequently, the historic Wichita Indians. Excavation of the mounds and storage pits have identified them as middens associated with a large settlement of Indians whose subsistence was based on hunting and horticulture. At the southeast corner of the site is a roughly circular cluster of shallow elongated pits some 100 feet in diameter, a feature typical of ceremonial circles. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MCPHERSON COUNTY
Lindsborg vicinity
SHARPS CREEK (SWENSON) ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
16th century

The site area includes the largest ceremonial circle of any known Great Bend Aspect site and several low middens. The Sharps Creek Site is also identified with the temporal and spatial location of Coronado's Quivira and has potential for providing additional information on the explorer's route. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MCPHERSON COUNTY
McPherson
MCPHERSON OPERA HOUSE
221 S. Main Street
1889

The first opera house in McPherson was located on the second floor of the local bank. As the town grew, an entire building was needed for entertainment. The McPherson Opera House served as a county courthouse from 1889 to 1894 and has been the scene of political rallies, public meetings, and stage shows. Briefly, in 1929, it was converted to a movie house and a recent remodeling has created apartments and business space inside. Basically rectangular, the 3-story brick structure is a good example of opera house construction in the Plains. *Private*

MARION COUNTY
Hillsboro
PIONEER ADOBE HOUSE (PETER LOEWEN ADOBE HOUSE)
U.S. 56 and S. Ash Street
1876

This house is one of a very few original sod houses remaining in Kansas which were constructed by the Mennonites in the 1870's. Now relocated in Hillsboro, it was once a typical dwelling in the small Mennonite community of Hoffnungsthal. Of its 18-inch-thick exterior walls, only the outer six inches are rammed earth; the inner 12 inches are adobe bricks. The original steep-pitched thatched roof was replaced with wood shingles around 1901. *Municipal*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Blue Rapids
BLUE RAPIDS LIBRARY
E side of the public square
1875—1876

The Blue Rapids Library is the oldest library in Kansas in continuous operation in the same building. In its 97 years of existence, the library has played an important role in the cultural development of Blue Rapids. *Municipal*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Blue Rapids vicinity
ALCOVE SPRINGS
4 miles N of Blue Rapids on
secondary roads
1840—1870's

Alcove Springs, in north central Kansas, was a stopping point for many travelers on the Oregon-California trail. Famous pioneers who rested there include Kit Carson and John C. Fremont in 1842 and the Donner Party in 1846. The springs also offered a respite to many Mormons and gold prospectors on their way west. During this period of western emigration the spring was considerably wider and swifter than it is today. *Private*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Frankfort
FRANKFORT SCHOOL
400 Locust Street
1902—1903, A.W. Snodgrass

This is a 2-story rectangular structure in Renaissance design with walls of grayish-brown brick trimmed with limestone. The shingled roof is segmented into four quarters, each with a hipped roof. These are interconnected with a steeply pitched central roof. Emphasizing the roofline is an unusually wide overhang decorated by closely spaced wooden brackets. A broad, 1-story porch shelters the main entrance. *Municipal*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Frankfort vicinity
BARRETT SCHOOLHOUSE
4 miles SW of Frankfort on Kan. 99
1869—1870

This is a 2-room, 1-story T-shaped limestone building constructed in the plains vernacular style. The interior of the older portion is believed to be original except for minor wall changes. The building served as a school and for a time was also the cultural and social center of the community. *Private*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Marysville
MARYSVILLE PONY EXPRESS BARN
108 S. 8th Street
1859—1860

Built by Joseph H. Cottrell, this rectangular native limestone building was first used by a Pony Express rider on April 4, 1860. The Pony Express shared the building with Cottrell who used half for a livery barn. In October 1861 the Pony Express was officially discontinued and the Cottrells later bought back the other half of their barn. *Private*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Marysville vicinity
HUTCHINSON, PERRY, HOUSE
1 mile NW of Marysville on U.S. 77
1872

A well-preserved example of Second Empire style architecture, the Perry Hutchinson House is a T-shaped 2-story residence with walls of white cut stone blocks. Coupled wood brackets support the large mansard roof which has a curved slope. Two octagonal bay windows, that protrude from the mansard roof and overhang the wall below, rest on two enormous wall brackets. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MARSHALL COUNTY
Waterville
POWELL, SAMUEL, HOUSE
108 W. Commercial Street
1894—1895

This is a 2-story Victorian house with full basement. It has numerous porches, projecting wings, and bay windows. The foundation is rough-hewn native limestone and the narrow clapboard siding is accented with white horizontal bands at the window sills and heads. Many of the porches and balconies are accented with airy, wooden balustrades and thin ornamental columns. *Private*

MIAMI COUNTY
Paola
MIAMI COUNTY COURTHOUSE
E of intersection of Miami and Silver streets
1897—1899, George P. Washburn

This courthouse is Victorian in concept with extensive Romanesque detailing. It is a 2 1/2-story basically square brick structure set on a limestone foundation with porches on the east and west facades. There is a tower with a steeply-pitched hipped roof on each corner. The hipped roof over the central block lands itself well to the gabled ends and the towers. *County*

MITCHELL COUNTY
Beloit
HART, F. H., HOUSE
304 Main Street
1880

This is a 2-story, irregularly-shaped Victorian structure built of rough-hewn native limestone blocks laid in regular horizontal courses. The roof is hipped and covered with wooden shingles. A small gable projects from the west side just over a 2-story bay window. Hart, the original owner, was a prominent local banker. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MITCHELL COUNTY
Cawker City
OLD CAWKER CITY LIBRARY
7th and Lake streets
1884—1885

The Cawker City Library is an example of early vernacular architecture and one of the oldest buildings in Kansas erected specifically for use as a library. Rectangular in plan, the 1-story structure was built of native limestone blocks. It has a mansard roof with three small gables, each containing a bargeboard with lace-like ornamentation. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Coffeyville
CONDON NATIONAL BANK
811 Walnut Street
1890

The Condon Bank building became widely known after the notorious Dalton gang attempted to rob it and the nearby First National Bank simultaneously on October 5, 1892. After five members of the gang were killed and another captured, Coffeyville received publicity as the town that stopped the Daltons. The 2-story wedge-shaped bank building is a good example of eclectic architecture and has unique stamped metal covering the front facade. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

NEMAHA COUNTY
Sabetha vicinity
OLD ALBANY SCHOOLHOUSE
2 miles N of Sabetha
1866—1867

The Old Albany Schoolhouse is a simple rectangular 2-story structure of rough cut limestone in the plains vernacular style. During its peak years the one-teacher elementary school on the first floor had as many as 70 pupils. The Albany Academy, which taught high school age students and had 50 to 60 pupils each term, used the second floor. After serving the area as an educational facility from 1867 to 1963, the structure now houses a museum. *Municipal:* HABS

NESS COUNTY
Ness City
NESS COUNTY BANK
Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
1890, James C. Holland

This Romanesque style building constructed of cut and carved limestone laid in common bond, has a full basement and stands 3 1/2 stories high. A finely carved stone parapet also serves as the cornice. The most striking feature is a dominant square entrance tower with the bank's name engraved in the arches over the doorway. Its pyramidal roof structure is flanked by four cut stone spires. Operated as a bank until the early 1930's, it has since served as a U.S. Post Office, apartments, and business offices. *Private*

OTTAWA COUNTY
Minneapolis vicinity
MINNEAPOLIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
c. 1200

Visible evidence at this site includes 24 low earth mounds—the locations of earth lodges and associated pits. The sociological designation of the area is assigned to the Smoky Hill Aspect of the Central Plains Phase. The inhabitants were semi-sedentary with a hunting and gardening subsistence; their dwellings were earth lodges and square framed structures covered with willows and thatched grass. *Private*

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
St. Mary's vicinity
POTTAWATOMIE INDIAN PAY STATION
E of the city limits on Mission Street,
near St. Mary's College campus
c. 1850's

The Indian pay station was used by government agents for paying the Pottawatomie Indians their annuities. The Indians had moved from their tribal lands in the Great Lakes region in the 1830's to a government reservation in Kansas. As part of the land exchange the federal government agreed to pay the Indians a $3,000,000 allotment in trimonthly installments to individuals. The pay station is the oldest building of the St. Mary's Indian Mission as well as the oldest in the county. It is a 1-story stone structure with a later frame addition. *Private*

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Wamego
OLD DUTCH MILL (SCHONHOFF MILL)
Wamego City Park
1879

This is a circular structure about 20 feet in diameter at the base and about 40 feet high with walls of native limestone in a random ashlar pattern. The stones are irregularly coursed and rough-hewn. The roof is a truncated conical form with a penthouse-like structure on top. The mill was built by a Dutch immigrant John B. Schonoff. *Municipal*

PRATT COUNTY
Pratt vicinity
PRATT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
W of Pratt
Prehistoric

The Pratt Site lies in a cultivated field and is believed to measure 200 yards north to south and 150 yards east to west. Although no documented archeological excavations have been performed, cultural detritus taken from the surface indicates the site was the location of a late prehistoric village. Pottery sherds of Southwestern origin suggest a date of 1400 to 1500. Similarities in ceramic, stone, and bone artifacts indicate a relationship between occupants of this site and Southern Plains groups as well as to later protohistoric peoples such as the Quivira peoples of central Kansas. *Private*

RICE COUNTY
Lyons vicinity
MALONE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
16th century

In an uncultivated pasture on this site are 10 to 12 groups of small depressions that represent the locations of earlier storage pits and two low mounds 30 to 40 feet in diameter. These depressions and mounds along with artifacts and other cultural detritus collected from the surface identify the site as a village area occupied by peoples of the Great Bend Aspect. Similar to other sites in the area, it was associated with the historic Quivira or early Wichita Tribe. *Private; not accessible to the public*

RUSH COUNTY
La Crosse
RUSH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
715 Elm Street
1888—1889

Construction of the Rush County Courthouse ended what had been Kansas' longest county seat war between La Crosse and Walnut City (now Rush Center). The county seat was redesignated at least eight times by either the governor, referendum vote, the Kansas legislature, or the state supreme court. The rivalry began in 1874 when the county was organized and continued until 1889 when the legislature enacted a law legitimatizing the results of an election two years earlier in which La Crosse had been chosen. The courthouse itself is a 2-story brick structure set on a native limestone foundation. Towers at the northeast and southeast corners are square and round respectively. The central entrance bay projects slightly from the facade and terminates in a gabled pediment. *County*

SALINE COUNTY
Brookville
BROOKVILLE HOTEL (CENTRAL HOTEL)
Perry Street
1870

The Brookville Hotel was constructed at a time when Brookville had several times its 1970 population. The town was then one of the principal shipping points for cattle on the Kansas Pacific Railroad (now the Union Pacific), and the hotel was headquarters for cattlemen who drove the Texas herds north. The hotel is a 2-story frame building covered by horizontal lap siding. Across the front is a double veranda and a false front screens the double pitch gabled roof. *Private*

SALINE COUNTY
Salina
SCHWARTZ, A.J., HOUSE
636 E. Iron Street
1875

Alphonse J. Schwartz came to Kansas from Pennsylvania in the 1860's, was prominent in the town's commercial affairs, and erected a number of business blocks. This T-shaped, 2-story building was designed in the Renaissance style. Limestone trim is used to enhance the window and door openings. There is a slightly curving mansard roof terminating in a flat roof. A small hipped roof is used over the rear portion of the building. Both roofs are covered with wooden shingles with angled exposed portions giving a scalloped look to the roof surface. *Private*

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
ALLEN, HENRY J., HOUSE (ARTHUR W. KINCADE HOUSE)
255 N. Roosevelt
1917—1919, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Allen House is the only residence in Kansas designed by Wright. Constructed of yellow buff brick, it is a 2-story, L-shaped Prairie style structure. The simple geometry of the building, the sweeping low pitched red tile roof, and an integrated courtyard make it one of the outstanding 20th-century residences in the state. Ornamental stone trim is used extensively, especially for column bases, window sills and planter boxes. Henry Allen, governor of Kansas from 1919 to 1923 and member of the U.S. Senate in 1929 and 1930, occupied the house from its construction until the late 1930's. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
CAMPBELL, B.H., HOUSE
1155 N. River Boulevard
1888

Built for Burton Harvey Campbell, a prominent cattleman in the state, this 2-story irregularly shaped building was constructed of rough-hewn stone blocks laid in uniform horizontal courses. It has a steep hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, a simple cornice separating the roof from the stone walls, small dormers, gables, and several stone chimneys. A large arched porch is located on the south side and is connected to a covered drive. There is a large, 2-story stone barn with a circular stone tower still on the grounds. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
CAREY HOUSE (EATON HOUSE)
525 E. Douglas Avenue
1886—1887, Terry and Dumont

This large 5-story brick structure is an example of commercial eclectic architecture. Contrasting cut stone trim is used extensively on the facades to highlight the entrances, to delineate the window openings, and to emphasize the pediments above the dormer windows projecting from the mansard roof. A 25-foot extension was added to the west in 1904 and the first floor window arrangement was altered considerably prior to 1920. The hotel was built for John B. Carey, a local financier who served as mayor of Wichita in 1891 and 1892. *Private*

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
ROCK ISLAND DEPOT
729 E. Douglas Street
1887, J.T. Long

This railroad depot was built by the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company and served as part of the city's transportation system for 85 years. It is a rectangular 2-story brick building with first floor windows and doorways trimmed with rough-hewn limestone. The steeply pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof splits the building at the first floor line to provide a covered walkway around the structure. *Private*

SEDGWICK COUNTY
Wichita
SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE (YMCA BUILDING)
NW corner of 1st Street at Topeka
1888, Proudfoot and Bird

The Scottish Rite Temple is an example of Romanesque architecture adapted to Kansas native stone. Its well maintained condition and long use as a Masonic Temple enhance its importance. Prior to its use as a temple the structure housed the YMCA; however, the ambitious goals which caused YMCA to commission the building were never realized and they were forced to sell the building to the Masons in order to cover their debts. The Temple is built of limestone laid in an ashlar fashion. The 4-story walls rise as parapets along most of the roof line. Perhaps the most impressive feature is the semicircular tower which rises along the southeast corner to terminate in a crenelated circular parapet. *Private*

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Topeka
CURTIS, CHARLES, HOUSE
1101 Topeka Avenue
c. 1878

This house was the Kansas home of Charles Curtis, U.S. Representative, Senator, and Vice President. Curtis was the first Vice President from a state west of the Mississippi and the first of Indian ancestry. The house is an eclectic 2-story red brick building. *Private*

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Topeka
KANSAS STATE CAPITOL
Area bounded by 8th and 10th avenues and Jackson and Harrison streets
1866—1903

The Kansas State Capitol is a combination of French Renaissance and Greek styles of architecture. The structure is cruciform in shape with a high dome and rotunda at the crossing of the arms. Entry to each of the wings is through a long series of steps leading to a portico with a full entablature supported by eight Corinthian columns. Notable exterior features include an intricately detailed cornice, pilasters bearing Corinthian capitals, and stone window sills and lintels. The only major alterations have been made to the interior. *State*

SHAWNEE COUNTY
Topeka
POTTAWATOMIE BAPTIST MISSION BUILDING
Off W. 6th Street, 0.5 mile W of Wanamaker Road
1849

One of the oldest buildings in the state, Pottawatomie Baptist Mission served as a manual labor school for the Pottawatomie Indians. It is a 3-story structure of rough-hewn ashlar; the walls are two feet thick on the first floor and one and one-half feet thick on the upper floors. The school closed in 1861 because of lack of government support and was later sold and converted into a stable for race horses. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SMITH COUNTY
Smith Center vicinity
HOME ON THE RANGE CABIN
11 miles NW of Smith Center off Kan. 8
1875

This rectangular 1-story log cabin was the home of Dr. Brewster Higley. In the fall of 1872, Dr. Higley began a poem which provided the lyrics for the song *Home on the Range*. A friend set the words to music and Higley had it published. In 1947 the Kansas legislature designated the song as the official state anthem. *Private*

SUMNER COUNTY
Argonia
SALTER HOUSE
220 W. Garfield Street
1884—1885

Suzanne M. Salter (1860—1961), believed to have been the first woman mayor in the U.S., occupied this house from 1892 to 1893. Kansas had granted partial suffrage to women in 1887, and they were eligible to run for municipal and school elective offices. In the Argonia city election of 1887 Mrs. Salter campaigned actively for a temperance ticket, unaware that a pro-liquor group had put up a similar ticket substituting Mrs. Salter's name for the mayoralty candidate. To everyone's surprise she was elected by a two-thirds majority but declined a second term. This 2-story brick dwelling built by Mrs. Salter's father is maintained as a memorial to its former occupant and her achievement. *Private*

WALLACE COUNTY
Wallace
POND CREEK STATION
E of Wallace on the N side of U.S. 40
1865

The Butterfield Overland Dispatch was organized in 1865 to provide transportation for passengers and merchandise from the Missouri River to Denver. This structure, the only surviving stage station of the Butterfield Overland Dispatch in Kansas, served as the stage tender's quarters and an eating station. Following its use as a stage station, the 2-story gabled-roof frame structure was moved several times and served various purposes, but it still resembles its original appearance. *Public*

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
Kansas City
HURON CEMETERY
On Minnesota Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets
1843—1844

In 1843 about 700 Wyandot Indians from Ohio arrived in Kansas, but soon discovered that the lands they had been promised were no longer available. Eventually the Delaware Indians sold them 39 sections of land. The Huron Cemetery was established soon after the Wyandots arrived to accommodate more than 60 victims of an epidemic. Following a disastrous flood in 1844 another epidemic claimed the lives of from 100 to 300 members of the tribe. Although no tombstones were placed in the early days, the known graves of all the chiefs were marked in the 1850's. There are about 40 tombstones with legible inscriptions; stone retaining walls around part of the cemetery and a stone entrance were constructed in 1916. *Federal*

Kansas State Capitol,
Topeka, Kansas (Shawnee County).
Kansas State Historical Society

Dietrich Cabin,
Ottawa, Kansas (Franklin County).
Kansas State Historical Society

Kentucky

Farmington, Louisville, Kentucky (Jefferson County). HABS. *Kentucky Department of Public Information*

Lincoln Heritage House (Hardin Thomas House), Elizabethtown vicinity, Kentucky (Hardin County). *Robert Claggett*

Kentucky State Capitol Building, Frankfort, Kentucky (Franklin County). *Kentucky Department of Public Information*

Old State House, Frankfort, Kentucky (Franklin County). HABS; Grant. *Kalman Papp*

Kentucky Governor's Mansion, Frankfort, Kentucky (Franklin County).
Kentucky Department of Public Information

BOONE COUNTY
Union
BIG BONE LICK STATE PARK
Rte. 1
Pre-Columbian

During the Pleistocene period, enormous herbivors existed in the vicinity of the salt water spring now inside park boundaries. Mammoths and mastodons and ancestors of the sloth, bison and horse came to eat the vegetation and lick the salty earth around the springs. Many of the animals became mired in the bogs and died, their bones trampled into the soft soil. The area was widely known by aboriginal tribes in the Ohio Valley, and Indians used the area for hunting and for the salt. In the first organized vertebrae paleontological expedition in the U.S. in 1807, Captain William Clark was sent by President Jefferson to recover remains from the site. A fort was later built to protect workers who produced salt from the water there, and still later a resort was established as the water was believed to contain healing salts; however, none of these structures remain. *state*

BOURBON COUNTY
Paris
DUNCAN TAVERN
323 High Street
1788

Built by Major Joseph Duncan, this tavern is a 20-room, 2-story stone building with a high basement and an attic. There is a Georgian pediment on the facade, two dormers in the roof, and double stone steps with iron railings leading to a portal with transom and sidelights. Above this portal is a Palladian window. Because of its proximity to the county courthouse, this tavern was the scene of many depositions in early land suits. The tavern also functioned as a community center. *Private*

BOURBON COUNTY
Paris
PARIS RAILROAD DEPOT
Between 10th Street and Winchester Pike
1880's

This is a small wooden Victorian railroad depot with horizontal shiplap and vertical siding, a covered platform, and a painted tin-ribbed roof decorated with carved wood forms at the ridges. Inside the 1-story structure are three rooms which at one time served as waiting rooms and the station master's office. *Private*

BOURBON COUNTY
Paris vicinity
GRANGE, THE
4 miles N of Paris on U.S. 68
1800—1816

This is a 1 1/2-story Federal style brick house with a 5-bay central section flanked by two 1-bay wings. The slightly curved walls of the end pavilions are set off with Palladian windows with fluted frames and leaded side panels. The central section is set off by a 4-column portico supporting a pediment. The hipped roof over the central section has two tall slender end chimneys and two dormers with Palladian windows. Each of the pavilions has its own chimney and hipped roof. There is a dungeon in the cellar which was used by owner Edward Stone in his slave-trading business. *Private*

BOYD COUNTY
Ashland
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1600 Winchester Avenue
1858

This mid-Victorian red brick structure, set upon a high stone foundation, is the oldest church in the county. There are two large Gothic stained glass windows in the sanctuary and a third similar window at the rear of the sanctuary. To the right of the arched, recessed main doorway is a French bell tower. The church is surmounted by a number of cross-gabled slate roofs. *Private*

BOYD COUNTY
Catlettsburg
CATLETT HOUSE (BEECHMOOR)
25th and Walnut streets
19th century

The 2-story left wing of Beechmoor, now covered with clapboard, was originally a log cabin built by Alexander Catlett, founder of Catlettsburg—the most important town between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati on the Ohio River during the heyday of river traffic in the 19th century. The 2-story main portion of the house was built in the late Georgian style prior to 1868. The present portico with side trellises and balustraded roof replaced the original portico; masonite boarding covers the original clapboarding. "Beechmoor" is derived from a beech tree that stood near the house, and for its owner, Laban T. Moore, U.S. Representative from 1859 to 1861 and senator to the Kentucky legislature in 1881. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BOYD COUNTY
Catlettsburg
CATLETTSBURG NATIONAL BANK
110 26th Street
1885

This was Catlettsburg's principal financial institution at a time when the city was the commercial center of eastern Kentucky and the focal point of the large lumber trade of the Big Sandy Valley. It is a 2 1/2-story Victorian building with dormers, chimney spires, a minaret, and wooden embellishments adorning its sides and roof. The slate roofing is arranged in a pattern consisting of curved and rectangular pieces. *Private*

BOYLE COUNTY
Danville
BOYLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE-JAIL COMPLEX
Main and 4th streets
1862, James R. Carrigan
(Courthouse); 1875, (jail)

This red brick 2-story courthouse resembles a church in style and features an octagonal Corinthian clock tower 2 stories higher than the courthouse. Three fanlighted double doors form an arcade on the first floor of the building and are echoed in the three narrow elongated windows with wooden fanlights which appear on the second floor. There is a Corinthian portico above the arcade doors with four fluted Corinthian capitals on either side. The jailhouse resembles the courthouse with red brick and fanlighted windows. *County*

BOYLE COUNTY
Danville
MCCLURE-BARBEE HOUSE
304 S. 4th Street
1850—1852, Robert Russel

This Greek Revival, L-shaped dwelling is 2 stories and constructed of bricks fired from yellow clay. It is a departure from Russel's other works in that the portico is inset between the end rooms and is supported by two very simple Doric columns. The ell on the south and the present kitchen area were later additions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BOYLE COUNTY
Danville
OLD CENTRE
W. Walnut Street, Centre College campus
19th century

Erected in 1820 as the first building of Centre College, the original section of this 2-story, brick edifice has been the principal administration building throughout the history of the school. Prior to the Civil

War, 2-story wings were added to the north and south ends and Doric porticos were erected on the east and west facades. Centre College played an important part in the development of higher education in the South, being the first in the state to use the Carnegie unit in their admissions, and one of the leaders in the development of the Southern Conference of Colleges and Universities. *Private*

DAVIESS COUNTY
Owensboro
OLD TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
403 W. 5th Street
1875

Old Trinity Episcopal Church is modeled after the typical village Gothic chapel of England. Exterior walls are brick. Tall, narrow lancet openings emphasize the vertical as do the pointed-arched doorways and the crenellated side tower on the main facade. The diminutive side buttresses are an additional Gothic element. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
BOTHERUM
341 Madison Place
1851, John McMurtry

This Roman Revival house has rough stone walls and fluted Corinthian porticoes which flank the structure on two facades. The denticulated entablature of the porticoes continues around the house which is crowned by an octagonal iron-railed cupola. Wood sawn to resemble stone was used in the pediments. The original owner of the house, Madison C. Johnson, managed emancipator Cassius M. Clay's financial affairs during his tenure as Ambassador to Russia. *Private:* HABS

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
GRATZ PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

The district consists of 18 buildings in close proximity to the city's business district and centering on Gratz Park. Among the structures are the Hope House, a 2 1/2-story brick neo-Greek Revival house; the Bodley House, a Federal style 3-story brick town house; Mount Hope, a Federal style 2-story brick town house; the library, erected with funds from Andrew Carnegie; and the park. *Multiple public/private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
KENNEDY HOUSE
216 N. Limestone Street
c. 1831, Matthew Kennedy

The Kennedy House was the forerunner of many others of its style in the city and surrounding countryside. Built by architect Matthew Kennedy, initiator of the colossal-order phase of Bluegrass building, the house is a 2-story brick dwelling with pilasters separating the front bays and a hipped roof with a broken-pedimented intersecting gable on the main facade. The entranceway is sheltered by a 1-story porch with six fluted Corinthian columns supporting a cornice which in turn supports a wrought iron balustrade. The front windows all feature ornately carved wooden bracketed cornices. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
LINCOLN, MARY TODD, HOUSE
574 W. Main Street
19th century

In 1832 Robert S. Todd and his second wife moved into this house which was constructed between 1810 and 1820. Prior to Todd's purchase the house had been an inn. Mary Todd resided here until 1839, when she went to Springfield, Illinois, to live with her married sister. Three years later she married Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln and his wife made three visits to the Todd home which remained in the family until 1852. The 2-story brick residence has a belt course between floors, a bracketed roof cornice, and ornamental hoods above the windows. A storefront was installed on the corner of the ground floor. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
LOUDOUN HOUSE
Corner of Bryan Avenue and
Castlewood Drive
1851, Alexander Jackson Davis

This Gothic Revival mansion is considered one of the largest and finest examples of its style in the state. The building's skyline features groups of chimney stacks, crenelated towers and turrets, parapet walls rising above the roof, and pinnacles on all important gables. Walls of the house were made of hollow brick to provide insulation and then covered with successive layers of sand and paint to resemble stone. Copings, hood molds, and sills are cut stone. *Municipal*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington
RIDGELY HOUSE
190 Market Street
1794—1806

The Ridgely House plays an important part in the architectural integrity of Gratz Park (see Gratz Park Historic District), Lexington's oldest residential area. It is a 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed structure, five bays wide and three deep with a 2-story extension across the rear. The house was built for Dr. Frederick Ridgely, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War and a veteran of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's campaign. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington vicinity
WALNUT HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
E of Lexington off U.S. 25/421
1801

Walnut Hill Church is the oldest Presbyterian church building in Kentucky. The church itself, organized by Reverend James Crawford in 1785, was active until 1953. Constructed of stone, this 1-story structure was remodeled in 1880. Eight Gothic style windows replaced the original square ones and the interior galleries were removed. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington vicinity
WAVELAND
5 miles S of Lexington off U.S. 27
c. 1845

Waveland is a 2-story, brick, Greek Revival residence. A pedimented one-bay, 2-story portico with paired Ionic columns graces the main facade. The main entrance features distyle in antis Ionic columns flanked by pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature. Shaped like a T, the house has a fireplace in every major room. Restored outbuildings adjoin the structure. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
GLEN WILLIS
Leestown Pike
1815, c. 1832

Glen Willis is one of the three remaining buildings of Leestown (founded 1775), the oldest settlement in the state north of the Kentucky River. Originally a 1 1/2-story brick house that faced the river, the structure was built by Willis Lee, Jr. When Henry Murray, a prominent Frankfort merchant, purchased the house, he raised the roof to the present 3-story height and the main facade was changed to face the tree-lined driveway. The floor plan, flooring, and some of the paneling are original. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
JACKSON HALL, KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY
E. Main Street
1887

This is a 2-story brick building designed in German Castle style. It was the first permanent building on the Kentucky State University campus and was named for John H. Jackson, believed to be the first black college student in the state. Jackson graduated from Berea College in 1874 and was the first president of Kentucky State. *State; not accessible to the public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S MANSION
E lawn of the Capitol at terminus of
Capitol Avenue
1912, C. C. and E. A. Weber

The Kentucky Governor's Mansion is a three-part structure which closely resembles the Petit Trianon at Versailles. A giant order portico shelters the three middle bays of the main block which is flanked by 1-story wings. The columns are paired, fluted, and have Ionic capitals. The roof of the main section is balustraded, and the entire mansion is built of native limestone. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
KENTUCKY STATE ARSENAL
Main Street at Capital Avenue
(Arsenal Hill)
1850

This is a tall, 2-story rectangular structure with very narrow elongated windows. Perhaps the most distinctive feature is the battlement which protects the flattened roof. A continuous stone cap covers both the merlons and crenels at the the roofline. This arsenal replaces two earlier structures built in the 1820's and 1830's respectively and in 1864 was used to repulse an attack on the city. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
KENTUCKY STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
Capitol grounds at terminus of
Capital Avenue
1905—1909, Frank Mills Andrews

This 3-story building is constructed of Oolitic limestone on a Vermont granite base with outer walls decorated with 70 columns of Bedford stone. The north entrance has a sculptured pediment. The rotunda and interior of the dome and the lantern and dome exterior were copied from the Hotel des Invalides in Paris; the stairways, banisters, and balustrades were patterned after those of the Opera House in Paris; and the State Reception Room is a replica of Marie Antionette's drawing room in the Grand Trianon Palace at Versailles. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
LIBERTY HALL
218 Wilkinson Street
Late-19th Century

Liberty Hall was built by John Brown (1757—1837), a prominent Kentucky lawyer and politician. Between 1784 and 1792, Brown was active in the movement to separate Kentucky from Virginia. After Kentucky attained statehood Brown served as U.S. Senator. His house was patterned after the Federal style architecture of Philadelphia. *Private:* NHL: HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Frankfort
OLD STATE HOUSE
Broadway, bounded by Madison,
Clinton and Lewis streets.
1827—1830, Gideon Shryock

The Old State House is a severely simple, 2-story, temple-form stone building with a hexastyle Ionic portico. The first major work of Gideon Shryock, it represents the introduction of the Greek Revival style into Kentucky. In the center of the building is a beautifully designed and executed circular marble staircase which rises to a square dome finished inside with raised panels and ornaments in stucco. The dome is lit by a tall circular lantern on a narrow drum. From the exterior only the lantern projects above the ridge of the roof. *State:* NHL; HABS

GREEN COUNTY
Greensburg
OLD COURTHOUSE, THE
Public Square
c. 1803

This courthouse served Green County as the center of its political life until the late-1930's. Other activities which took place in the courthouse include the Athens Academy, which was located in the east jury room soon after the building was completed; the recruiting of War of 1812 volunteers who were mustered in on the courthouse grounds; and the museum operated by the Green County Historical Society. The building is a 2-story limestone structure with a gabled roof. The interior has been completely altered. *County:* HABS

HARDIN COUNTY
Elizabethtown vicinity
LINCOLN HERITAGE HOUSE (HARDIN THOMAS HOUSE)
N of Elizabethtown on Freeman Lake
1789 (remodeled 1806)

The Lincoln Heritage House is two separate cabin structures, about four feet apart, connected to each other by a doorway. The smaller cabin was probably built around 1789 and the larger cabin added about 1805—1808. It was during this later period that Thomas Lincoln, father to Abraham, did the joining work on the interior of the cabin. Each unit is built of hand-hewn logs, most of which are original, and roofed with shake-type shingles. Fieldstone chimneys, at opposite ends of each cabin, contain much original fabric. Poplar rafters support a second story, and original poplar flooring boards and wood trim remain, as does a simple line bead typical of other finishing work related to Lincoln. Pioneer Hardin Thomas probably built the smaller cabin. *Municipal*

HICKMAN COUNTY
Columbus
COLUMBUS-BELMONT BATTLEFIELD STATE PARK
On U.S. 80
1861—1870

During the Civil War, Confederate General Leonidas Polk envisioned this strategic area as the keystone in the defense of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers. In 1861 and 1862 a garrison of 12,000 to 19,000 men created the fortification which became known as the "Gibraltar of the West." A mile-long chain was anchored on the bluffs and stretched across the river on rafts to prevent Union steamers from using the river. In 1862 Columbus was occupied by Union forces who used it as a supply base and garrison during the remainder of the war. This occupation resulted in the reopening of the Mississippi and the division of the Confederacy. Trenches and earthworks remain and a redoubt has been reconstructed. *State*

HOPKINS COUNTY
Dawson Springs
HAMBY WELL BUILDING
120 S. Main Street
c. 1881

The mineral water era in Dawson Springs began when Washington I. Hamby discovered that the new cistern he had dug contained mineralized water. Hoping to capitalize on the discovery, Hamby constructed a partial brick structure for use in selling the water. As demands for the water increased, additions were made to the structure until it became the 2-story building with full basement which exists today. The basement was used to bottle the water from the well, the first floor functioned as a soda fountain and gift shop for tourists, and the second floor housed the offices of the sales staff. Water from the well was sold throughout Kentucky and the South. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
BELLE OF LOUISVILLE (steamboat)
Carrie Gaulbert Cox Park, 3700
Upper River Road
1914

The steamboat *Belle of Louisville* is an operative, authentic Mississippi sternwheeler. She has served as an excursion boat, a ferry, a freight and passenger packet, and on occasion, a towboat. Over the years the main deck has been extended 10 feet and the two lower decks have been enclosed. Her gingerbread trim and the pilot house above the top deck have been restored. The engines are original. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
FARMINGTON
3033 Bardstown Road
1810

This well-proportioned brick house is an outstanding example of Federal architecture in the state. It consists of 1 story and a basement with the main floor raised above the ground. The front door has sidelights and a fanlight above framed in typical Kentucky swags. The building is believed to be a pioneer adaptation of a Jeffersonian plan. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
527 W. Jefferson Street
1842—1858, Gideon Shryock

Although not completed as envisioned by Gideon Shryock, the Jefferson County Courthouse is considered his major architectural achievement in Louisville. The courthouse is an imposing Greek Revival edifice with a projecting tetrastyle Doric portico on the main facade. Pilasters frame each bay, and the frieze encircling the building contains triglyphs and metopes. The exterior walls are presently covered with scored stucco. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY PUMPING STATION
Zorn Avenue
1858—1860, Theodore R. Scowden

The pumping station, comprised of the engine and boiler room and a 169-foot-high standpipe tower, is classical revival executed in the Roman Corinthian order. A handsome tetrastyle portico dominates the front facade of the engine and boiler room, a three-bay, 2-story temple style building with flanking three-bay wings. In front of the structure is the tower, designed in imitation of a triumphant Roman column in the Doric order. A domed cupola crowns the top of the tower, while the base is surrounded by a balustraded peristyle. Above each of the columns are pedestals surmounted by life-size classical statues of mythological figures. The architect's effort to blend architectural beauty with industrial efficiency reflects the pride 19th-century America had in its expanding industry and public works. *Private:* NHL

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
RIDGEWAY
4095 Massie Avenue
1804—1805

This is a 1-story brick Federal house designed in a 5-part composition with a central block and flanking wings connected by hyphens. Each of the three principal pavilions is topped by a hipped roof. This style was very popular in Kentucky, and Ridgeway is considered its finest example *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
ST. JAMES-BELGRAVIA HISTORIC DISTRICT (SOUTHERN EXPOSITION SITE)
1883—1887

The major significance of this district is the diversity of styles, dwelling types, and scale of the structures built within a short time span. These houses include the magnificent limestone Conrad Mansion, brick and stuccoed-over freestanding houses with stone and terra cotta trim, early duplexes and row houses, and modest vernacular brick and wooden dwellings. Part of the character of the area is due to the Exposition itself which left a large square block of open land in the midst of a rapidly expanding residential area. The houses which front the park became the model for numerous other Louisville residential rows, all facing a pedestrian walkway rather than a vehicular street. *Multiple public/private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK (OLD BANK OF LOUISVILLE)
320 W. Main Street
1837, Gideon Shryock

This Greek Revival building achieves its monumentality through visual impression. Its height is only slightly greater than its width, but it appears much taller than it is wide. Sloping sides and the division of the facade into three dark spaces by the distyle in antis portico create this illusion. Built of brick and limestone, the bank has an interior skylighted elliptical dome measuring 32 by 40 feet at its base. *Private:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
STANDIFORD FIELD/KENTUCKY AIR NATIONAL GUARD ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (DUCK CREEK BRANCH)
N end of Grade Lane
Pre-Columbian

This site is a late Archaic habitation component and was probably used by aboriginal tribes of the Ohio River Valley. It represents one of Kentucky's few remaining inland sites which have not been completely destroyed. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Louisville
TRADE MART BUILDING (LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD OFFICE)
131 W. Main Street
1877, Henry Whitestone

This is a 3-story limestone Renaissance Revival building on a raised basement. It is symmetrical with a shallow central portico flanked by double Corinthian columns. On the second and third floors the windows are flanked by freestanding Corinthian pilasters. It was originally built as an office for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and is one of the few Whitestone structures still standing in the city. The interior remains virtually unaltered and has a superb flying staircase on minimal cast iron supports leading from the ground floor to the second floor. *Private*

KENTON COUNTY
Covington
KENTON COUNTY LIBRARY (CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND AUDITORIUM BUILDING)
1028 Scott Street
1902, Bohl and Taylor

This late Renaissance Revival library incorporates a central domed rotunda, Ionic colonnades, pedimented entranceways, and architraves containing sculptured figures. Its heavy denticulated cornice, ornate Ionic column capitals and framed windows are probably most reminiscent of the English Renaissance period. The domed auditorium is typically French in its positioning of spectator and stage and its acoustics are considered superior. *Municipal*

KENTON COUNTY
Covington
RIVERSIDE DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Riverside Drive has always been the site of Covington's most elegant houses. The 31 buildings within the historic district, many of which date from the early-1800's, include outstanding examples of many styles of architecture. The Thomas Carneal House (1815-see separate listing) is brick, in a transitional Georgian style with noticeable Palladian influence. Also located within the district are several large Victorian houses, a number of residences with Gothic detailing, two separate row house groups (one Greek Revival, the other Victorian), a small group of Regency houses, and several large Greek Revival mansions. *Multiple public/private*

KENTON COUNTY
Ludlow
ELMWOOD HALL (THOMAS CARNEAL HOUSE)
244-246 Forrest Avenue
1818

Elmwood Hall was built by Thomas Carneal, one of the founders of Covington and the first person to erect a brick house in that area. The house has a cupola with rail walk which provides an excellent view up and down the Ohio River. The north facade (facing the river) features a broad and intricate fanlighted, double doorway with reeded sidelights and carved trim. On either side of the house is an indented porch with six slender round columns and turned railings. The house was once owned by Israel Ludlow, son of one of the founders of Cincinnati and the family for whom the town was named. *Private*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Crab Orchard vicinity
WILLIAM WHITLEY HOUSE STATE SHRINE (SPORTSMAN'S HILL)
2 miles W of Crab Orchard off U.S. 150
1787—1794

This 2 1/2-story house is one of the first brick houses built west of the Alleghenies. It was built by William Whitley, one of the state's pioneers. Whitley's house was often referred to as the "Guardian of the Wilderness Road" because of its thick walls and its use as a fort during Indian attacks. *State*

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Smithland
GOWER HOUSE
Water Street
c. 1780

The Gower House, erected to accommodate travelers on the Ohio River, hosted many celebrities. including James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Clara Barton, Charles Dickens, and Henry Clay. Lafayette was also a guest in May 1825 on his triumphant U.S. tour. The house is a 2-story structure with brick walls 16 inches thick and a gabled roof. A fire in 1857 destroyed half of the original U-shaped building, leaving the present L-shaped structure. *Private*

LOGAN COUNTY
Russellville
FORST, WILLIAM, HOUSE
4th and Winter streets
c. 1820

This 2-story brick house was designed in the Federal style with a main entrance flanked by two applied Ionic columns and glass sidelights with a leaded glass transom over the main door. The house was built by cabinetmaker, William Forst, and it was here, in the second floor ballroom of the house, that the Confederate Sovereignty Convention met in 1861 and voted to have Kentucky secede and join the Confederate States of America. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LYON COUNTY
Kuttawa vicinity
KELLY'S SUWANEE FURNACE OFFICE
1.4 miles W of Kuttawa
1851

Steel production in America came about as the result of a new process discovered by William Kelly at the Kelly Suwanee Furnace. Kelly came to Eddyville, Kentucky, about 1845 and began producing pig iron. He built the Suwanee Furnace in 1851 and there developed a better grade of iron containing fewer impurities by forcing oxygen into the molten metal. Kelly never perfected his process, and historians have credited Henry Bessemer, an Englishman, with the discovery. Both men were granted patents, but only Kelly's was renewed. The Suwanee Furnace Office—all that remains of the furnace complex itself—was a single-story brick office and store. It is badly deteriorated, and only portions of the walls remain. *Private*

MADISON COUNTY
Big Hill vicinity
JONES, MERRITT, TAVERN (GRANT HOUSE, WAYSIDE TAVERN)
1 mile S of Big Hill on U.S. 421
19th century

This is a log house on a stone foundation. The logs are now covered with clapboard and there have been other alterations. Located on the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap, the tavern served as a wayside inn for travelers. During the Battle of Richmond in August 1862 it was used by the Confederacy as a field hospital and by the Union as a commissary during the Battle of Perryville in October 1862. *Private*

MADISON COUNTY
Richmond
OLD CENTRAL UNIVERSITY (UNIVERSITY BUILDING)
University Drive on Eastern Kentucky University campus
1874, Cincinnatus G. Shryock

Of the eight original buildings on Central University campus, this is the only one remaining. It is a 4-story building of handmade brick with a portico of Corinthian columns resting on stone bases and supporting a denticulated pedimented entablature. The school began as Central University and went through a metamorphosis including a tenure as a state normal school prior to becoming Eastern Kentucky University in 1966. This building was and is used for class and office space. *State*

MCCRACKEN COUNTY
Paducah
MARKET HOUSE
S. 2nd Street between Broadway and Kentucky Avenue
1905, W. L. Brainerd

General William Clark laid out the town of Paducah in 1827 and platted this block for a market house. The first market, built of logs in 1836, was replaced by a second in 1850 which served as a hospital during the Civil War. The present market, the third on the site, is red brick with stone and wood trim. The 11-bay center section is 2 stories with a hipped roof; the end sections are 1-story with gabled-end hipped roofs. Round-arched porticos are slightly recessed between twin brick pilasters which rise to support the gable ends. *Municipal*

MCCRACKEN COUNTY
Paducah
YEISER, MAYOR DAVID A., HOUSE (ALBEN W. BARKLEY MUSEUM)
533 Madison Street
1852

Captain William Smedley, a boat store and wharf boat owner, built this 1-story brick house which is one of the few remaining Greek Revival houses in the Paducah area. David Yeiser, an early mayor of Paducah, once lived here. It is now a museum dedicated to the memory of Alben W. Barkley, a state legislator, U.S. Senator, and Vice President of the U.S. in 1948. *Public/private*

MERCER COUNTY
Harrodsburg
MORGAN ROW
222, 230, 232 S. Chiles
19th century

This four-unit row house, constructed from 1800 to the mid-1830's, is the oldest row house in Kentucky. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the house consists of several 2- and 2 1/2-story commercial buildings separated by fire walls extending from the ground to above the gabled roof. Morgan Row was the social and business center of Harrodsburg for the first half of the 19th century. *Multiple private*

MERCER COUNTY
Harrodsburg vicinity
DUTCH REFORM CHURCH (OLD MUD MEETINGHOUSE)
Dry Branch Road, 3 miles SW of Harrodsburg
1800

This vertical log building, with mud and straw panels separating the logs, is considered one of the most historic structures in the state. It was the first low Dutch reformed church west of the Alleghenies and has been used continually as a church until recent times. Adjacent to the church is a graveyard where many Revolutionary War soldiers are buried. *Private*

MERCER COUNTY
Shakertown
SHAKERTOWN AT PLEASANT HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Shakertown and vicinity
19th century

Pleasant Hill, settled in 1805 by members of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing (Shakers), was probably the most successful and certainly one of the longest enduring of 19th-century America's communal religious societies. The Shakers acquired 3,000 acres in 1812 and by 1820 nearly 500 people were living in Pleasant Hill. Group dwellings were built of native timber, brick, and limestone. Other structures within the complex were a meetinghouse, craft shops, a tannery, a water pumping and supply station, a gristmill, and a fulling mill. The Pleasant Hill community was dissolved in 1910 and its property deeded in trust to private owners. Today Pleasant Hill contains 27 relatively unaltered buildings. *Private:* NHL; HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Tompkinsville vicinity
OLD MULKEY MEETINGHOUSE
S of Tompkinsville on Ky. 1446
1804

The walls of this meetinghouse, one of the earliest log churches in Kentucky, are in almost perfect conditon and the interior contains huge cross beams, peg-leg benches, and a rough, handmade pulpit. The church was established in the early-1800's with Philip Mulkey as the first minister. In later years, the church repeatedly split into factions until it finally ceased to function around 1885. *State*

NELSON COUNTY
Bardstown
MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME (FEDERAL HILL)
U.S. 150, Stephen Foster Street
18th—19th centuries

The earliest wing of Federal Hill was built about 1795 by Judge John Rowan, who later became a U.S. Senator. Today the main house is a 2 1/2-story structure of native brick and stone with a low gabled roof. Restored in 1922, it is a fine example of a Kentucky country house of the period from 1795 to 1842. The house is popularly known as "My Old Kentucky Home" because it was here, during a visit with the Rowans, that Stephen Foster is said to have written his immortal ballad of the same name. *State*

NELSON COUNTY
Bardstown
SPALDING HALL, ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
N. 5th Street
1839, Samuel Beall

St. Joseph's College, the first Catholic college in the state, was founded in 1819 by Bishop Benedict J. Flaget. Spalding Hall replaced an earlier building and served as the main building of the school. Over the years the handsome Federal style structure has served various functions—as a college, a hospital for Union soldiers during the Civil War, a seminary, and a secondary school. *Private*

NELSON COUNTY
Bardstown
WICKLAND
0.5 mile E of Bardstown on U.S. 62
1813—1817

This is a large, 3-story Georgian mansion situated on a 66-acre farm. Its builder, Charles A. Wickliffe, was governor of Kentucky; Wickliffe's son, Robert C., was governor of Louisiana; and a grandson of the builder, J.E. Wickliffe Beckham, was also governor of Kentucky. *Private*

OHIO COUNTY
Hartford
HARTFORD SEMINARY
224 E. Center Street
1839

This modest 1-story, rectangular building is built of brick with plaster walls of sand and lime on the inside and original wide plank ash flooring. A denticulated cornice buttresses the overhanging eaves of the roof. The structure has a large number of windows for its size, each retaining its original sandstone sill and louvered shutters. The seminary opened in 1839 and was used for educational purposes until a new school was built in 1880. The buildings is one of the oldest structures in the city. *Private*

OHIO COUNTY
Hartford
PENDLETON HOUSE
403 E. Union Street
1861—1866

The Pendleton House is reminiscent of the traditional English manor house. It is a 2-story brick building with a pedimented and fanlighted entrance recessed in a square tower which rises 10 feet above the roofline. Elegant S-shaped brackets support the overhanging roof of both house and tower. The house was built by Dr. John E. Pendleton, chief surgeon under Confederate General John C. Breckinridge. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PIKE COUNTY
Pikeville
PIKEVILLE COLLEGE ACADEMY BUILDING (PIKEVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BUILDING)
College Street
1890

This 2-story stone and brick building is the oldest surviving building used for educational purposes in the county. On the first floor are a small office and a central hall and stairway and on the second floor are two classrooms, a large assembly room, a hall and stairway, and a former library room. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
BRANHAM HOUSE
208 S. Broadway
18th century

This is the oldest brick house in the town. It is 2 stories on an L-shaped stone foundation and has a Greek Revival portico. A frame porch extends from one of the gable ends. The structure was the home of John Branham, an early settler and a county justice. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
CANTRILL HOUSE
324 E. Jackson Street
18th—19th centuries

This is a 2-story brick house with two-bay wings at each end. There is a small Ionic portico with entablature and fluted columns in front of the entrance and end chimneys on the central block. Originally owned by the family of pioneer John Hawkins, the building was the site of a hemp and bagging factory and later became the first building to be owned by founders of Georgetown College. In 1853 it became the college president's house and then served as a dormitory (Judson Hall). It also housed the Georgetown Female Seminary for a time. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
GIDDINGS HALL, GEORGETOWN COLLEGE
Giddings Drive between Jackson and
College streets
1839—1840

This Greek Revival building is the oldest on the campus of Georgetown College. It is a 2 1/2-story brick structure with a hexastyle portico supported by brick Ionic columns. The hall was designed by Dr. J. E. Farnam, professor of mathematics; and Dr. Rockwood Giddings, president of the college. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
OSBURN HOUSE
4 miles N of Georgetown on U.S. 25
18th—19th centuries

An early 2-bay log cabin with a large chimney joined to a second 2-bay cabin forms the nucleus of this structure. There is a later (1842) brick Greek Revival section. The south log section was built about 1790 by a pioneer named Applegate. The old cabin has ash floors, beaded ceiling beams, stone chimneys, and pegged windows. The Greek Revival wing is very plain in detail and has poplar floors, long paneled doors, and a Greek Revival style mantel. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
ROYAL SPRING PARK
Between Clinton and Jefferson streets
west of Water, Broadway and
Georgetown streets.
1774

In July 1774 this spring was discovered by Virginians engaged in laying out grants for soldiers who had served in the French and Indian War. It was immediately claimed by Colonel John Floyd. Two years later, settlers built McClelland's Fort nearby. In 1786 a milldam was erected and in 1795 a stone and dirt bridge (still in use) was constructed across the spring. A utilities building now stands on the site of the fort and the spring provides the city with its drinking water. *Multiple public/private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
SCOTT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
E. Main and Broadway
1877, Thomas Boyd

The courthouse was designed at the height of the Second Empire period in the U.S. and is constructed of a light-colored brick with elaborate trim. The structure became a focal point in Kentucky history when the trials for conspiracy to murder governor William Goebel took place here between 1900 and 1906. Circuit Judge James Edward Cantrill had the trial moved from the capital at Frankfort to the prestigious circuit courtroom in his home town, Georgetown. *County*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
SHOWALTER HOUSE (MCHATTON HOUSE)
316 N. Hamilton Street
19th century

This is a 2-story Greek Revival house which has one room and a side porch remaining from an original 1815 block. An Ionic portico with fluted columns supporting a pedimented entablature decorates the front and a cornice extends around the top. The house was built between 1841 and 1851 by James A. McHatton, a plantation owner and highly successful horse and mule dealer. The interior features a winding staircase, a Greek door with deep tones of stained glass, ornamental ceiling centerpieces, and heavy woodwork in the front part of the house. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown
SHROPSHIRE HOUSE
355 E. Main Street
19th century

This 1 1/2-story brick house, built in 1814, is largely Greek Revival in style due to extensive remodeling in 1835—1840. The facade features a 1-story Ionic portico with pedimented entablature with a deep cornice across the front. A Greek key design ornaments the fanlight door and the pediment and cornice are trimmed with dentils. A combined smokehouse and servant's quarters are located in back of the house. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
ALLENHURST (OAKLAND)
Cane Run Pike W of Georgetown
19th century

This is a Greek Revival style, 2-story farmhouse. The entranceway is set off with fluted Doric columns and pilasters are used around the entire building. The ruins of a long slave house are behind the main house. In 1911 the house was bought by H. C. Allen who changed its name from Oakland to Allenhurst and began the first herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the U.S. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
BUFORD-DUKE HOUSE
SE of Georgetown off U.S. 75
c. 1792

This house is located on property given Colonel Abram Buford for his efforts in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. In 1833 Buford's daughter Mary and her husband, James K. Duke, inherited and property and enlarged the small house which her father had built, creating an L-shaped brick house 2 1/2 stories high. The main entranceway features a Doric portico, and the roofline is embellished with a heavy cornice decorated with quatrefoil trim. Buford, an equestrian, built breeding stables which were later enlarged during the ownership of the Dukes. In the early-19th century the farm was a favorite dueling ground for central Kentucky. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
CHOCTAW INDIAN ACADEMY
4.5 miles W of Georgetown off U.S.
227
19th century

Five buildings were erected on this site for the Choctaw Indian Academy in 1825 when the Choctaws and the U.S. government signed a treaty providing for the education of Choctaw children. This rectangular stone structure is the only remaining academy building. In 1831 the school was relocated, and it was discontinued around 1845. Also on the site is another stone structure which probably served as slave quarters for the nearby plantation of Richard M. Johnson, a member of Congress from 1807 to 1820, U.S. Senator after 1820, and Vice President of the U.S. from 1836 to 1840. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity

ST. FRANCIS MISSION AT WHITE SULPHUR (CHURCH OF ST. PIUS; CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS)

7 miles W of Georgetown on U.S. 460
1820

This building served the Catholic congregation who came to Kentucky from Maryland in 1786. It is a 1-story brick building of Gothic design with classical detailing. There is a Gothic steeple with arched outlooks on the front of the gabled roof. This congregation is the second oldest in the state. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity

WARD HALL

1.5 miles W of Georgetown on U.S. 460
1856

This is a 2-story Greek Revival house built in the Corinthian order with a tetrastyle portico and fluted columns. Pilasters adorn the front and back facades and sides. The interior is equally ornate with ash floors contrasting with richly rubbed walnut woodwork. Interior cornices are constructed of plaster and contain much Greek detail. A winding staircase extends to the top floor. The house has been called the most ornate in central Kentucky. *Private*

SHELBY COUNTY
Simpsonville vicinity

YOUNG, WHITNEY M. JR., BIRTHPLACE

SW of Simpsonville off U.S. 60
1910

Whitney M. Young Jr. was born here in 1921. He graduated from Kentucky State University in 1941 and later continued his education at MIT and the University of Minnesota. In later years he served as a staff member for the Urban League, taught at the University of Nebraska's School of Social Work and Creighton University, served as dean of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and in 1961 was appointed Executive Director of the National Urban League. He also served on seven presidential committees and commissions. *State*

TODD COUNTY
Fairview

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, MONUMENT

On Ky. 115 near junction with U.S. 68
1917—1924, S. F. Crecelius

Erected in honor of Jefferson Davis, this monument is the fourth tallest monument in the U.S. and the tallest made from cast concrete. Resembling the Washington Monument in appearance, it consists of a 351-foot tapered obelisk with walls varying from eight and one-half feet thick at the base to two feet at the top. *State*

WARREN COUNTY
Bowling Green

MOORE, MARIA, HOUSE

801 State Street
1828

The 2-story, gabled-roofed house is representative of the simple brick design and construction indigenous to the area and state in the early-19th century. Originally rectangular, it was later enlarged by two rear additions. The oldest brick structure in Bowling Green, the house was built by the widow of George Moore, one of the founding fathers of the city. During the period of their daughter Maria's occupancy, the residence acquired its present name. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WARREN COUNTY
Bowling Green

RIVERVIEW

Hobson Grove Park at end of Main Street
19th century

Riverview at Hobson's Grove is a 2-story Italianate Revival house of brick on a basement of native stone. Exterior features include a projecting central entrance bay with a semicircular stairway of cut stone, identical double entrance doors with arched-head transoms, and a square belvedere with a couple-bracketed cornice. The attic is noteworthy because of its unique roof structure of wood trussed poplar members strapped, wedged, and bolted together. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Springfield vicinity

LINCOLN, MORDECAI, HOUSE

5.9 miles N of Springfield on Ky. 528
18th—19th century

The original 2-story log structure on this site was the home of Mordecai Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's uncle, from 1797 to 1815. It is the only house in Kentucky formerly owned by members of the Lincoln family which still stands on its original site. Shortly after the Lincolns moved out of the dwelling, the present five-bay frame Federal structure was constructed over the log section. *State*

WAYNE COUNTY
Mill Springs

MILL SPRINGS MILL

Off Ky. 90
1877

There has been a mill here since 1819, beginning with a gristmill and then later a carding mill. In 1877, Lloyd A. Lanier bought the carding factory, tore down the original structure and erected the present 3-story square frame building. At the time of construction, Lanier also replaced the original wooden 28-foot-diameter water wheel with the current 40-foot-diameter steel wheel. Water for power is channeled from nearby springs down a 16-inch pipe to the wheel. *Federal*

WOODFORD COUNTY
Versailles vicinity

CRITTENDEN, JOHN JORDAN, BIRTHPLACE CABIN

U.S. 60
1782—1786

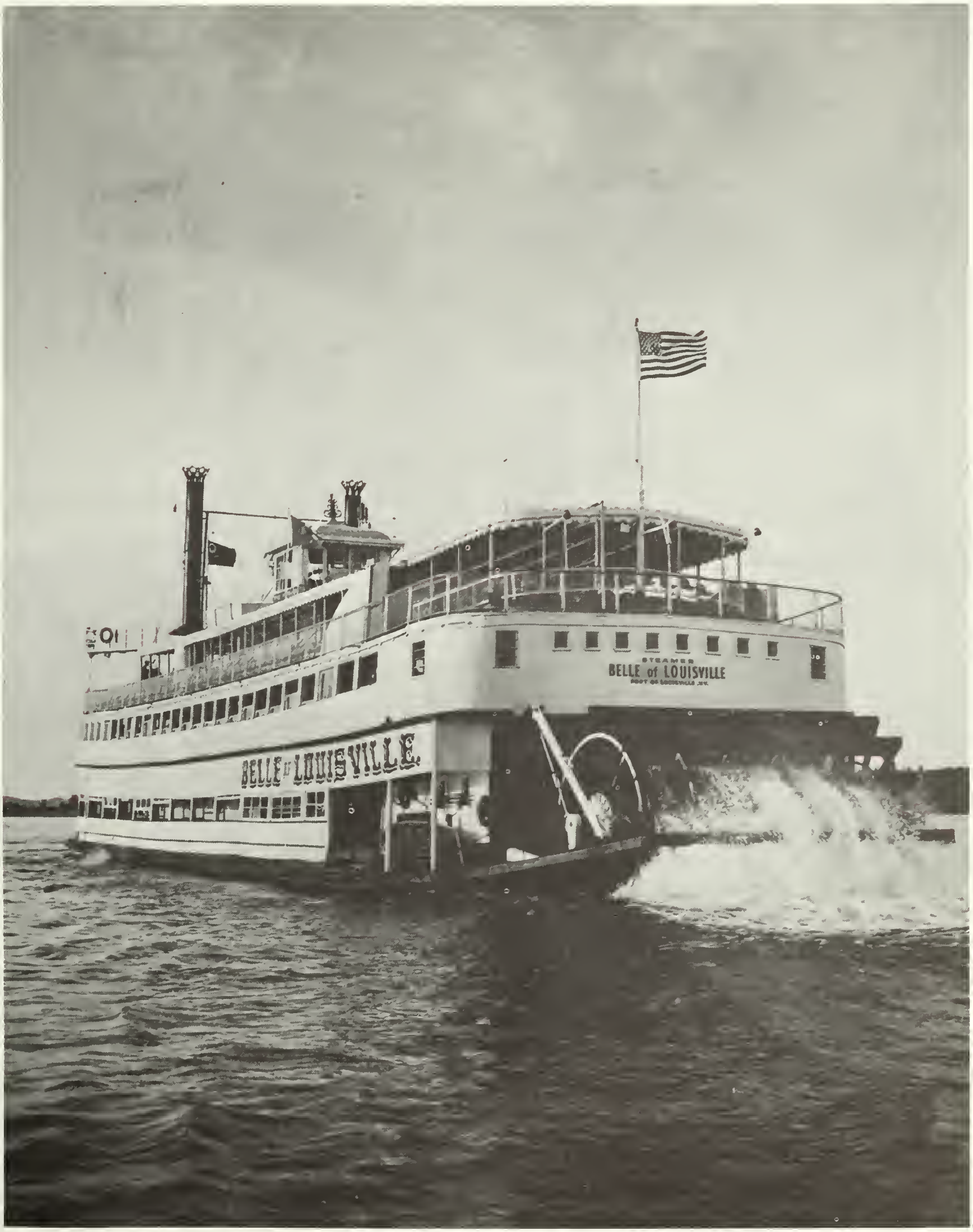
The Crittenden cabin is a 1-story log house with loft. The logs are chinked with stones, mud, and sand. The structure contains two rooms with puncheon floors and simple fireplaces. Crittenden served as governor and U.S. Attorney General, and authored the Crittenden Compromise (1861). *Private*

WOODFORD COUNTY
Versailles vicinity

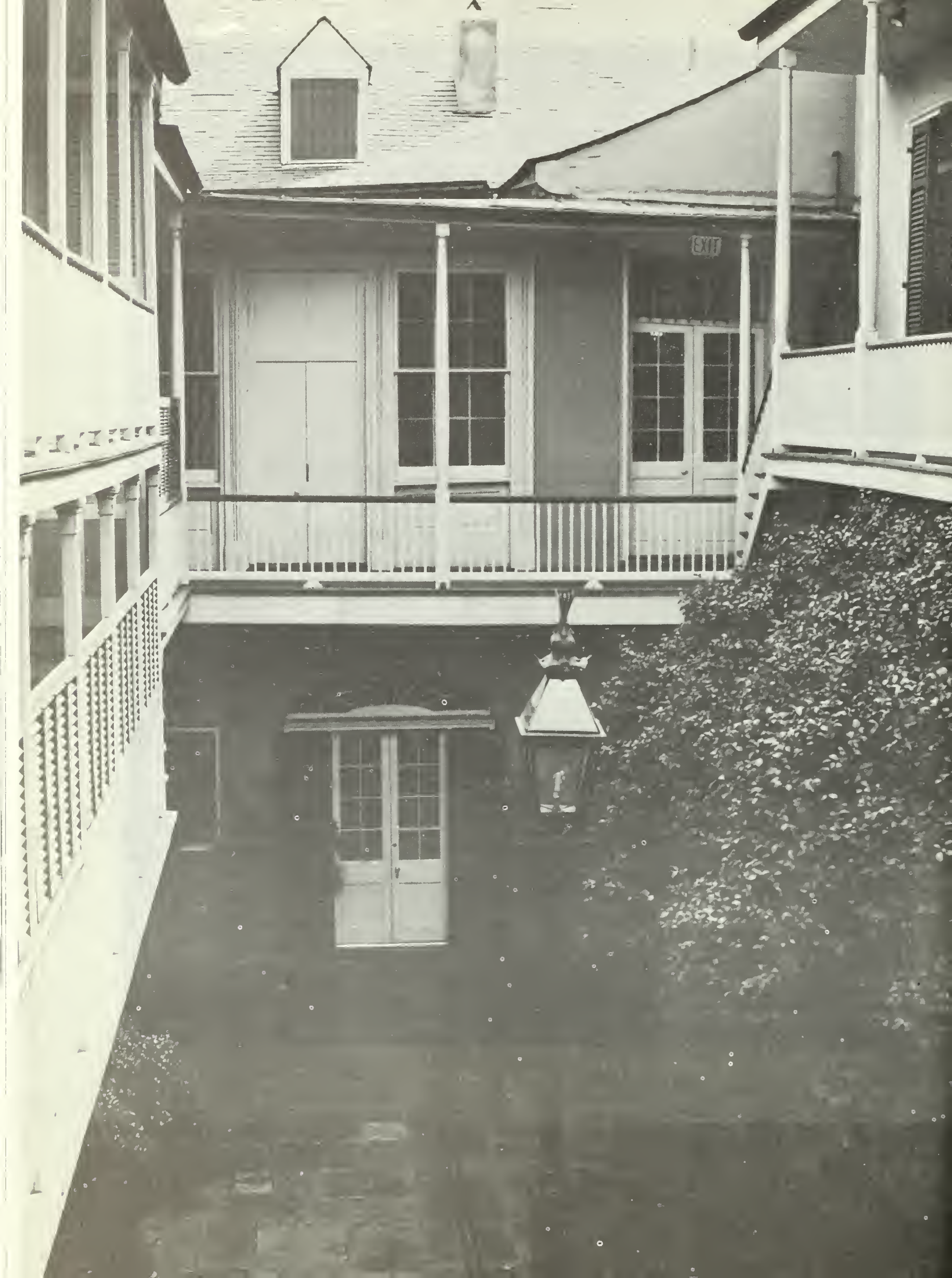
JOUETT, CAPTAIN JACK, HOUSE

5 miles SW of Versailles off Ky. 1964
1780's, 1790's

The Jouett House was built in two parts. The 1 1/2-story brick portion was connected by a dogtrot (now enclosed) to the original one-room stone house which forms the rear ell. The entrance is sheltered by a gabled porch with a serrated cornice. Jouett is credited with riding to Monticello to warn the Virginia governor and members of the assembly of the approaching British, thereby saving them from capture during the Revolution. *Private*



Belle of Louisville (Steamboat), Louisville, Kentucky
(Jefferson County). *Lin Caufield Photographers Inc.*


EXIT

Louisiana

Merieult House, New Orleans, Louisiana (Orleans Parish).
The Historic New Orleans Collection

St. Charles Streetcar Line (Carrollton Line; New Orleans & Carrollton Railroad Company), New Orleans, Louisiana (Orleans Parish). *Louisiana D. Scheinuk*

Old Louisiana State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (East Baton Rouge Parish). *Louisiana Tourist Development Commission*

Fort Pike, New Orleans vicinity, Louisiana (Orleans Parish). *H. C. Willem, Jr.*

Melrose Plantation (Ghana House), Melrose, Louisiana (Natchitoches Parish). Grant; HABS. *John C. Guillet*

ASCENSION PARISH
Darrow vicinity
HERMITAGE
1.75 miles E of Darrow on La. 942
1882—1814

This classical revival house is 2 stories with a hipped roof and a gallery on all sides supported by 24 Doric columns. Construction of the first floor and columns is solid brick; the second floor is brick between posts. A sugar mill built near the house operated until the Civil War. *Private*

DE SOTO PARISH
Mansfield vicinity
MANSFIELD BATTLE PARK
4 miles SE of Mansfield on La. 175
19th century

This land was part of the Moss Plantation and was the scene of the Battle of Mansfield. In April of 1864, Confederate forces stopped a Union advance on Texas and the upper Red River. So decisive was the defeat—over 700 Union and 1,000 Confederate troops killed—that no further major Federal effort was made west of the Mississippi. The battle site is now a state park. *State*

DE SOTO PARISH
Stonewall vicinity
LAND'S END PLANTATION
7 miles SE of Stonewall on Red Bluff (Means) Road
1857

Land's End Plantation was established in 1835 by Colonel Henry Marshall, a signer of the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession and the Constitution of the Confederate States of America. The house was used as a hospital after the Battle of Mansfield in 1864. It is a 2 1/2-story Greek Revival structure built of pine cut on the site. The front porch roof is supported by six Ionic cypress columns; the rear gallery roof is supported by six octagonal columns. *Private*

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
Baton Rouge
MAGNOLIA MOUND PLANTATION HOUSE
2161 Nicholson Drive
c. 1800

Magnolia Mound Plantation is a typical late-18th-century Louisiana settler's house and appears to be one of the earliest structures in Baton Rouge. Originally the house had a three-room, side-by-side arrangement. It was extended to the rear in the early-19th century to include a formal dining room and two service rooms. The basic form of the house is rectangular with a large hipped roof covering all rooms and galleries. Two dormers punctuate the roof on the west side. One major chimney identifies the original back-to-back fireplace of the first-stage plan; two more chimneys were added later. *Municipal*

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
Baton Rouge
OLD LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL
North Boulevard and St. Philip Street
19th century, James Harrison Dakin

The old state capitol building is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the country. It was described by its architect as castellated Gothic. It has eight towers and was built on a cruciform plan. The exterior is marked by Gothic traceries on windows and facades and by battlements and dentils. Atop the building is a square monitor roof with skylight. *State*

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
Baton Rouge
POTTS HOUSE
831 North Street
c. 1850

Nelson Potts, a master brick mason, owned this property from 1846 through 1868. Potts, originally from New Jersey, moved to Louisiana and established a brickyard on the property he purchased and then built this residence for himself, possibly as an example of his craftsmanship. The house is a classical revival 2-story town house. *Private*

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
Baton Rouge
POWDER MAGAZINE
State Capitol Drive
1838

In 1779 the British erected a large dirt fort on the site of this structure which subsequently came under control of the Spanish and the French. After the U.S. took control in 1810, it served as an assembly point for troops fighting in the Creek War of 1813—1814. A major expansion of the post occurred in the 1820's when it became an important depot serving the U.S. Southeast. The magazine is brick with a groin-vaulted ceiling and is surrounded by a 10-foot-high, 18-inch-thick brick wall. Also within the property boundary is the post cemetery containing graves dating from 1819 through the Civil War. Located nearby is an Indian mound occupied during the Troyville-Coles Creek Periods (450—1100). *State*

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
Baton Rouge
STEWART-DOUGHERTY HOUSE
741 North Street
19th century

This 2-story brick town house is a distinctive example of mid-19th-century classical revival architecture. Identical matching top-lighted and sidelighted entrance doors are on each of the floors and are repeated at both the front and rear of each of the halls. The house was used as a U.S. general hospital in 1862 and 1863. A 2-story brick "builder's cottage" is at the rear of the house. *Private*

EAST FELICIANA PARISH
Clinton
BRAME-BENNETT HOUSE
227 S. Baton Rouge Street
19th century, Richard Koch

This is a stucco-covered brick Greek Revival house with a pediment supported by six Doric columns. A frieze of triglyphs and metopes ornaments the pediment, which contains a fanlight in its center. Four eight-foot windows are located along the front portico and have jambs and lintels constructed in original Greek Revival style. Each window features crossettes supporting a pediment-like band embellished with a rosette motif. Shutters are used on all windows except the back second floor where they are protected by Victorian hoods. Franklin D. Brame was a Civil War cavalry member and later a county and state judge. William Hayes Bennett was a state legislator. *Private:* HABS

EAST FELICIANA PARISH
Clinton
EAST FELICIANA PARISH COURTHOUSE
Square bounded by St. Helena, Woodville, Liberty and Bank streets
1839—1840, J. S. Savage

The courthouse is one of the oldest buildings in the state still being used for it original purpose. It is a 2-story brick building with 12 windows on the first floor and 17 on the second story. The roof was first planned to be four-sided and covered with zinc but was changed during construction and instead was covered with slate and surmounted by an octagonal dome. The roof is supported on all four sides by Doric columns forming a continuous monumental porch. *County*

EAST FELICIANA PARISH
Clinton
MARSTON HOUSE
Bank Street
1837

This 2-story structure of stuccoed brick is of a purely classical design, with a full-height Ionic portico. Construction was begun by the Union Bank of New Orleans. Financial difficulties during the 1840's, however, prohibited their completing it until East Feliciana planter and businessman Henry Marston offered to provide the money needed, on the condition that he be made a cashier and be given the entire second floor as his residence. Marston purchased the structure in 1851, but it continued to house the bank until 1888. *Parish*

EAST FELICIANA PARISH
Jackson vicinity
ASPHODEL PLANTATION AND CEMETERY
S of Jackson on La. 74
c. 1820—1830

This Greek Revival cottage represents an era when great fortunes were made from the cultivation of cotton. The 1 1/2-story gabled-roofed house was built by Benjamin Kendrick. The main section, fronted by a gallery with six Doric columns, is flanked by wings on either side. *Private*

IBERIA PARISH
Jefferson Island
JEFFERSON, JOSEPH, HOUSE (RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE AND GARDENS)
19th century

This land was originally a part of a Spanish grant which became the property of a brother-in-law to the pirate Jean Lafitte, who occasionally sought refuge here. In 1923 a treasure consisting of Spanish, Mexican, French and American precious metal coins was found buried here and attributed to Lafitte's raids. In 1869 the island was bought as a hunting and fishing preserve by Joseph Jefferson, a famous 19th-century actor, best-known for his role as Rip Van Winkle. The following year "Rip" Jefferson designed and built this rambling 1 1/2-story house using virgin cypress timber. The building design borrows heavily from Moorish, French and Gothic architecture. *Private*

IBERIA PARISH
New Iberia
SHADOWS-ON-THE-TECHE
E. Main Street
1831—1834

This rectangular house made of locally-fired, coral-colored brick has eight masonry columns in Doric order on the south front and three attic dormer windows. It has a paved cellar and an outside staircase on the west end which leads from the first floor gallery to the second. Interior cypress woodwork remains almost entirely intact. *Private:* HABS

IBERIA PARISH
New Iberia vicinity
DARBY PLANTATION
Darby Lane N of New Iberia
19th century

Darby is a 2-story house with open galleries on two sides set upon a full-height basement. The upper floor reflects the early Louisiana French style of building referred to as brick-between-posts and used heavy cypress members with full brick or broken brick filling the spaces between posts. The roof is gabled and extends over the front gallery. This house is one of the oldest structures in the county. *Private*

IBERVILLE PARISH
Plaquemine
BAYOU PLAQUEMINE LOCK
U.S. Government Reservation at the confluence of Bayou Plaquemine and the Mississippi River
1909, Colonel George W. Goethals, CE

Jean B.B. d'Anville traced the Bayou Plaquemine in his 1732 *Carte de la Louisiane*, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow made the bayou famous in his 1847 epic poem "Evangeline." The lock, at the river end of the Bayou, was designed by Corps of Engineers Colonel George W. Goethals, who later served as chief engineer for the Panama Canal project, as well as the Zone's first governor. When the lock was opened it was the highest fresh water lift of any lock in the world and used a gravity-flow principle to raise the water. At a later date a pump was installed for this purpose; the pump house remains. *Federal*

IBERVILLE PARISH
St. Gabriel
ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)
On La. 75, 0.25 mile S of intersection with La. 74
18th century

St. Gabriel Church may be the oldest church structure in the Louisiana Purchase Territory and is probably the oldest original church building in the state. The parish was formed in 1761, and the church structure was completed in 1769. The frame structure is a blend of Gothic and classical architecture. The interior has turned Tuscan columns of solid cypress and turned spindles in the altar rail and the railing around the choir loft. The church was dismantled and moved to its present site in 1772. *Private*

NATCHITOCHES PARISH
Melrose
MELROSE PLANTATION (YUCCA)
La. 119, 0.1 mile E of intersection with La. 493
18th—19th centuries

This plantation was established and developed by freed slaves throughout several generations. Of particular interest is the African House—a unique, nearly square structure which may have been used as a stable. The absence of supporting columns for the great hipped roof which extends over each side some 10 feet gives the impression of a curious umbrella-like building and is believed to be of direct African derivation. Other structures are the Big House, Yucca House, Ghana House, Writers Cabin, a weaving house, bindery and barn. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
BANK OF LOUISIANA
334 Royal Street
1827

The Bank of Louisiana was incorporated by a state legislative act in 1824 and subsequently this 2-story brick building was constructed. The exterior walls are coated with a smooth painted cement stucco, and the two street facades feature a series of engaged columns extending the full height of the building, supporting a classical cornice. A 1-story entrance porch was added to the Royal Street facade and after an 1863 fire, extensive alterations were made on the interior. After the bank failed in 1868, the building was used as the state capitol for a year. Subsequent uses included a beer house, a criminal court and a lodge. In 1970 the city purchased the building. *Municipal*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
BIG OAK-LITTLE OAK ISLANDS
NE part of New Orleans
Pre-Columbian

Big Oak Island is a large (750 feet by 60 to 80 feet and 7 feet high) shell midden. Test excavations at the site in 1939 uncovered artifacts included in the original description of the Tchefuncte Culture, an important early (200 B.C. to 500 A.D.) ceramic culture. Little Oak Island, a smaller prehistoric shell midden, measures approximately 300 by 100 feet. Limited test excavations have revealed this site to contain remains such as Marksville pottery (c. 500—800 A.D.). *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
FRENCH MARKET (OLD VEGETABLE MARKET)
1000 Decatur Street
1882, Joseph Pilie

The Old Vegetable Market was constructed on a triangular site near the original city waterworks. Originally the market was an open, colonnaded, 1-story commercial structure. Columns are brick covered with plaster and extend in double rows parallel to the street. Always an important and active element in the commercial life of New Orleans, the market building was extensively remodeled in the 1930's. *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
HERMANN-GRIMA HOUSE
818-820 St. Louis Street
c. 1831

The Hermann-Grima House shows the influence of American building styles upon New Orleans architecture after the Louisiana Purchase. Built directly on the street, the 2-story brick house rests on a raised basement. The main entrance is set within a recessed arch, and attached Ionic columns separate the sidelights from the door itself. There is a fan-shaped transom above. The doorway is repeated on the second floor and opens onto a narrow wrought iron balcony that extends across the entire facade. *Private:* HABS

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
LAFAYETTE CEMETERY NO. 1
1400 Washington Avenue
19th century

The original design for the Lafayette Cemetery was done by Benjamin Buisson, one of Napoleon's engineers who fled to America after Waterloo. The cemetery is surrounded by a high brick wall, parts of which form the back of traditional New Orleans burial vaults. Many of the tombs are marble, many are brick covered with smooth stucco and whitewashed, and some are cast iron; most were built in Greek Revival and Gothic styles. *Public*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
LOWER GARDEN DISTRICT
19th century

The architecture of the Lower Garden District represents the affluent 1850's and 1860's—late Greek Revival and mid-Victorian. In contrast to the typical 19th-century gridiron-plan areas of the central business district downriver and the garden district upriver, the streets of this area intersect at angles, resulting in irregular plots. The Lower Garden District contains various close contrasts in land use and varying types of neighborhoods. Its most important areas are the residential area of Coliseum Square and the shopping area of Magazine Street. *Multiple public/private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
MERIEULT HOUSE
533 Royal Street
1792

Merieult House is a fine example of a combined Creole town house and business establishment built during the Spanish Colonial period in New Orleans. Jean Francois Merieult was a merchant prince who operated a fleet of ships between Le Havre, London, Africa, St. Dominque, Havana, and New Orleans. He settled here in 1788, making the house his headquarters. It served as a commission establishment until 1857, and as such played a major role in the local economy. The 2-story brick structure has 2- and 3-story service wings that extend from the rear and flank an elaborate courtyard. Extensive remodeling occurred when architects Richard Koch and Samuel Wilson, Jr., restored the house in 1938. *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
OLD MEAT MARKET
800 Decatur Street
19th century

The Old Meat Market is the oldest unit of New Orleans' French Market, traditional marketplace of the city since its founding. Jacques Tanesse, then city surveyor, designed the market building and it was constructed by local architect-builders Claude Gurlie and Joseph Guillot. Originally a single-story structure with an arcade, the Old Meat Market has been altered several times to meet changing needs. Most recently (1930's) a row of columns was erected along one facade and a flat-roofed addition was constructed at one end. The original roof has been replaced and the arcades have been closed. *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
PITOT HOUSE (DUCAYET HOUSE)
1440 Moss Street
18th century

The Pitot House was one of several small country residences built along Bayou St. Jean in the late-18th and early-19th centuries. Set above a raised basement, the house has a typical Louisiana colonial plan consisting of three rooms across the front and a recessed, jalousie-enclosed gallery behind. A colonnade of eight columns extends across the main elevation and continues along the east side. The ground story walls are masonry while those on the second floor are of brick-between-posts construction. In 1964 the house was moved to its present site. *Municipal/private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH
2029 Constance Street
1855, Louis Long

This is one of three large brick churches erected in Orleans Parish by the priests of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. It is a large building with twin, square towers rising above the pitched slate roof. Pilasters of the facade and towers have stone base moldings with capitals. The interior is impressive with panelled balconies supported on cast iron columns. The mahogany pews and confessionals are original. *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
ST. CHARLES STREETCAR LINE (CARROLLTON LINE; NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RR CO.)
St. Charles Avenue route from downtown to Carrollton
1835

In 1833 the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company was granted a city charter to run a line from downtown out St. Charles Avenue to the suburb of Carrollton. In 1893 the line was electrified and new cars replaced the older horse-drawn vehicles. In 1925 the gauge of the route was changed from the original four-foot width to the present five-foot width. Cars used are of the steel "arch roof" type designed by Perley A. Thomas and are about 48 feet long and 11 feet wide. The line covers a total track distance of 13.4 miles. *Municipal/multiple private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
ST. MARY'S ASSUMPTION CHURCH
2039 Constance Street
1858

St. Mary's, constructed for the German Catholics, is a striking example of German Baroque architecture. The high tower, attached to the main building, was constructed independently. The base of the tower is square and buttressed at the corners by strong projecting pilasters; above the roofline the tower is octagonal, and its belfry contains tall, semicircular-headed louvered openings. The entrance facade is composed of an arched central bay flanked by slightly smaller side bays containing deeply recessed arched entrance doors. Inside, massive fluted columns divide the church into a nave and side aisles. From the abacus of the column capitals rise heavy molded plaster ribs forming the groins of the nave and side aisle vaults. *Private*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
TURPIN-KOFLER-BUJA HOUSE (JOHN TURPIN HOUSE)
2319 Magazine Street
1854, James Gallier, Jr.

This Greek Revival house was designed for John Turpin, a partner in Gallier's architectural firm, and probably served as a model for Gallier's own house built three years later in the city's French Quarter. This is a 3-story brick dwelling with a 2-story service wing off the rear. The front of the house is formed by a two-level gallery embellished with ironwork. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans
U.S. MINT, NEW ORLEANS BRANCH
420 Esplanade Avenue
19th century, William Strickland

This is a large 3-story brick building with a plaster-stuccoed exterior. In front of the wide, pedimented central portion of the building is a projecting, elevated, flat-roofed Ionic portico with four round columns and two square columns at each end giving the impression of a tetrastyle portico in antis. To either side of the central element are L-shaped wings giving the building an E-plan. Around the roofline is a deep, wooden Greek Revival cornice. This building occupies the site of Fort St. Charles, one of a series of fortifications erected around the city by the Spanish Governor Carondelet in 1792. *State*

ORLEANS PARISH
New Orleans vicinity
FORT PIKE
Rigolets at confluence of Lake
Pontchartrain off U.S. 90
19th century

Evidence of a fortification on the Rigolets to protect New Orleans is provided by an account of a briefing between Admiral Cochrane and General Keane of the British forces prior to December 1814. At that time a good fort, "Petit Coquille," stood at the water pass to Lake Pontchartrain. The present structure was built between 1819 and 1821 and is unique in shape—with a semicircular face seaward and a triangular shape landward. Original armament consisted of 33 32-pound cannons, 15 24-pounders, 4 13-inch mortars and 2 10-inch mortars. Four hundred men occupied the fort during wartime. The fort was renamed in honor of Brigadier General Zebulon Pike. *State*

RAPIDES PARISH
Alexandria vicinity
KENT PLANTATION HOUSE
W of Alexandria on Bayou Rapides at
Virginia Avenue
18th—19th centuries

The Kent House appears to be the oldest house in central Louisiana and is a rare example of a Creole style country plantation home. Built sometime between 1796 and 1800 by Pierre Baillio, II, the house is set high off the ground on solid brick piers. Flanking pavilions were added in the 1830's or 1840's and a rear addition was made subsequent to that. Heavy timbers laid on the pillars form the sills upon which the framework was erected. Spaces between the timbers were filled with a mixture of mud and moss called bouzillage. On the exterior the bouzillage is covered with feather-edged boards. The rear gallery has been altered. The house was relocated on its present site in 1964. *State*

ST. CHARLES PARISH
Destrehan
DESTREHAN PLANTATION
River Road (La. 48)
18th—19th centuries

This house, one of the oldest in the state, represents colonial, post-colonial, and Greek Revival architectural styles. The house consists of a central, 2-story section with open galleries on three sides flanked by 2-story wings separated from the main body by side galleries. The plantation began as an indigo-producing farm and became an important sugar producer in the 19th century. For a while the house served as an oil company facility when the state began a transition from agriculture to industry in this century. *Private*

ST. MARTIN PARISH
St. Martinville
ACADIAN HOUSE
La. 31 within Longfellow Evangeline
State Park
1765

This house consists of three units—a 2-story cottage which was the main house; the kitchen, connected to the house by a walk; and the storehouse. The main house is built of hand-hewn cypress fastened with wooden pegs and has a brick ground floor and adobe and moss walls on the second floor. The storehouse is a replica, and the kitchen has been restored around the original fireplace. *State*

ST. MARTIN PARISH
St. Martinville
ST. MARTIN OF TOURS CATHOLIC CHURCH
133 S. Main Street
c. 1844

The parish served by St. Martin of Tours was founded by Acadian exiles in 1765. The original building of the mid-19th century was a simple rectangle of the Roman basilica type. It was enlarged in the 1870's by the extension of the nave and the addition of transepts and the semicircular apse. The three bays of the main facade each contain a tall, semicircular headed entrance door recessed in an enframement of Romanesque style moldings which were added when St. Martins was remodeled in the 1920's or 1930's. A tall square steeple with a tapered spire crowns the facade. *Private*

ST. MARTIN PARISH
St. Martinville
U.S. POST OFFICE
Corner of Main and Port streets
1876

Originally the residence of Eugene Duchamp De Chastagnier, an early mayor of St. Martinville, this building is reminiscent of the French and Spanish colonial periods in Louisiana. Cast iron railings decorate the double-story front and rear galleries. Exterior walls are covered with stucco. Pilasters define the corners of the main block and mark the ends of the porticoed center section and the windows are topped by projecting segmentally-arched lintels. In the late 1930's the house was converted to a post office. *Federal*

ST. MARY PARISH

Franklin vicinity

OAKLAWN MANOR (OAK LAWN PLANTATION)

5 miles NE of Franklin on Irish Bend Road
1837

This is a Greek Colonial building constructed of handmade brick. Since the low elevation of the site precluded usable roads, the entranceway is on the side and was primarily for the convenience of those riding horses. A separate kitchen building is 2 stories instead of the usual 1 story. A total of 16 Tuscan columns adorn the facade of the main house and the kitchen building. The surrounding plantation consists of 76 acres. *Private*

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Hammond

GRACE MEMORIAL EPISCOPAL CHURCH

100 W. Church Street
1876

The first church in Hammond, then a wilderness area, this is a simple wood structure in late-19th-century Gothic Revival style. The original structure was rectangular in plan with an entry tower-vestibule on the southeast corner. Two smaller appendages provided entry into an earlier Sunday school building. Immediately in back of the church is the graveyard with a portion of an original iron fence still standing. *Private*

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

St. Francisville

PROPINQUITY

Royal and Johnson streets
1809

William Williams first laid claim to this land in 1795. John Mills began construction of the 2-story brick building in May 1809. According to folklore the cellar of the structure was used at various times as a temporary jail, and soldiers were hidden here during the Civil War. The original cypress beam is still cemented into the brick cellar walls. The south end of the building has a single chimney rising through the gable; the north end has a wooden fanlight in the attic and a balcony, probably added later. The west chimney is unusual in that it stops at the floor level of the second story rather than extending to the ground. Six original solid brass locks with iron jackets are still in use. *Private*

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

St. Francisville vicinity

OAKLEY PLANTATION HOUSE

4.5 Miles E of St. Francisville off La. 965 in Audubon Memorial State Park
18th century

This 3-story house predates the revival of Southern Plantation architecture and contains some touches of West Indian architecture, particularly in the jalousied galleries. The ground floor is built of plantation brick. The rest of the house is cypress frame construction with other woods being used in the flooring, jambs, and sill decoration. Front and side entrances lead to landscaped grounds and a rear extrance leads to a small rear ell. *State*

WEST FELICIANA PARISH

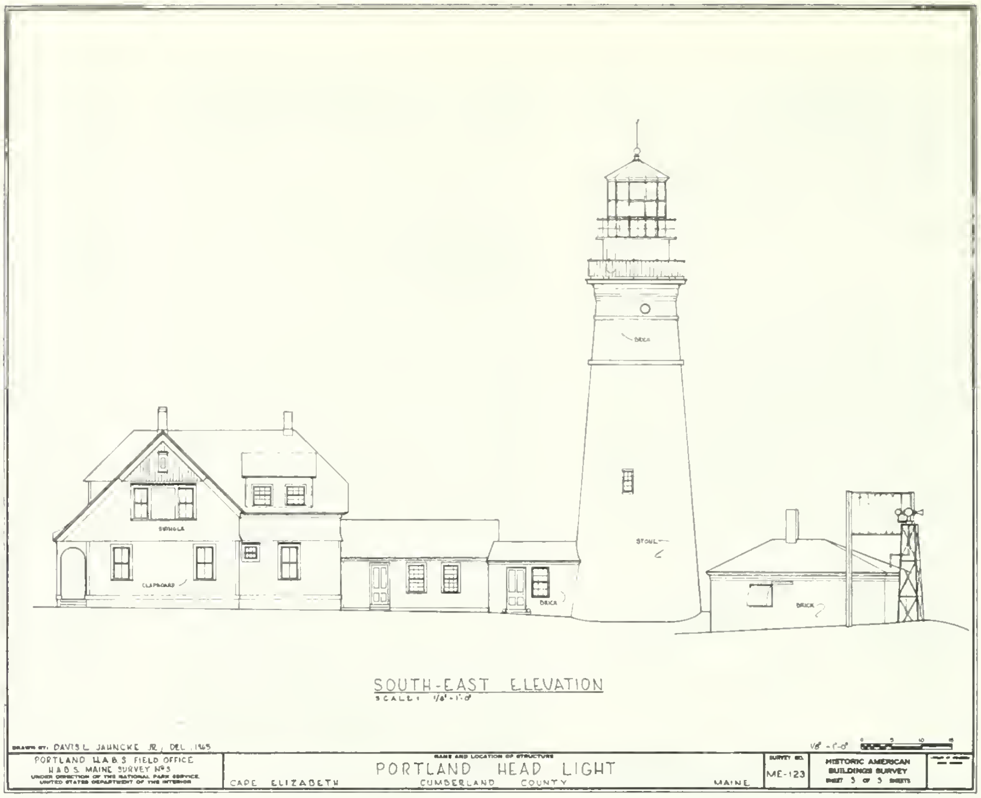
Weyanoke vicinity

ROSEBANK PLANTATION HOUSE

SE of Weyanoke off La. 66
18th century

Rosebank's design with continuous upper and lower front porches, enclosed stairs, and upper and lower three-bay rear loggias, forms a prototype for later, more refined versions of Louisiana plantation houses. The 2-story structure with attic is constructed of cypress with cypress weatherboarding on the upper story and attic and brick covered with plaster on the lower floor. Modified Doric brick columns covered with plaster support the upper porch. The plantation was built on land granted by the Spanish government in 1790, and served as a dwelling for several generations of cotton planters whose industry helped form the economic basis of the antebellum South. *Private*

Portland Headlight, Cape Elizabeth, Maine (Cumberland County). *HABS drawing by Davis L. Jahncke, Jr.*


BRICK
SHINGLE
CLAPBOARD
STONE
BRICK
BRICK
SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
DRAWN BY: DAVIS L. JAHNCKE JR., DEL. 1965
PORTLAND H.A.B.S. FIELD OFFICE
H.A.B.S. MAINE SURVEY No. 3
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
PORTLAND HEAD LIGHT
CAPE ELIZABETH
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
MAINE
SURVEY NO.
ME-123
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
1/8" = 1'-0"
0
5
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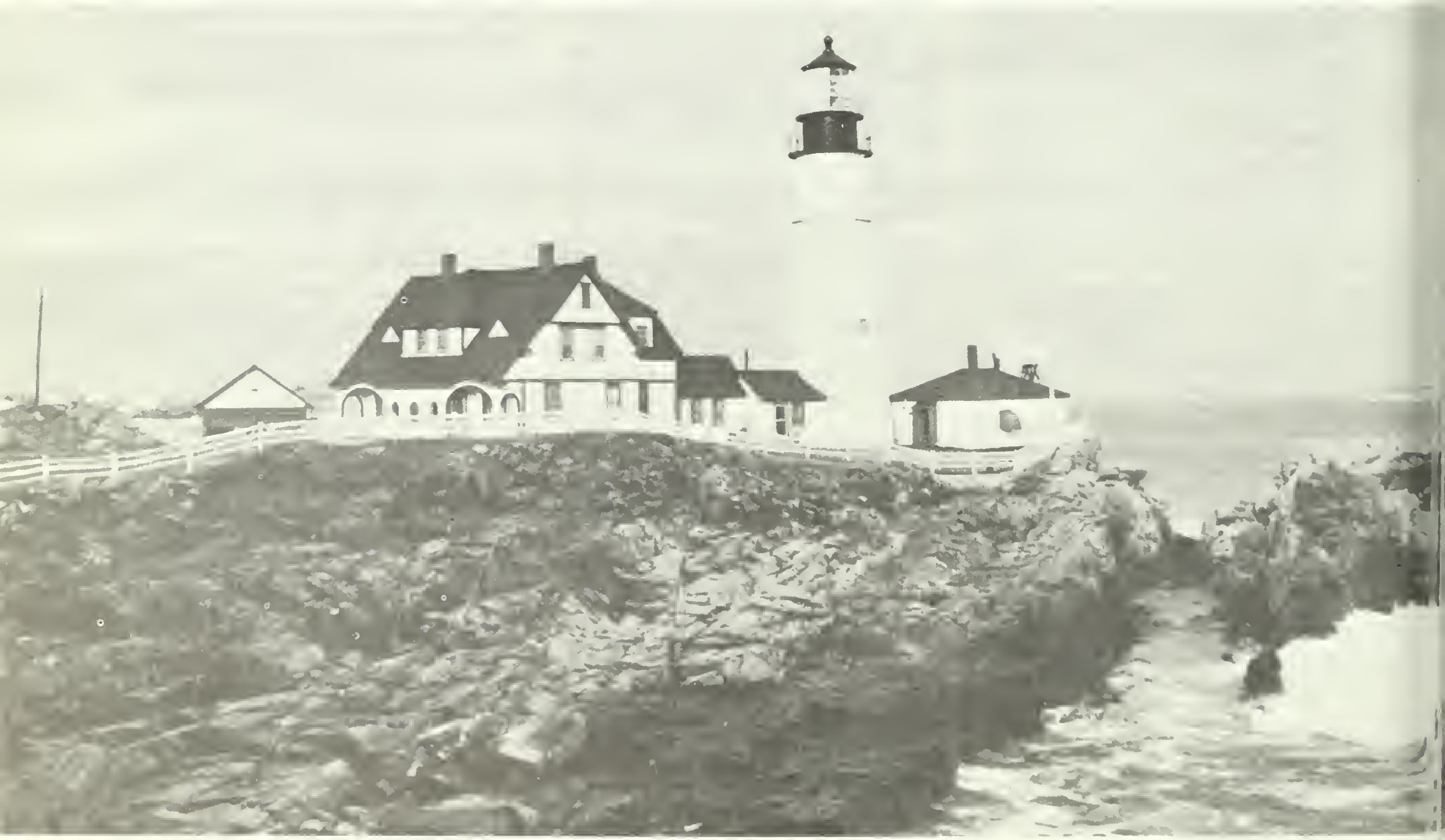
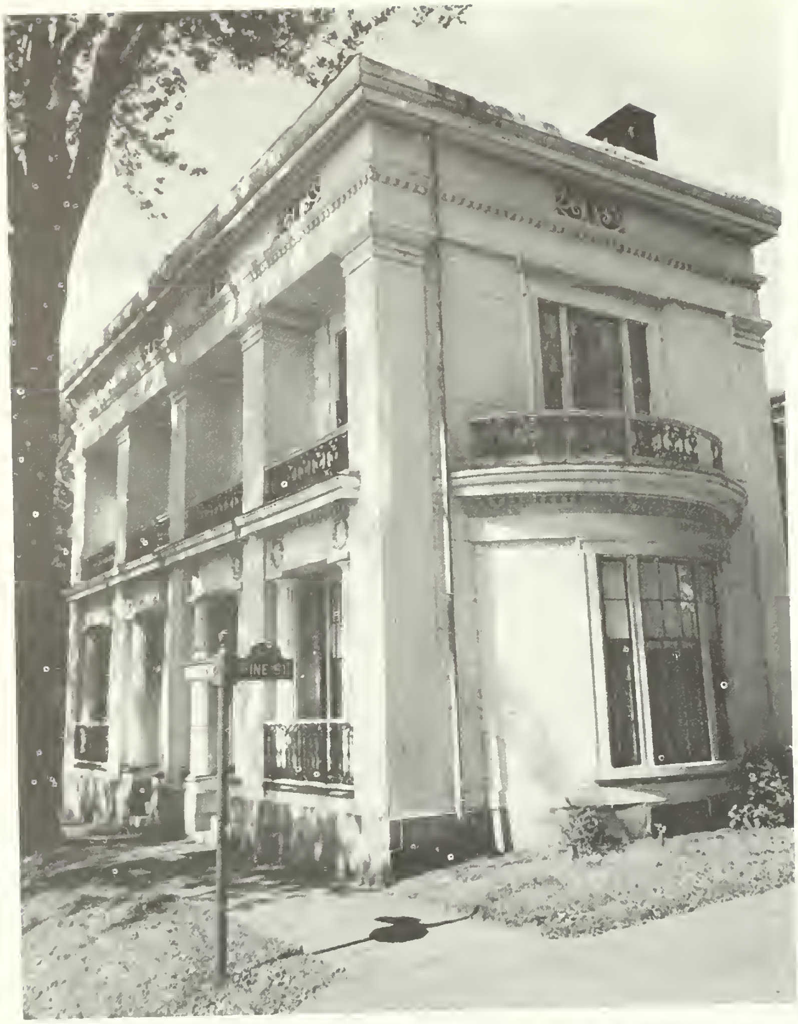
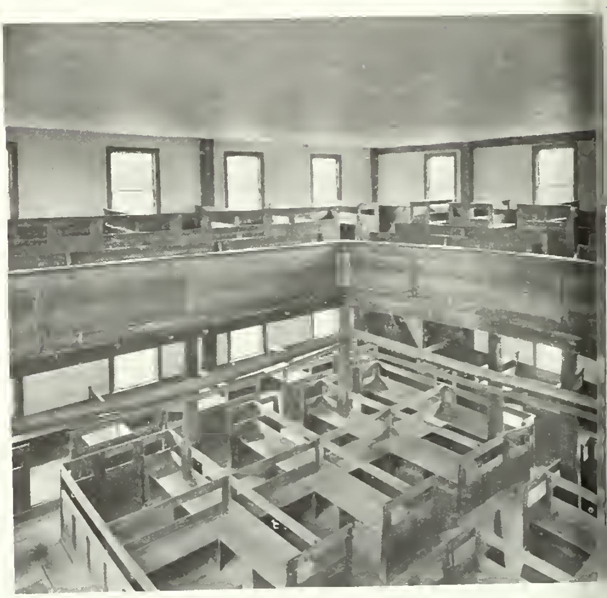


Maine

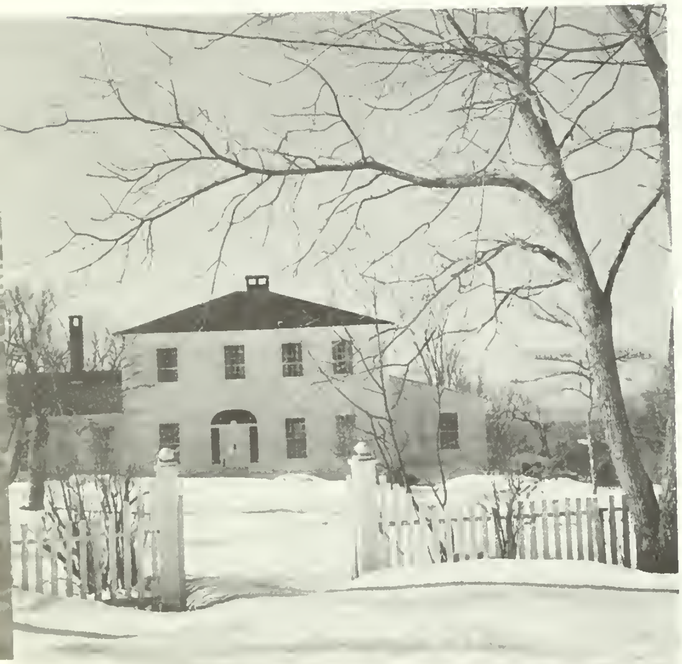
Portland Headlight, Cape Elizabeth, Maine (Cumberland County). HABS.
Richard D. Kelly



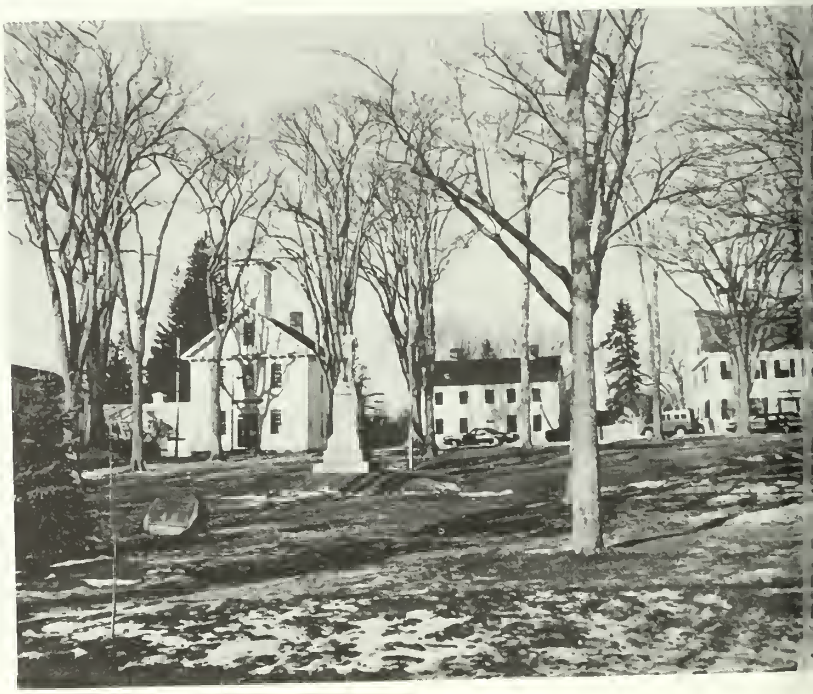
Cutting-Kent House, Bangor, Maine (Penobscot County).
Richard D. Kelly



Porter Old Meetinghouse, Porter vicinity, Maine (Oxford County). HABS.
George French



Paris Hill Historic District (Deacon John Willis House). Paris, Maine (Oxford County).
Mary Eliza Wengren



Castine Historic District (Town Common), Castine, Maine (Hancock County).
James H. Mundy

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Brunswick
MASSACHUSETTS HALL, BOWDOIN COLLEGE
Bowdoin College campus
1798—1802

On June 24, 1794, the Massachusetts Legislature officially approved the proposed creation of Bowdoin College. Massachusetts Hall, the first building erected on the campus, is a 3-story Federal style dormitory with brick walls and hipped roof. Some remodeling occurred in 1872—1873, and the interior was extensively altered in 1936. *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Cape Elizabeth
PORTLAND HEADLIGHT
Portland Head, off Shore Road
1790 (headlight), 1891 (keepers' quarters)

Portland Headlight is one of the four lighthouses in existence whose construction was authorized by President Washington; it has never been rebuilt. John Nichols and Jonathan Bryant, local masons, built the 72-foot tower of random stone rubble. The present keepers' quarters replaced original quarters which were built in 1816. It is a 2 1/2-story frame building finished in clapboards and shingles with a combination gabled and hipped roof. *Federal:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Falmouth
SKELTON, THOMAS, HOUSE
124 U.S. 1
1798

Thomas Skelton, a Portland housewright, was probably the builder of this house. It was originally 1 1/2 stories but a second floor was added shortly after the house was built, making it 2 1/2 stories. It was frame with clapboard siding on a brick and fieldstone foundation. In 1971 the house was completely dismantled and reassembled in Falmouth from its original location in Portland. Original windows have been replaced and the clapboard siding and roofing shingles are also new. The quirked ovolo paneling, which covers the entire fireplace wall, is a late use of a rather uncommon paneling style. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Freeport
PETTENGILL HOUSE AND FARM
S of Bow Street
c. 1800

The Pettengill House is one of the few salt-box houses remaining in Maine. In its original form the structure is a valuable example of late-18th-century construction. It is 2 1/2 stories and covered with unpainted clapboards and shingles. The placement of the farmhouse and its outbuildings reflects skillful architectural planning—the southern exposure and courtyard take advantage of the sun and the sloping roof line of the house and the positioning of the outbuildings break the harsh winter winds. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Gorham
ACADEMY BUILDING (GORHAM ACADEMY; GORHAM SEMINARY)
Gorham Campus of the University of Maine
1806

This wooden 2-story Federal structure, has a hip-on-gable roof and a square wooden cupola and spire. The side and end walls are finished with shiplap clapboards and all window openings are framed by flush moldings. A balcony with wooden balustrade projects from the second floor. It is supported by four Doric columns forming a wide portico approached by granite stairs from three directions. *State*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Gorham
ART GALLERY (FREE MEETINGHOUSE; TOWN HOUSE)
Gorham campus of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham
1821

This 1-story, gabled-roofed, frame structure rests on a fieldstone foundation. It was dedicated as the Free Meetinghouse and although built during the Federal era, is of simple Colonial meetinghouse design. A deep entrance porch was added shortly after 1845 when it became the Town House. The building served as town hall until 1960 when it was given to the state. *State*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Gorham
MCLELLAN HOUSE
Gorham School Street
1773

The McLellans were among the first settlers in Gorham and this is the oldest brick house in the county. The roof is wood and the end gables are clapboard. A modern wooden 2-story addition has been added to the rear of the 2-story structure. *State*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Naples vicinity
SONGO LOCK
1 mile off Me. 114, S of Naples
19th century

Songo Lock, located between Long Lake on the north and Sebago Lake on the south, was originally built in 1830 of stone masonry with two wooden gates, each in two sections. During the 1830's and 1840's the canal enabled farmers, lumbermen, manufacturers and merchants to ship and receive goods from Portland cheaply, swiftly, and efficiently, but with the coming of the railroads in the mid-19th century, traffic on the canal declined steadily until it ceased entirely in the late-19th century. In 1911 the lock was rebuilt by the Sebago Improvement Company, who increased its length and width, replaced the original gates with iron gates, and faced the stone masonry with concrete. The lock is in constant use from late spring through the fall. *State*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
BAXTER, PERCIVAL P., HOUSE
61 Deering Street
1869—1870

This Victorian style house was the birthplace and home of Percival Proctor Baxter, member of the Maine House of Representatives (1905—1906) and Senate (1917—1920) and governor (1923—1927). His greatest achievement as governor was the gift of over 302 square miles of wild land, including Mt. Katahdin, to the people of Maine. The house is 2 stories, brick, and has a distinctive mansard roof, a turret with a pyramidal roof, and small hooded dormers. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
CLAPP, CHARLES Q., HOUSE
97 Spring Street
1832

Two granite stairways lead up to the side porticos of this unusual Greek Revival house. The recessed central bay, flanked by Ionic pilasters and the Ionic corner columns of the side porticos, contains an elongated window at the second story level which is decorated with fine carvings and moldings. Urns that once stood above the peak and at the corners of the pediment were removed as was the original front door. *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
DOW, GENERAL NEAL, HOUSE
714 Congress Street
1829

A substantial late Federal style brick structure, this house was the home of Neal Dow, the leading 19th-century proponent of prohibition from 1830 to his death in 1897. Dow also served as mayor of Portland and ran for the Presidency in 1880 on the Prohibition Party ticket. The house was restored in 1971. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
FIRST PARISH CHURCH
425 Congress Street
1825—1826

This is the oldest house of worship in the city and the first major granite structure built east of Portsmouth, N.H. The main part of the 2-story church is a rectangular hall, used as the sanctuary. A bell tower projects from the front of the hall and is flanked by a vestibule on either side. This was the only building in the area to escape the Great Fire of 1886. *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
GREEN MEMORIAL A.M.E. ZION CHURCH (ABYSSINIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY)
46 Sheridan Street
1914

The Abyssinian Society was incorporated in 1828 and in 1835 the Fourth Congregational Church was formed separately by Negroes who had been parishioners of the Second Parish Church. In 1842 the Fourth (or Abyssinian) Congregational Church merged with the Abyssinian Society and in 1891 the church was reorganized and relocated. It is the oldest established Negro congregation in Maine. The present 2 1/2-story church is built of concrete blocks. In 1943 it was named for Moses Green, a Portland slave. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
HOW, DANIEL, HOUSE
23 Danforth Street
1799

The How House is one of the oldest residences on "The Neck" in Portland, surviving the Great Fire of 1866. It combines elements of the Colonial and Federal periods—the facade appears Colonial, with a low roof line and paired windows while the depth of the house and the large window size suggest the spaciousness of the Federal style. Dominating the central bay of the front facade of the brick structure is a doorway framed by pilasters supporting a wide entablature with denticulated molding. A 1-story gabled-roofed wing at the rear was probably a later addition. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
MARINER'S CHURCH
368-374 Fore Street
1828—1829

Built as a place of worship and education for Portland's seamen, the Mariner's Church is a 3 1/2-story Greek Revival structure of brick and granite. The building is trapezoidal to conform to the site. Rows of 12 story-high windows on the second and third floors and a large fanlight in the pediment provide an unusual amount of light on all stories. The first floor was designed to house small shops and businesses; the second, a large meeting room surrounded by shops and offices; and the third, the chapel with cathedral ceiling and smaller rooms on either side. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
PARK STREET ROW
88-114 Park Street
1835

The largest row house complex ever built in Maine, Park Street Row, contained 14 attached single-family units. Constructed of brick with brownstone door frames, window sills and lintels, each unit is 4 stories with a complete basement and usable attic. Running the length of the row at the second floor window level is an iron balcony railing (except for three units which have been altered). *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
PORTLAND CITY HALL
389 Congress Street
1909—1912, Carrere and Hastings

This 4-story structure is designed in a U-shape and has a 200-foot tower. The main facade is symmetrical with tightly organized detailing. The roofline is set off by a bracketed cornice with a balustrade below the false-gabled mansard roof. Dormers are pedimented and reflect the second story window treatment. The two side wings extend beyond the front of the main section by 55 feet and each features a five-columned Doric portico facing inward. Entrance to the building is through three arches which open onto a recessed porch. *Muncipal:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
PORTLAND CLUB (HUNNEWELL-SHEPLEY HOUSE)
156 State Street
1805, Alexander Parris

One of only two remaining Parris-designed buildings in Portland, this house is 3 stories high and nearly square in plan. The side walls are built of brick and the front and rear walls are wood covered with clapboard. It has two chimneys in each end wall and a hipped roof. Richard Hunnewell, at the age of 14, had participated in the Boston Tea Party and later became high sheriff of Portland. Ether Shepley was a state senator and chief justice of the Maine Supreme Court from 1848 to 1855. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
PORTLAND OBSERVATORY
138 Congress Street
1807

The Portland Observatory was erected as a signal tower and with its supporting buildings functioned as a pleasure resort for the inhabitants of Portland. During the War of 1812 it was used as a watch tower. The structure is octagonal, about 82 feet tall, with a balustraded deck and octagonal domed lantern. The exterior is covered with weathered cedar shingles. Unusual architectural features include the eight 65-foot-high corner posts, the sloping octagonal shape, the slanted floors, the rotating bracing of the floor plates, and the non-alignment of window and stair openings. *Municipal:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
RACKLEFF BUILDING
127, 129, 131, 133 Middle Street
1867, George M. Harding

The cast iron arcade on the first floor of this structure is identical to that of the Woodman Block (see separate listing). The arches support an entablature and surround recessed doors approached by a short flight of steps. Second floor windows have freestone sills and arches connected by a string course, third floor windows are also connected by a string course. There is a projecting wooden cornice capped with pairs of brackets between which is a band of elongated hexagons and carved quatrefoils. This building is part of the Victorian commercial district which replaced most of the downtown after the great fire in 1866. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
REED, THOMAS BRACKETT, HOUSE
30-32 Deering Street
1875

This is a double, brick, 4-story house rising 3 stories to the cornice with the top floor set back behind the cornice. The top floor is cruciform in shape, while the main block is rectangular. There is a 2-story brick wing to the rear. Thomas Brackett Reed, three times Speaker of the House, lived here during most of his tenure. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
STROUDWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT
1727—1860's

The village of Stroudwater, a section of Portland, occupies the western bank of the tidal Fore River at its junction with the Stroudwater River. The district encompasses the original Stroudwater settlement and includes some 30 residences from the Colonial, Federal and Greek Revival periods. Also included within the district is the local burying ground and the sites of the former landing, mills, tanneries and shipyards which supported the Stroudwater economy. A section of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, which runs along the eastern bank of the Fore River opposite the town site, is also within the district. *Multiple private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
THOMPSON BLOCK
117, 119, 121, 123, and 125 Middle Street
1867—1868, George M. Harding

The buildings on the Thompson Block, along with the Woodman Block and the Rackleff Building are the most distinguished High Victorian commercial buildings in the state. The first floor of the Thompson block is a continuous arcade of cast iron supporting an iron entablature. On the second floor are six pairs of double arched windows with keystones and side rustication in two paired windows with elaborate freestone arches. There are dormer windows with semicircular hoods on the fourth floor. The buildings are all of a uniform material and scale. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
312 Fore Street
1868—1871, Alfred B. Mullett

This 3-story French Renaissance building occupies an entire block. It was built to replace the customhouse which burned in Portland's fire of 1866. Each facade has arched, keystoned windows between single rounded Doric pilasters on the first and second floors. An elaborate tower rises from the center of each facade; there is a cornice with balustrade around the entire building. *Federal:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Portland
WOODMAN BUILDING
133-141 Middle Street
1867, George M. Harding

The Woodman Building has a pleasing symmetry and a massive size which make it a striking and powerful statement of the French Second Empire style. The first floor facade of the 4-story brick building is comprised of a series of cast iron pilasters and arches surrounding windows and the three entrances. A pronounced dormer is situated at all four corners of the building with smaller dormers between the larger ones. The only alteration has been the loss of ironwork which ornamented the top of the corner dormers. *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
South Portland
PORTLAND BREAKWATER LIGHT
NE end of Portland Breakwater in Portland Harbor
1855 (1875, rebuilt)

This lighthouse is designed in a Greek Revival style and has a circular tower nearly 12 feet in diameter built of cast iron plates with cast iron fluted Corinthian columns covering the joints. The tower rests on a stone foundation. Thomas Ustick Walter is credited with the design, as it features construction techniques similar to those employed in the building of the cast iron dome on the Capitol. *Federal:* HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
North Jay
HOLMES-CRAFTS HOMESTEAD
Old North Jay Road on Me. 4
c. 1820

This is a Federal style house built to withstand the rigors of a Maine winter. Two stories with a hipped roof, the main house and attached ell are clapboarded, with many of the original feathered clapboards remaining. All of the original windows remain, as well as most of the original panes. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
West Farmington vicinity
LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE
S of West Farmington on Wilton Road
19th century

This small clapboard schoolhouse served the people of Farmington from 1852—1957. One of the few remaining one-room schoolhouses, it gives an insight into the education of long ago. In 1898 the inside of the 24-foot by 28-foot building was renovated and at a later date a 14-foot ell was added. *Private*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Castine
CASTINE HISTORIC DISTRICT
17th—19th centuries

As early as 1630, this site was occupied by a small fortified trading post; however, not until 1796 was Castine incorporated. Following the War of 1812, Castine was one of the wealthiest towns of its size in New England and it was during this period that many of the fine buildings and residences were erected. Today the town consists of a cross section of late-18th- and 19th-century architecture, including early Cape Cod cottages, Federal houses, Greek Revival structures and several elaborate late-19th-century summer houses. There are also a number of historic sites—a British fort built during the Revolution, the site of an earlier French fortification, and the visible remains of a canal dug by British troops in 1779. *Multiple public/private*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Ellsworth
ELLSWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
State Street
1846

An example of New England ecclesiastical architecture, this structure was designed in the Greek Revival style by carpenter-designer Thomas Lord. It is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof surmounted by a central tower composed of three sections—a square clock tower, an octagonal belfry, and an octagonal spire. A wide pediment supported by six fluted Doric columns projects from the facade. A large 1 1/2-story parish house is connected to the rear of the church by a 1-story passageway. *Private*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Ellsworth
STANWOOD HOMESTEAD (BIRDSACRE SANCTUARY)
1 mile S of Ellsworth on Me. 3
1850

Captain Roswell Leland Stanwood built this 1 1/2-story frame house on the foundation of a previous dwelling. The 50 acres of the homestead are maintained as a wildlife preserve and were the outdoor workshop of Cordelia Stanwood—pioneer ornithologist and the first of Captain Stanwood's children. Cordelia spent 50 years of her life in the study of the wildlife surrounding her home and chronicled the life of many of the state's birds. In 1934 the Department of the Interior posthumously recognized her lasting contributions. *Private*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Sedgwick
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Off Me. 172
19th century, Benjamin S. Deane

This is considered one of the most sophisticated Greek Revival churches in Maine. Deane designed the structure from a drawing by Asher Benjamin. It is a large 1-story building with a facade finished in matched boards and sides and rear in clapboard. The elevated site, monumental Doric portico, and stately belfry make this an imposing building. *Private*

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Augusta
MAINE STATE HOUSE
Capitol Street
1832, Charles Bullfinch

This building is considered one of Bullfinch's greatest achievements, even in its altered condition. Exterior alterations to the original 4-story granite structure began in 1891 with the addition of a 3-story wing on the west. From 1901 to 1910 the State House was rebuilt to the point of retaining only the front and back facades and the rotunda. Plans for the rebuilding were drafted by Boston architect G. Henri Desmond who enlarged the building and added a 185-foot center dome. Presently, the structure is rectangular with wings to the north and south. *State:* HABS

KENNEBEC COUNTY
Gardiner
ROBINSON, EDWIN ARLINGTON, HOUSE
67 Lincoln Avenue
19th—20th centuries

The Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869—1935), grew up in this 2-story white clapboard house and later returned here to write much of the poetry included in his first two volumes. Although he left the house permanently in 1896, he continued to spend part of each year in Gardiner. For a time Robinson shifted his efforts to drama, but without great success, and in returning to poetry he published several volumes including *Man Against the Sky* and *Tristram*. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

KNOX COUNTY
Camden
CURTIS ISLAND LIGHT (NEGRO ISLAND LIGHT)
0.8 mile out from Camden Harbor in Penobscot Bay
1836, George Gault

The lighthouse sits at the southern end of this 5-acre island. Four structures are related to the light: the brick light tower itself, the wooden garage, the brick power station, and the keeper's 1 1/2-story frame house. In 1896 the station was rebuilt, and in 1934 the island was renamed to honor one ot the area's most distinguished summer residents, publisher and philanthropist, Cyrus H. K. Curtis. *Federal*

KNOX COUNTY
Rockland
FARNSWORTH HOMESTEAD
21 Elm Street
c. 1854

This is a mid-19th-century town house in Greek Revival style. It is 2 stories with a 1-story ell on the north. A pedimented gabled roof tops the frame house. William A. Farnsworth was a prominent Rockland businessman and president of the Rockland Water Company. *Private:* HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
New Castle
ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
Academy Road
1807, Nicholas Codd

St. Patrick's is the oldest surviving Catholic church in Maine and possibly in New England. A combination of Colonial and Federal styles were used in its construction. Brick exterior walls are 1 1/2 feet thick. The main entrance is in a projecting tower in the middle of the gable end. Over the doorway is a round stained glass window depicting the figure of Christ, above that is an arched louvered window, and the entire structure is crowned by a spire added in 1866. *Private:* HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
RED BRICK SCHOOL (OLD ACADEMY BUILDING)
Warren Street
1807

In 1807, three men— Samuel Adams, William Boyd and William Taylor—were appointed as a committee to provide a brick school building for the Wiscasset Academical Association. This 2-story, hipped-roofed structure was constructed for that purpose and from 1808 until 1923 was in continuous use as a school. The walls are of hand-made mud brick, varying in size and thickness; the entrance wall is Flemish bond, while the side and rear walls are common bond. Crowning the roof is a white frame hexagonal cupola containing an open bell tower. *Municipal:* HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
SCOTT, CAPTAIN GEORGE, HOUSE (OCTAGON HOUSE)
Federal Street
1855

Built of red brick with sandstone and granite lintels and sills, this 2 1/2-story octagon house with low-pitched roof is capped with an eight-sided cupola. Except for the attic, each floor has four main rooms and four triangular rooms. The main staircase winds up in a centered hall open to the floors and cupola above. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Wiscasset
WISCASSET HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Federal, Cape Cod and Victorian houses are all represented in this seaport. Public buildings included are the Public Library (1805—originally a bank building); the Old Academy (1807); the Lincoln County Museum and Jail (1809—1811); the Old Powder House (1813); the Customs House (1869); and the brick commercial Wawenock Block (1856). (See separate listings for the Lincoln County Museum and Jail and the Old Customs House.) *Multiple public/private:* HABS

OXFORD COUNTY
Bethel
MASON, DR. MOSES, HOUSE (ADA DURRELL HOUSE)
Broad Street
1813—1815

This frame, 2 1/2-story house is a fine example of New England Federal style. Although the interior of the house has been modernized, the outstanding wall murals of the main hall and stairway remain and are in excellent condition. They are either the work of Rufus Porter or his apprentices and depict rural and harbor scenes. Porter was the founder of the *Scientific American* and was also an avid inventor. *Private*

OXFORD COUNTY
Paris Hill
PARIS HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

In 1805 Oxford County was formed and Paris Hill was named county seat, although the area had been settled as early as 1779. The district consists of some 49 structures, most of which were built between 1800 and 1860. The town remains essentially as it was nearly 100 years ago, primarily as a result of the railroad's bypassing the town and the county seat being moved. Outstanding structures include the 1-story frame Paris Hill Baptist Church with six fluted columns supporting a wide pediment, topped by a 3-stage clock tower/belfry; the 2-story Paris Hill Academy, also frame with a pedimented front facade and a 2-stage belfry; and the Oxford County Jail, a 2-story stone building with simple gabled roof. Most of the remaining houses and public buildings are similar in material and Federal or Greek Revival in style. *Multiple public/private*

OXFORD COUNTY
Porter vicinity
PORTER OLD MEETINGHOUSE
N of Porter off Me. 25
1818—1824

This meetinghouse was used by a sect called the "Bullockites" who were followers of Elder Jeremiah Bullock, a Baptist clergyman. It also functioned as a town meetinghouse. The frame, clapboarded structure has a gabled roof and very little exterior ornamentation. The interior is well preserved, with a three-sided gallery and the original box pews below. Most of the walls still show the original trowel marks. *Municipal:* HABS

OXFORD COUNTY
Wilsons Mills vicinity
BENNETT BRIDGE
Over the Magalloway River, 1.5 miles
S of Wilsons Mills on Me. 16
1901

Bennett Bridge is a wooden single-span covered crossing 92 feet long. The roof is gabled. Resting on granite block shore abutments, the bridge is Paddleford truss construction, a modification of a Long truss system. A series of crossed braces between king posts is employed, the braces being mortised into the king posts. The king posts are then mortised into the top and bottom chords and secured with iron bolts. Additional support is provided by wire cables attached to the top chords of the bridge and anchored 25 feet from the bridge corners. *State*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
BANGOR HOUSE
174 Main Street
19th century

Bangor House was built on the same plan—though smaller in scale—as Boston's palatial Tremont House. Constructed in 1833—1834, the building was originally U-shaped and 4 stories high. In 1872 the Main Street entrance was embellished by the addition of a portico. From 1895 to 1898 two additions were made; a kitchen wing built at the rear and a 4-story Union Street wing. The last major alteration was made in 1901 when a full story addition was made above the original building. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
BLAKE HOUSE
107 Court Street
1858, Ryder and Fuller

This house, designed for wealthy Bangor merchant William Blake, was one of the first Second Empire buildings in the state. The exterior walls are of rusticated wood given the appearance of free stone. A mansard roof with dormer windows capped by arched window hoods covers the structure and there is a central porch with curved posts ornamented with intricately carved brackets and consoles. On the east facade is a semicircular bay which was a later addition. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
BROADWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This mid-19th-century upper class residential district is comprised of a variety of styles—predominately Greek Revival—and took its designs and a large part of its cultural tastes from Boston. Boundaries encompass the Hayward Pierce- Moses Giddings House (1851), an Italian-style bracketed mansion 2 stories high; the 2-story Greek Revival, George K. Stetson House, built in 1847 for one of the most prominent citizens in the city; the Daniel B. Hinkley House, an 1820 gabled-roofed, late Federal house with attached ell; the Philo A. Strickland House, an 1866 Second Empire 2 1/2-story mansard-roofed house; and the First Methodist Episcopal Church, (1836) a brick Greek Revival structure. *Multiple public/private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
CUTTING-KENT HOUSE
48-50 Penobscot Street
1836—1837

This 2-story hipped-roofed frame dwelling is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. Originally built as a duplex, the symmetrical structure has four bays on the front with massive Doric pilasters dividing them. All windows and doors are recessed. On each side of the doors on the first floors are ornate Doric columns with carved wreaths on the entablature above each. The house was built as a dual residence for Edward Kent and his law partner, Jonas Cutting. Kent served as Bangor's mayor (1836 and 1837), as governor (1838 and 1840), and later as an associate justice on the Maine Supreme Court (1859—1877). *Private; not accessible to the public*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
GODFREY-KELLOGG HOUSE
212 Kenduskeag Avenue
c. 1847

This Gothic Revival house is 2 stories with a multi-gabled roof. It was built for John Godfrey as a summer residence and has several outbuildings including a carriage house, attached barn, a smaller barn and a dog house—all designed in the same Gothic Revival style as the main house. Many of the original furnishings remain. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
GRAND ARMY MEMORIAL HOME
159 Union Street
c. 1840, Richard Upjohn

This 2-story Greek Revival building was once occupied by Bangor's first mayor, Allen Gilman, and later by Samuel H. Dale, the mayor from 1863 to 1866 and from 1871 to 1872. About 1945 an addition was made to the kitchen ell on the rear of the brick structure, and in 1952 the interior was altered to accommodate the Bangor Historical Society collections. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
MORSE & CO. OFFICE BUILDING
Harlow Street
1895

In 1851, Llewellyn Morse and Hiram Oliver leased a sawmill, which they later purchased, on the Kenduskeag Stream. They purchased another mill on the same stream in 1860 and later the company engaged in diverse business activities. The company was especially noted for its fine interior and exterior finishes and provided materials for rebuilding large areas of Bangor after the disastrous fire of 1911. For nearly 100 years it was Bangor's largest firm. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
York Street
1855, Patrick C. Keely

St. John's is a Gothic structure built of brick on a cut stone foundation. The plan is cruciform. Exterior walls are supported by buttresses at all piers and angles and finished with offsets. There are three entrances on the front, the central one contained in a projecting 100-foot tower and spire. The church was built by the Irish community of Bangor and stands in what was once the heart of their neighborhood. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor
SYMPHONY HOUSE (ISAAC FARRAR HOUSE)
166 Union Street
1842—1844, Richard Upjohn

The Symphony House was designed in the Greek Revival style as a residence for Isaac Farrar in 1833. It was the architect's first major commission. The house is 2 1/2 stories, built of brick with wall surfaces slightly recessed behind corner pilasters and a narrow architrave. Gabled dormers were later added to the hipped roof. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Bangor-Brewer
PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION, SITE OF
Penobscot River between Bangor and Brewer, at mouth of the Kenduskeag Stream
1779

Four British ships carrying 700 troops from Halifax, Nova Scotia, arrived at Majabagaduce Peninsula (now Castine) in Penobscot Bay on June 17, 1779, to establish an outpost on what was to be New Ireland, a proposed haven for Loyalists. Immediately after receiving news of the events, an American invasion force arrived at the site on July 25. The fleet was under the command of Dudley Saltonstall, with General Solomon Lovell in command of land forces, and Colonel Paul Revere in command of the artillery. The reluctance of Saltonstall to attack three British ships on the western shore of the peninsula led to the eventual destruction of the American fleet. At this site nine of the war vessels and several transports were burned or scuttled by their crews. In 1876 nine cannons were found during dredging operations, and four more were discovered in 1954 and 1955. *Public*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
East Corinth vicinity
CORINTH VILLAGE (SKINNER SETTLEMENT)
3.5 miles W of East Corinth
19th century

The Skinner Settlement arose from the arrival of Daniel Skinner as the first permanent settler in 1793. Skinner opened a tavern in his log dwelling shortly after arriving in the area and the town began to develop. Principal structures include the Daniel Skinner Farmstead, a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod farmhouse, a 40-by-60-foot barn and various outbuildings; the General Isaac Hodsdon Farmhouse, a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod house with five fireplaces around a central chimney; the Skinner tavern, a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod structure with a connected ell and small barn; and the Hodsdon General Store, a 2-story frame structure with a cross-gabled roof. In addition to these major structures, there are several supporting structures including five other farms or homesteads. *Multiple private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Orono
COLBURN, WILLIAM, HOUSE
91 Bennoch Road
1780

This is a 1 1/2-story Cape Cod Colonial farmhouse built of wood on a granite foundation. The front door is double paneled and has sidelights and a wooden fan overhead. The fan and sidelights are surrounded by a semielliptical arch. The gabled roof is covered with wooden deck and asphalt shingles. The house was built by William Colburn, one of the area's pioneers. *Private*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY
Orono
WASHBURN, GOVERNOR ISRAEL, HOUSE
120 Main Street
1840

This Greek Revival house was built by Israel Washburn (1813—1883). Prominent in both state and national politics, he served in the House of Representatives from 1851 to 1860, and as governor of the state from 1861 to 1863. While in Congress, he was a leader in drafting anti-slave legislation and was instrumental in organizing the Republican Party. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
Chesuncook
CHESUNCOOK VILLAGE
Northwestern Shore, Chesuncook Lake
19th—20th centuries

Chesuncook Village is representative of the Maine woods settlements which attracted people to the lumbering industry and then dwindled when the lumbering techniques changed. The village predated by a few years the heavy logging which began in the area around 1856. Today the village consists mostly of 1 1/2-story frame houses and several buildings which were owned by the Great Northern Paper Company and used until 1971 in connection with the West Branch log drive. Although the village is nearly deserted during the winter, the Chesuncook House (1863), the most notable structure in the village, still caters to the needs of canoeists and sportsmen in the area. *Multiple private*

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY
Millinocket vicinity
AMBAJEJUS BOOM HOUSE
About 11 miles NW of Millinocket on the Ambajejus Lake
19th—20th centuries

This is one of the most significant sites connected with the Penobscot lumbering industry in the 19th century. There has been a boom house on the site since 1835, although the present 1 1/2-story shingled structure was erected about 1907. Near the Penobscot's mouth are two islands which were used as anchoring points for booming the logs driven down the river. Once collected, the boom was towed down the chain of lakes to the North Twin Dam where they were then sluiced to the Great Northern paper mills at Millinocket and East Millinocket. The boom house was used until 1971 when the drive ended due to practical and conservation reasons. *Private*

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Bath
BATH HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The area known today as Bath was first settled in the 17th century, but not until 1781 did it become a town. From the 1820's through the late-19th century, shipyards lined the waterfront and Bath ships played an important role in West Coast and Far East trade. During this prosperous period, many fine houses and churches were constructed including the Greek Revival Patten-Smith House (c. 1820); the Italianate Larrabee-Newell-Simpson House (1850); and the Greek

Revival Swedenborgian Church (1843). During World War I the Bath Iron Works produced four Navy destroyers, and during World War II one fourth of all the Navy's destroyers were built here. (See separate listings for U.S. Customhouse and Post Office and the Winter Street Church). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Bath
PERCY AND SMALL SHIPYARD
451 Washington Street
19th century

Samuel R. Percy and Frank A. Small, owners of the shipyard, specialized in the construction of large wooden schooners for coastwise trade. During the 26 years (1894—1920) of its operation the Percy and Small shipyard built numerous "Down Easters," schooners, and two six-masted vessels. Bath has been a shipbuilding center since 1762, when its first commercial yard began operation. In 1855 Bath ranked fifth in the country in amount of tonnage registered. Today four wooden buildings (including an office, a mold loft, and a pitch oven) and remnants of shipways are the only reminders of a once-prosperous business. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Bath
WINTER STREET CHURCH
Corner of Washington and Winter streets
1843—1844

Anthony G. Raymond was the master builder responsible for construction of the Winter Street Church. The wooden, Gothic Revival structure is topped by a three-stage, 100-foot front tower. Pointed arches appear everywhere on the exterior window openings, recessed in pilasters above door openings, and in two sections of the steeple. Four pinnacles top each corner of the tower sections, and recessed quatrefoils appear in the corners of the steeple, above the front window, and in the balustrade above the main facade. *Private*

SAGADAHOC COUNTY
Richmond
SOUTHARD BLOCK
25 Front Street
1882

One of Richmond's leading citizens in the 19th century was Thomas Jefferson Southard, shipbuilder and entrepreneur. In 1882 he designed and built the Thomas Jefferson Southard Bank and Counting House, now known as the Southard Block. This 3-story, five-bay brick commercial building was designed in the Second Empire style. The front entrance is flanked by three large windows on either side set on granite plinths and separated by cast iron pilasters. Above an ornamental belt course, second-floor windows are set into recessed brick panels. Pedimented dormer windows are set into the slate mansard roof which has a plain cornice. *Private*

SOMERSET COUNTY
Madison vicinity
OLD POINT AND SEBASTIAN RALE MONUMENT (NORRIDGEWOCK INDIAN VILLAGE SITE)
S of Madison off Alt. U.S. 201
17th—19th centuries

This site was significant as the focus for French-English rivalry over the northern colonial frontier. It is here that the encroachments of the English settlers met the active resistance of the Abnaki Indians. Between the 1650's and 1680's the Indians maintained ties with the French and the Catholic religion via the Kennebec-Chaudiere river route to Quebec. Sebastian Rale, assigned to the mission in 1695, became the spiritual and temporal leader of the tribe. The Abnaki were weakened by recurrent tensions between the tribe and its leaders, when on August 23, 1724, they fell before an attack by the English. Rale was killed, the tribe was decimated, and the village was destroyed. Today there is a simple granite obelisk in memory of Rale on the site. The historic village consisted of a mission church and 26 houses within a palisaded fort. *Private:* HABS

WALDO COUNTY
Belfast
BELFAST NATIONAL BANK
Main and Beaver streets
1879, George M. Harding

This brick building is one of the more elaborately decorated mid-19th-century commercial structures extant in Maine. Two and one-half stories, it is an unusual triangular shape and has a mansard roof with intersecting gables over the original entrance pavilion. Embellishing the roof are gabled dormers with pointed arch windows. In 1891 the building was extended two bays along Main Street. *Private:* HABS

WALDO COUNTY
Belfast
MASONIC TEMPLE
High Street (U.S. 1)
1877—1878, George M. Harding

The Masonic Temple is a 3-story structure with a mansard roof and 4-story tower at the northwest. Exterior walls are brick with freestone trim over the windows and in the tower decoration. The building was built to serve the commercial needs of Belfast and as the focal point for Masonic activity in the city. *Private:* HABS

WALDO COUNTY
Belfast
WHITE, JAMES P., HOUSE
1 Church Street
1840, Calvin A. Ryder

This large frame Greek Revival house was built for James Patterson White, mayor of Belfast (1861—1863) and state senator (1862—1863). The main block is 2 stories and three bays wide with a projecting center pavilion, distyle in antis, with carved ornament in the pediment and friezes of each story. A 2-story intermediate wing at the rear connects to a 2-story, rectangular rear block parallel to the front block. Smooth flush siding covers the front and sides of the main block and clapboards are used elsewhere. Capping the low hipped roof is an elaborate balustraded cupola. *Private; not accessble to the public:* HABS

WALDO COUNTY
Liberty
OLD POST OFFICE
Main Street (Me. 173)
c. 1870

This is possibly the only octagonal post office building in the U.S. The building was erected about 1870 by Rufus A. Carter, a local harness maker who used the house for that purpose. In 1878 the building was used as a post office and remained such until 1960. There is an entrance in the bay facing the street and in each of the seven other bays is a double-hung window. Siding is clapboard and the roof is asphalt shingle. *Private*

WALDO COUNTY
Winterport
WINTERPORT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Alt. U.S. 1
1831, Calvin Ryder

The Winterport Congregational Church is a rectangular, Gothic Revival structure with a gabled roof. All doors and windows are framed in lancet arches. The front is covered with matched boards, while the sides and rear are clapboarded. Surmounting the gabled roof is an inset tower with a pinnacled octagonal spire. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
East Machias
EAST MACHIAS HISTORIC DISTRICT
High, Water, and Bridge streets
18th—20th centuries

East Machias was a shipbuilding and lumbering center for eastern Maine, and many fine buildings survive as reminders of the early pioneers. The area was first settled by the French in the late-17th century, but was not settled permanently by people of English descent until 1763. Machias was incorporated in 1784, and East Machias was incorporated as a separate entity in 1826. Several of the oldest structures in the district are the Simon McNeil House (1817), the John Foster House (1785), and the Washington Academy (1823). *Multiple public/private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Machias

BURNHAM TAVERN

Main Street
1770

This 2-story indented gambrel-roofed clapboard building dates from seven years after the arrival of the first settlers in the Machias area. It is also the only building in eastern Maine connected with the American Revolution. The townsmen met in the tavern and made plans to erect a liberty pole on the village green and capture the British vessel, *Margaretta*. Their successful capture of the vessel in Machias Bay was the first naval battle of the Revolution. *Private:* HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Robbinston vicinity

MANSION HOUSE (GENERAL JOHN BREWER HOUSE)

N of Robbinston on U.S. 1
18th—19th centuries

The Mansion House is a 2-story frame clapboarded building probably built in 1785 by General John Brewer, one of the most active shipbuilders on the north shore of Maine. Consisting of a main rectangular hipped-roofed section and an offset gabled-roofed ell, the structure has an open 1-story piazza (late-19th century) across the main facade, a handsome fanlighted entrance, and a glass-enclosed cupola. In 1864 the house was purchased by James Shepard Pike, one of the most vocal and effective abolitionists and one of the founding leaders of the Republican Party. *Private; not accessible to the public*

YORK COUNTY
Biddeford

BIDDEFORD CITY HALL

205 Main Street
1895, John Calvin Stevens

This late-19th-century city hall was designed by one of Maine's prominent architects. The large 3 1/2-story brick building is faced with granite on the first floor. Towering above the main arched entrance is a square clock tower and belfry. The clock housing has a heavy denticulated cornice and balustrade, and the belfry is topped with a dome. *Municipal*

YORK COUNTY
Biddeford

FIRST PARISH MEETINGHOUSE

Old Pool Road
1758

Constructed by master builder Nathaniel Perkins, this white clapboard structure was a local meetinghouse during the Revolutionary period. James Sullivan, a young Biddeford lawyer, was elected moderator of the meeting in 1774, and was subsequently chosen as a delegate to the provincial congress. The original gabled-roofed structure remains intact, although the belfry was removed and some interior changes were made in 1840. *Private*

YORK COUNTY
Biddeford

U.S. POST OFFICE

35 Washington Street
1914

This building is the prototype of federal buildings erected during the early-20th century and was completely designed and built from plans prepared by the supervising architect of the Department of the Treasury. The brick building is 1 story high with a flat tin roof. The main facade features a detailed brick and granolithic cornice with an ornamental balustrade and posted rail. The circle-headed transom entranceway and two identical flanking bays feature a keyed arch and dentil transom bar. *Federal*

YORK COUNTY
Eliot vicinity

FROST GARRISON AND HOUSE

Frost's Hill
1733 (powder house), 1738
(garrison), 1778 (house)

Southern Maine was plagued by Indian raids from 1675 (King Philip's War) to 1763, the conclusion of the French and Indian War. Colonel John Frost, like many settlers in this area, constructed powder and garrison houses as protection against Indian attacks. The powder house (removed to Kittery Point and recently restored to its original site and foundation) was built of hand-hewn timbers dovetailed at the ends. Portholes exist to enable defenders to fire at the Indians. The garrison itself is a 1-story structure with a large gabled roof. There are two portholes in each wall, and first floor doors are wide enough to enable cattle to enter. The Frost House is frame with a gabled roof. Interior walls are plastered and covered with painted stencil work. *Private*

YORK COUNTY
Kennebunk

LORD MANSION (CLARK MANSION)

20 Summer Street
1760, 1801

The Lord Mansion combines the Colonial and Federal styles of architecture in one building. Jonathan Banks built the original 2-story clapboard house which is an ell to the present structure. In 1801 Judge Jonas Clark added the predominately Federal style front section which forms the main block. The house is sheathed with planed boards and adorned with Doric pilasters. The flat roof is balustraded. *Private; not accessible to the public*

YORK COUNTY
South Berwick

JEWETT, SARAH ORNE, HOUSE

Maine 4 and 236
1774

This is a 2-story Colonial house on a granite and rubblestone foundation. Walls are finished in clapboard and the hipped roof features flared eaves. There are three dormers on each facade and a 2-story rear ell. Sarah Orne Jewett, one of the state's most famous writers, wrote most of her works here, including "A Country Doctor," and "The Country of the Pointed Firs." *Private:* HABS

YORK COUNTY
York

OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

York Street (on the Village Green)
c. 1755

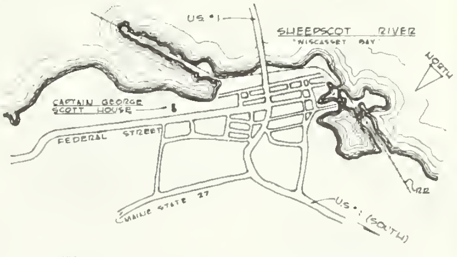
This 1-story, one-room frame structure is one of the earliest 18th-century schoolhouses extant in New England. Exterior walls are faced with narrow clapboards and the gabled roof is shingled. The school was moved to its present location from York Corner in 1940. *Private*

CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOTT HOUSE

WISCASSET LINCOLN COUNTY MAINE

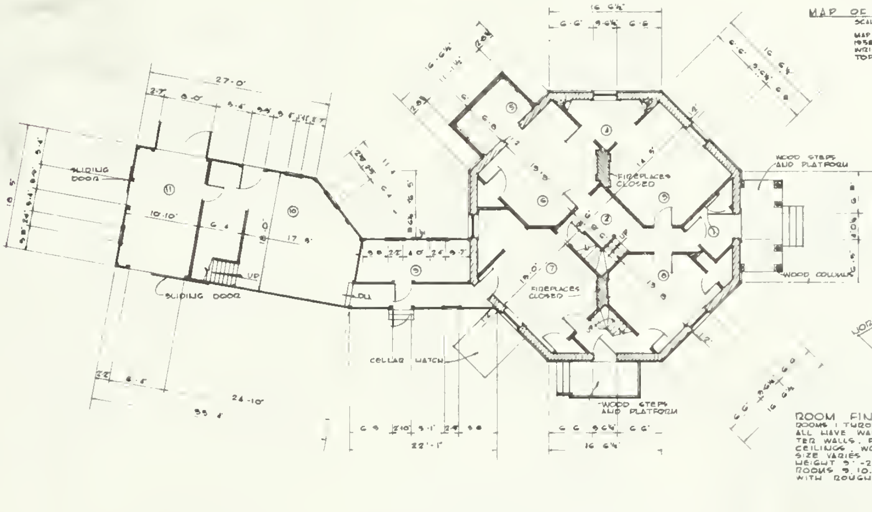
THIS PECULIAR STRUCTURE, LOCALLY REFERRED TO AS THE "COLLAR BOX" HOUSE WAS BUILT BY CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOTT IN 1855. IT IS TYPICAL OF THE OCTAGONAL TYPE OF HOUSE BUILT IN NEW ENGLAND AT THIS TIME.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED BY FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. MEASURED AND DRAWN AUGUST 1960 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHARLES E PETERSON SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, HISTORIC STRUCTURES; PROFESSOR F BLAIR REEVES UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA; AND STUDENT ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS RUSSELL V. KEUNE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS; JAMES M REPLOGLE, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY; ROBERT H SWILLEY, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.



MAP OF WISCASSET
SCALE 1" = 1000'

MAP REFERENCE
1958 ROADS AND HIGHWAYS
WRIGHT AND PIERCE
TOPSHAM MAINE



ROOM FINISHES
ROOMS 1 THROUGH 8 INCLUSIVE ALL HAVE WALLPAPER OVER PLASTER WALLS, PAINTED PLASTER CEILINGS, WOOD PLANK FLOORS, SIZE VARIES 7" - 17" CEILING HEIGHT 9'-2"
ROOMS 9, 10, 11 ARE UNFINISHED WITH ROUGH WOOD PLANK FLOORS

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

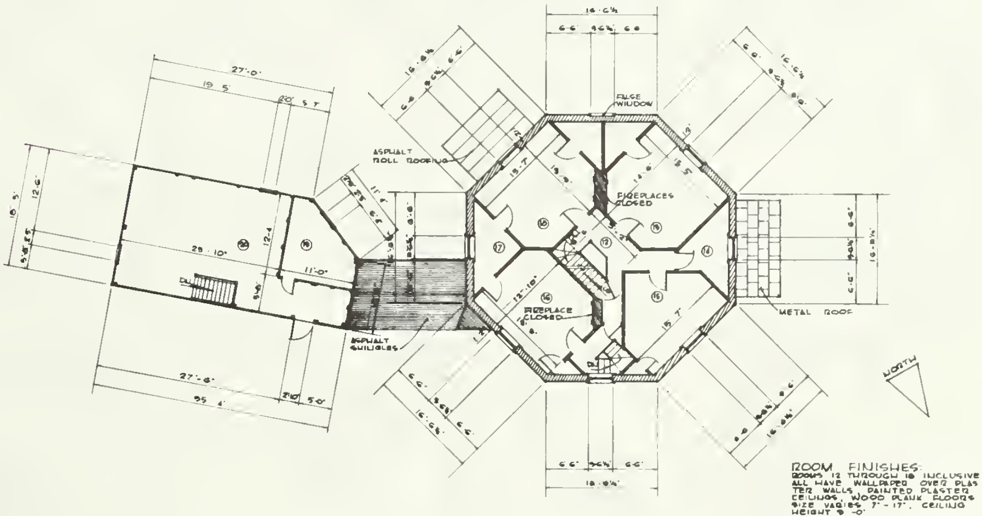
DEL ROBT H SWILLEY

ROCKLAND HABS FIELD OFFICE
MAINE MID-COAST SURVEY 1960
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOTT HOUSE
FEDERAL STREET WISCASSET LINCOLN COUNTY MAINE

SURVEY NO
ME 85

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS



ROOM FINISHES:
ROOMS 12 THROUGH 18 INCLUSIVE ALL HAVE WALLPAPER OVER PLASTER WALLS, PAINTED PLASTER CEILINGS, WOOD PLANK FLOORS SIZE VARIES 7" - 17", CEILING HEIGHT 9'-0"
ROOMS 19 AND 20 ARE UNFINISHED WITH ROUGH WOOD PLANK FLOORS

GENERAL NOTES:
STAIR (RM 12) DESIGNATED "UP" LEADS TO OCTAGONAL CUPOLA

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

DEL ROBT H SWILLEY

ROCKLAND HABS FIELD OFFICE
MAINE MID-COAST SURVEY 1960
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

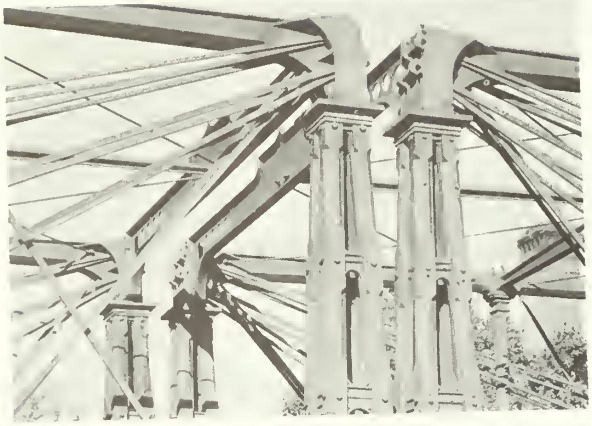
NAME OF STRUCTURE
CAPTAIN GEORGE SCOTT HOUSE
FEDERAL STREET WISCASSET LINCOLN COUNTY MAINE

SURVEY NO.
ME 85

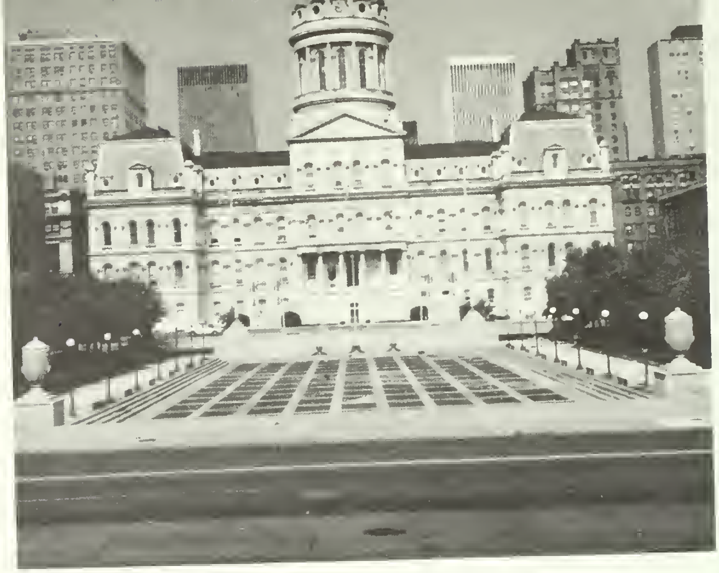
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

Maryland

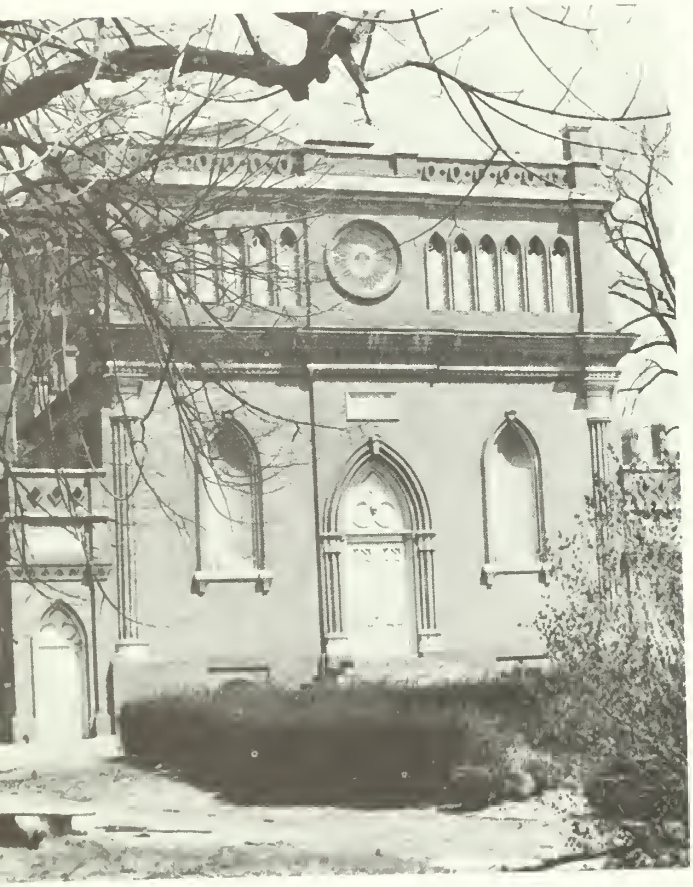
Londontown Manufacturing Company, Inc. (Meadow Mill), Baltimore (city), Maryland. *Robert Vogel*



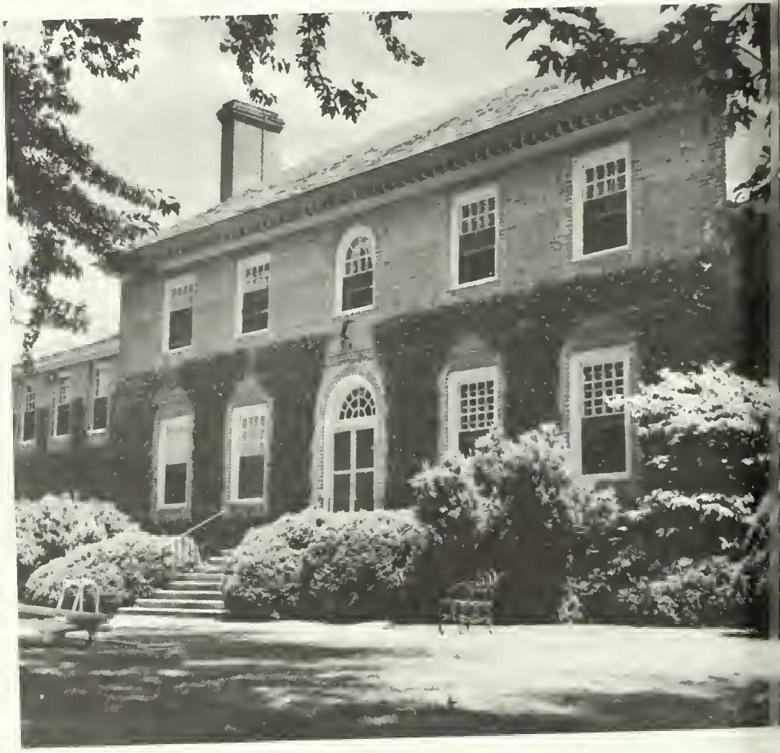
Bollman Railroad Truss,
Savage, Maryland (Howard County).
William Edmund Barrett for HAER



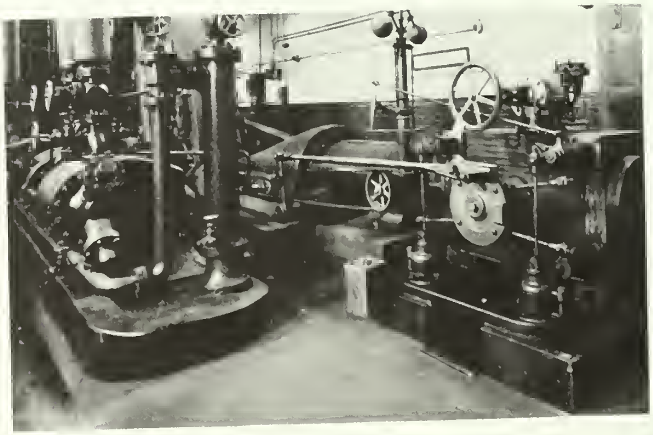
Baltimore City Hall, Baltimore (city), Maryland. *Michael Bourne*



St. Mary's Seminary Chapel, Baltimore (city), Maryland.
NHL; HABS. *NPS*



Readbourne, Centreville vicinity, Maryland
(Queen Anne County). *Michael Bourne*



American Brewery (Wiessner Brewery),
F.W. Wolf Refrigeration Compressor (left),
Griffith & Wedge Corliss Steam Engine (right),
Baltimore (city), Maryland.
William Edmund Barrett for HAER

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Cumberland
BELL TOWER BUILDING (ALLEGANY COUNTY LEAGUE FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN)
SW corner of Bedford and Liberty streets
19th century

This is a 2-story brick building topped by a small wooden tower with an open belfry. Except for the entrance door and the projecting porch above it, the building is essentially unchanged from its construction date. Tall double windows decorated with simple molded lintels with a scroll-saw motif provide light on all sides. This was the first separate building to be used as police headquarters and jail in the city. *Municipal*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Cumberland
CITY HALL
N. Center street, between Frederick and Bedford streets
1911—1912

City Hall is a 2-story, stone-faced, neoclassical structure. The entrance is flanked by giant double fluted pilasters, and the cornice and balustrade above project slightly to become part of the overall entrance-pavilion treatment. Except for this entranceway the major wall areas are plain, broken only by the skillful emphasis of an irregular corner in which a recessed bay is situated. A mural by artist Gertrude du Brau on the interior of the rotunda dome depicts the early history of the city. *Municipal*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Cumberland
PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING (OLD POST OFFICE)
Frederick and Liberty streets
1902—1904

Built during the tenure of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury, this is a good example of the Georgian Revival style. The three center bays of the simple 3-story rectangular brick building are defined by four engaged Ionic columns on the second and third floors topped by a full entablature with a pediment containing a bull's eye. The building was opened in mid-1904 and was the sixth location of the Cumberland post office, which first opened in a log building in 1795. *Municipal*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Cumberland
WASHINGTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The eastern section of this district contains county institutions including the courthouse, the board of education building, the library, and four churches. Residential houses line the street at the western end. Prospect Square, which encircles the library and courthouse, contains both houses and offices. The architecture is characterized by Federal, Queen Anne, Greek Revival and Second Empire styles. The area was the site of Fort Cumberland, a frontier outpost during the French and Indian War. *Multiple public/private*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Cumberland
WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY STATION
Canal Street
1913

During the first half of the 20th century Cumberland was the most important stop on the Western Maryland Railway system between Chicago and Baltimore. The demolition of the Baltimore and Ohio's Queen City Hotel left this 2-story brick station the sole survivor of the city's transportation past. The station is a large commercial-style building, an expression of the architectural functionalism of the turn of the century. *Private*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Lonaconing
LONACONING FURNACE
E. Main Street
1836—1856

The furnace is a truncated square pyramid 50 feet high and 50 feet square at the base and 25 feet square at the top. Sandstone blocks were held in place by wrought iron binders and cast iron beams were used for additional support for the stack. Some portions of the retaining walls remain and a stone arch springing from the back wall of the furnace connects it with what was formerly the top-house yard. This was the first smelting furnace to use coke instead of charcoal in the U.S. and produced its first iron in 1839. The furnace was also the first in the country to use a machine-powered hot-air blast. Five steam boilers and a 60 hp steam engine were transported by ship, railroad, canal boat, and wagon from the West Point Foundry in New York for this furnace. *Municipal*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Oldtown
CRESAP, MICHAEL, HOUSE
Main Street at Green Spring Road
c. 1764

Reputedly the oldest extant building in Oldtown, a village dating to the 17th century, this small 2 1/2-story fieldstone house was built by Michael Cresap, a well-known Ohio frontiersman. The north (front) elevation was built against an almost perpendicular slope, resulting in a ground level entrance to the basement on the south side, and thus enabling an original stream to flow through the basement. The building is three bays wide with unusual central doorways on both the first and second stories of the north facade. The 2-story brick east wing is a 19th-century addition. *Private*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis
ARTISAN'S HOUSE
43 Pinkney Street
c. 1777

This small gambrel-roofed house is representative of the modest middle-class dwellings which must have filled 18th-century Annapolis. It is 1 1/2 stories high and stands on a high brick foundation. The brick of the exterior chimney on the northwest end wall is laid in English bond. *State:* HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis
CREAGH, PATRICK, HOUSE
160 Prince George Street
18th century

This is a single pile, 1 1/2-story brick house typical of the dwellings occupied by Annapolis artisans and tradesmen. The house was built by Patrick Creagh, a businessman who is credited with construction of the Old Treasury Building on State Circle and several other structures in the town. *Private:* HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis
HOUSE BY THE "TOWN GATES"
63 West Street
19th century

Located in a conspicuous position at the busy, asymmetrical intersection where the city gates and gatehouse once stood, this dwelling is a 2 1/2-story brick Federal town house with a gabled roof. The structure has been altered by an extension to the rear and modern shopfronts on the north facade, but it remains structurally sound. The first known owner was Vachel Seviere who acquired the lot in 1832. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis

MT. MORIAH AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

84 Franklin Street
19th century

This was the first Negro religious institution created in the country. It is a small-scale Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical design. The 2 1/2-story building is constructed in an auditorium plan with the church on the second floor. Exterior walls are finely detailed brick laid in common bond with three belt courses, brownstone impost blocks, and crow-stepped gable ends—all capped with a metal cornice with wood finial. All of the front windows are glazed with stained glass. *County*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis

OLD CITY HALL AND ENGINE HOUSE

211-213 Main Street
1821—1822

This was the first structure built by the city for municipal use. The ground floor housed the fire engines and the second floor housed the meeting rooms for the town council. It is a narrow 2-story brick building with a sheet metal hipped roof and a simple molded cornice around the baseline of the roof. *Private*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis

PACA HOUSE AND GARDEN

186 Prince George Street
1765

The Paca House is a five-part Palladian style residence which was the home of William Paca (1740—1796), a member of Maryland's Committee of Correspondence (1774) and the Council of Safety (1775) and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Paca was appointed chief justice of the general court of Maryland (1778), served three terms as governor, and was a member of the state convention which ratified the Constitution. Walls of the house are brick laid in Flemish and English bond while the foundation is a mixture of rubble stonework and brick. The center section, covered by a steep gabled roof containing dormers, is connected to two 1-story dependencies by small brick hyphens. *State:* NHL

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Annapolis

PINKNEY-CALLAHAN HOUSE (ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE INFIRMARY)

5 St. John's Street
Mid-18th century

The Callahan or Pinkney House is a significant example of colonial craftsmanship and design. Although the exact construction date is unknown, its architectural similarities to other area residences (c. 1740—1750)—side entrance, steep gabled roof, wide interior end chimneys, treatment of the brickwork, and Doric style entrance—suggest a mid-18th-century date. The south and east facades are laid in Flemish bond, the north in English bond. A 2 1/2-story addition was constructed on the northwest corner in the 20th century and the house was moved 300 feet east of its original location in 1900—1901. *Private:* HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Bristol vicinity

ST. JAMES CHURCH (ST. JAMES, LOTHIAN)

3 miles E of Bristol on Md. 2
1763

This is a nearly square brick building with a simple wooden box cornice beneath a hipped roof. The church is built on the site of two previous churches. The interior has a coved ceiling, box pews, a Gothic altar and rail and decalogue tablets from the early-18th century. The cemetery contains some 17th-century graves and includes one of the oldest known tombstones (1665) in the state. *Private*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Crownsville

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

Md. 178
1865

This small board-and-batten frame church is composed of a simple rectangular nave, a west entrance porch, a deep chancel on the east end and two utility sections added to the sides of the chancel. There is a small cemetery to the east of the church dating from the 1860's. The church was built by following the plans of Richard Upjohn in his book *Rural Architecture*. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Crownsville vicinity

BELVOIR

0.5 mile E of Crownsville on Md. 178
17th—18th centuries

The architectural evolution of Belvoir illustrates the development of an early Maryland manor house of the 17th century into a larger mid-18th-century dwelling. It is a 2-story, T-shaped building. The shank of the "T" is the earlier part (1690). It has a steep gambrel roof and walls of fieldstone with a Flemish bond brick end wall and exterior chimney. The later main portion is all brick. A frame wing was added at the west end in 1920. The entrance porch with its English Baroque pediment, columns, and pilasters also dates from the 1920's. *Private: not accessible to the public:* HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Davidsonville

MOUNT AIRY

Mount Airy Road off Md. 424
Late 1850's

This is a 2-story cube-shaped brick Georgian-Federal style dwelling with a Doric portico on a central hall plan. It was built by James Alexis Iglehart, a tobacco planter. There is a schoolhouse on the property where the children were taught by a private tutor, a common practice for a planter's family. An unpainted frame smokehouse near the house has a notable batten door held in place with large strap iron hinges. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Deale vicinity

SUDLEY (CUMBERSTONE)

N of Deale off Md. 468 on Old
Sudley Road
17th century

This 1 1/2-story weatherboarded house with a steep roof is typical of the Medieval Transitional style. The chimneys within the gable ends are the largest in any surviving 17th-century house in the county. Framing, siding, and roofing members are hand-hewn timber. Two 1 1/2-story wings were added sometime after 1750. In 1822 the house was purchased by Kensey Johns, chief justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, chancellor of Delaware, and a delegate to the Delaware Constitutional Convention from New Castle County. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Friendship

HOLLY HILL

On Md. 261, 1.5 miles E of
Solomon's Island Road
17th—18th centuries

Originally a primitive, two-room, 1 1/2-story frame dwelling, Holly Hill is now an elongated, brick, T-shaped house. The house retains its original brick vaulting in the cellar, fine interior paneling and moldings, and batten doors with the original hardware. Holly Hill was built by the Harrison family and reflects the grand lifestyle tobacco planters enjoyed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Iglehart

IGLEHART (THE VINEYARD)

Md. 178
19th century

This is a 2 1/2-story frame Greek Revival house with front and rear galleries recessed beneath the gabled roof. The central hall contains a stairway (c. 1870) which rises to the attic level. A marble mantel is situated in the south parlor; however, all other mantels are of wood and simply designed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Lothian vicinity

BURRAGES

Nutwell Road off Md. 2
18th century

Originally the home of tobacco planter John Welsh, this small 1 1/2-story frame house with gambrel roof is an example of an early southern Maryland farmhouse. The farm complex includes two early cabins and an 18th-century tobacco barn. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Owensville

CHRIST CHURCH

Owensville Road (Md. 255)
1869

This is a small, board-and-batten church with a long narrow nave. There is a sharply-pointed gabled entrance porch and a narrow bell tower with an open belfry. Small rectangular window openings frame stained glass lancet windows. The church was probably built from a design in Richard Upjohn's *Rural Architecture*. *Private*

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
Sandy Point

SANDY POINT FARMHOUSE

Sandy Point State Park
Early-18th century

The brick Sandy Point Farmhouse exemplified several characteristics of Maryland architecture. Its five part plan—a 2-story central block connected to two single-story hyphens—occurs often in 18th-century southern Maryland architecture. The one-bay, protruding tower on the northern facade of the central block is a feature sometimes found on Maryland's 17th-century buildings. A brick dairy and smokehouse and an additional frame outbuilding are located on the property. *State*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

AMERICAN BREWERY (WIESSNER BREWERY)

1701 N. Gay Street
1887

This is the second Wiessner Brewery on this site. It is 5 stories high and has three towers. Stained glass windows, elaborate brickwork, and unusually shaped windows and roofs give the building a Victorian eclectic appearance in what has often been called the Chateauesque style. *Private:* HAER

BALTIMORE (independent city)

BALTIMORE CITY HALL

100 N. Holliday Street
1867—1875, George A. Frederick

Baltimore's City Hall is an early example of the French Renaissance Revival in this country. It is an imposing structure consisting of a center section 2 1/2 stories high surmounted by a dome and flanked by 3-story wings. The center is finished with a plain pediment. The walls of the building are bluestone faced with cut marble. The basement is raised and uses heavily rusticated stone; the first, second, and third stories are broken by projecting pilasters with windows set off by elaborate keystones and semicircular archivolts. The mansard roof is slate with marble dormers. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

BATTLE MONUMENT

Calvert street between Fayette and Lexington streets
1815, Maximilian Godefroy

The first significant war memorial built in the U.S., this monument consists of a granite platform with a rusticated marble podium surmounted by a fluted shaft and a statue. The platform has griffins on the top corners and false doors on the side—similar to those of the Temple of Vesta in Tivoli. The shaft is sculptured to resemble a fasces with a broad band at the top and bottom. The statue of Victory is flanked by a cannonball and antique rudder on the left and a bronze laurel wreath and eagle on the right. *Municipal:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

BOLTON HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Mid-19th—20th centuries

The Bolton Hill Historic District comprises 20 blocks of relatively untouched structures dating from the mid-19th century to the years preceding World War I. Originally open farmland, the Bolton Hill section eventually attracted businessmen and professionals. Three private schools, the Maryland Institute of Art, and the Lyric Theatre were located in the area. Certain qualities typify the architecture of the district: simplicity; uniformity of scale, design, and fabric; and high quality of design, materials, and workmanship. Groups of 3-story brick row houses with white marble steps and symmetrical window and door arrangements are the distinguishing feature of the district. Typical of these is 224 W. Lafayette Street. There are also a few detached houses such as the Gothic cottage at 204 W. Lanvale Street designed by E.J. Lind. The Eutaw Place Temple is a Renaissance style synagogue ornamented by a central dome and two smaller flanking domes. *Multiple public/private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

CARROLL MANSION

800 E. Lombard Street
c. 1811—1812

This was the final home of Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. The mansion is an updated version of traditional Maryland architecture adapted to an urban setting. It is brick and 2 stories with a pavilion front and end gables rising into chimneys—all embellished with a veneer of detail typical of Baltimore during the first quarter of the 19th century. It is one of the few late Federal structures remaining in the city which illustrate the elegant lifestyle of the Lombard Street neighborhood in the early 19th century. *Municipal:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

CARROLLTON VIADUCT

Gwynn's Falls near Carroll Park
1829, James Lloyd

The Carrollton Viaduct was the first masonry railroad bridge erected in the U.S. Constructed of dressed granite ashlar, it spans Gwynn's Falls with a full center arch 80 feet in diameter. The width of the viaduct is 26 feet 6 inches and the roadbed carries a double track and two three-foot wooden walkways. Originally built to carry the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the bridge has survived changes effected by modern technology. *Private:* NHL;HAER

BALTIMORE (independent city)

CYLBURN HOUSE AND PARK DISTRICT (CLYBURN)

4915 Green Spring Avenue
1888, George A. Frederick

This post-Civil War mansion was the country estate of Jesse Tyson, a mining magnate. Tyson commissioned the house when architect George Frederick was only 21 years old. The structure is 2 1/2 stories with a 3 1/2-story tower on the main facade. A 1-story open veranda extends around the south and west sides of the house and a tower projects from the south wall and roof. Frederick constructed the Renaissance Revival style mansion of dressed gneiss stone quarried in nearby Baltimore County. The house is surrounded by 165 acres of lawns, woods, 11 nature trails, and individual gardens. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
DICKEYVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Within the Baltimore city line, N and S of Gwynns Falls, E and W sides of Forest Park Avenue
18th—20th centuries

Dickeyville is a well-preserved 19th-century mill town, including residential and public buildings and mill structures. Four periods of growth from the late 18th century through the Victorian era are reflected in the architecture. Of the earliest fieldstone and cement structures built for mill workers (c. 1790) only one is extant. During the period of ownership by the Wethered family who converted the paper mills into textile mills, more pretentious stone dwellings were erected, and from 1871 to 1909, under the control of the W.J. Dickey Company, numerous Victorian houses appeared. The stone mill which exists today was constructed in 1873 to replace an earlier one which had burned. *Multiple public/private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
DRUID HILL PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Druid Hill Park
1860—1890

In 1858 Baltimore Mayor Thomas Swann instituted a policy of setting aside 20 percent of the revenue from mass transit fares to finance the purchase of city parks. This special fund was used to purchase the Druid Hill estate, consisting of 746 acres which had been laid out in the manner of an English garden for its owner, Colonel Nicholas Rogers. The park contains many miles of carriage and bridle paths, a lake, and several buildings including Rogers' home, the Mansion House (1801). George A. Frederick designed a series of structures for the park including an Etruscan triple arch entranceway, a group of 13 picnic shelters, an octagonal stable, and a conservatory. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL
249 Aisquith Street
1869—1870

Founded in 1844, Eastern Female High School has occupied this 2-story brick structure (which replaced the original) since its completion. Characteristic of the Italian Villa style, the building is square with corner towers and bracketing. Vertical lines created by the towers, the narrow windows, and porch columns of the facade are broken by the horizontal lines created by the stone foundation, the balustrade, belt courses, and prominent cornice. The main or western elevation is symmetrical and encloses a 1-story wooden loggia between its two-bay corner towers. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
EMERSON BROMO SELTZER TOWER
312-318 W. Lombard Street
1911, Joseph Evans Sperry

Captain Isaac E. Emerson was a prominent Baltimore resident at the turn of the century, having perfected his headache remedy, Bromo Seltzer. In 1891 he had organized the Emerson Drug Company and by the 20th century had built the Bromo Seltzer Tower. The tower was the tallest building in the city until the 1930's. It was designed after the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy, and was built of yellow brick with stone trim. The 15-story structure is topped with projecting brackets supporting an octagonal crenelated tower. Just below the bracketing is what is reputed to be the largest four-dial gravity clock in the world. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
ENGINE HOUSE NO. 6
416 N. Gay Street
1853—1854, Reasin and Wetherald

This 2-story brick building has a 103-foot tower at the apex of its truncated triangular shape. The tower is believed to be a copy of Giotto's campanile in Florence, Italy. A projecting string course separates the building's first and second floors and each of the five stages of the tower. The main door at the base of the tower is within a pointed stone arch and the top of the tower features a three-faced clock and a wooden cornice supporting an elaborately carved balustrade. In 1874 a stone facade was added to the first floor. This engine house predates the Baltimore fire department by four years and was the third building used by the volunteer fire fighters. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE
200-210 W. Madison Street
1854—1859

The church is a rectangular brick building with a central tower flanked by protruding octagonal turrets at each corner. At the north end of the church is a 2-story building appearing to be a transept and sharing a common roof with the church. Five buttresses rise from each side of the church. The main tower and spire rest on special stone piers. They are connected with, but independent from, the main foundation and form a platform for the iron pillars supporting the spire. The design of the church was probably begun by Nathan O. Starkweather and finished by his assistant E. G. Lind. The manse is a 3-story stone-faced building. *Private:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH
2-12 W. Franklin Street
1817—1818, Maximilian Godefroy

The First Unitarian Church represents a departure from late Georgian and early neo-classical styles popular in the first decades of the 19th century. Instead of dealing with surfaces and applied ornament, Godefroy concerned himself with mass and the interplay of geometric forms. Essentially a domed cube, the church has walls of brick and stone masonry covered with stucco. The main entrance is covered by a shallow, pedimented portico formed by three arches on Tuscan columns. The porch roof is vaulted, and the five entrance doors are separated by Tuscan pilasters. Within the portico pediment is the only exterior non-architectural decoration—a reproduction of a terra cotta sculpture of the "Angel of Truth" appearing from a sunburst. The mosaic of the Last Supper and the stained glass windows are late-19th-century additions, products of the Tiffany studios. *Private:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
FRANKLIN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND PARSONAGE
100 W. Franklin Street (church), 504 Cathedral Street (parsonage)
1844—1847, Robert Cary Long, Jr. (church); 1857, R. Snowden Andrews (parsonage)

The Franklin Street Church is a rectangular Tudor Gothic building. A large entrance on the main facade is trimmed with stone and set in an arched stone head. Above the door is a similarly shaped window. The central roof gable is crenelated as are the 60-foot flanking octagonal towers. Along the sides the bays are divided by buttresses and each one contains a stained glass window. Inside, the church is paneled with oak and the bottom chords of the roof trusses are exposed. Similar in design to the church, the parsonage has walls of brick, heavy Tudor-Gothic window hoods, and battlements atop the roof. *Private:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
HOMEWOOD
N. Charles and 34th streets
1801—1803

Charles Carroll, Jr., son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, built this sophisticated Federal country house. The house is a 5-part composition in brick with stone trim. The large, 6-room, central section is 1 1/2 stories and is connected by 1-story hyphens to 2 flanking wings. The north and south facades both have tetrastyle porticos; the one on the south is pedimented and has a plastered bas relief swag-and-garland decoration in the tympanum. The main interior spaces have dadoes, chair rails, architraves, and mantels all profusely carved in Adamesque fashion. *Private:* HABS; NHL

BALTIMORE (independent city)
LOMBARD STREET BRIDGE
Lombard Street over the Jones Falls Stream
1877, Wendel Bollman

The Lombard Street Bridge is an 88-foot cast iron span consisting of three lines of trusses—two outer trusses of composite cast and wrought iron in a diagonal Pratt design and a center composite bowstring truss of Pratt-system web. Both chords are cast iron water mains, bifurcated at each end-bearing at which point there is a cast iron post and wrought iron tie. It is believed to be the only bridge of its kind in existence. *Municipal*

BALTIMORE (indpendent city)
LONDONTOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. (MEADOW MILL)
3600 Clipper Mill Road
1877

This mill is unusual in the state for its scale and character which follow those of New England mills. The brick structure is 3 stories high with a double pitch roof which appears to be flat. There is a square tower with a truncated spire-like roof and an open-bell cupola. Each of the bays of the building has a projecting Italianate segmental arch. The mill was erected for the manufacture of twine. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
LOVELY LANE METHODIST CHURCH (FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)
2200 St. Paul Street
1884—1887, Stanford White

This is a Romanesque style structure similar to the basilicas in Ravenna, Italy. The rock-face granite facade has deep porticos on two sides, round arches, columns, and wide flights of stairs. Small rows of leaded windows penetrate the walls in the apse and at the clerestory level. The roof is covered with carved Spanish red tiles and there is a simple projecting stone cornice. The most outstanding exterior feature is the square bell tower patterned after the campanile of the 12th-century church of Santa Maria, Abbey of Pomposa. The pulpit is a reproduction of the one at St. Apollinaris. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
MCKIM'S SCHOOL (MCKIM FREE SCHOOL)
1120 E. Baltimore Street
1833, William Howard and William Small

In the early-19th century, Quaker merchant John McKim (1742—1819) conceived the idea of a school for the education of indigent youth. His school, which served the kindergarten level upward, opened soon after this building was completed and continued in operation until the Civil War, when it became a facility for younger children only. The facade of the massive granite structure has a Doric portico fashioned after the Thesium in Athens, with six freestone columns, 17 feet tall, supporting the entablature and pediment. *Private:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
MOUNT ROYAL STATION
1400 Cathedral Street
1896, E. Francis Baldwin and Josias Pennington

This Italian Renaissance style station, built of granite trimmed with limestone, is reminiscent of the Vendramini Palace in Venice. It is 3 stories with a 150-foot tower rising out of the center. There is a pendulum 8-day clock at the top of the tower and a 1-story porte-cochere at the base. In 1961 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ceased passenger operations from the terminal. *Private:* HAER

BALTIMORE (independent city)
MOUNT VERNON PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Mount Vernon Place and Washington Place
19th century

Four rectangular garden-parks radiate from the Washington Monument (1829), a 165-foot Doric column on a rectangular base, surmounted by Enrico Causici's 15-foot-high standing statue of George Washington. One of the early efforts to honor the first President, the momument is a scaled-down version of Robert Mill's award-winning design. The cross-shaped park with the monument at its center, familiarly known as Mount Vernon Place, rapidly became a fashionable residential district and a site of great private houses, including the Thomas-Jencks House (1851), designed in the Greek Revival style by Niernsee and Nielson; and the Jacobs House (1884), originally designed by Stanford White and enlarged (1902) by John Russell Pope. *Multiple public/private:* NHL;HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)
MOUNT VERNON PLACE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ASBURY HOUSE
2-10 E. Mount Vernon Place
1870—1872 (church), Thomas Dixon; c. 1850 (house), Niernsee and Neilson

The Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church is the fourth structure to serve this congregation which, in 1784, established the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The church is a Norman Gothic edifice constructed of a unique metabasalt with brownstone windows, entrances, quoining, and other ornament. Aisle roofs slope upwards gradually to a strip clerestory above which rises to a sharply peaked gabled roof. There are tall spires on the corners, and the triple main entrance is crowned by a three-point "comb" of Gothic tracery. A large rose window above the comb is recessed within a giant, brownstone pointed arch. All windows are pointed arched, there are buttresses along the walls, and the frieze contains a number of individual human faces. Asbury House is a brownstone town house with a balcony and iron grillework extending the width of the facade on the second floor. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
OLD TOWN FRIENDS' MEETINGHOUSE (AISQUITH STREET MEETING; BALTIMORE MEETING)
1201 E. Fayette Street
1781

From as early as 1660 the Society of Friends exerted a strong influence socially, politically, and economically in the state. A number of influential Baltimore Quakers worshipped at the Aisquith Street Meetinghouse, among them Philip E. Thomas—first president of the B & O Railroad; Johns Hopkins; Moses Sheppard and the Ellicott family. The 2-story brick building typifies the refined simplicity and dignity of a meetinghouse. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)
PASCAULT ROW
651-665 W. Lexington Street
1819, William Small

This range of eight 3 1/2-story dwellings is the city's remaining example of early-

19th-century town houses. They represent an important phase in the evolution of the row house in eastern cities and are between Federal and early Greek Revival periods in style. One of the buildings—655 W. Lexington—remains unaltered. Its exterior is brick laid in common bond with a stone belt course at the water table. Window sills and rectangular cornices above each window are also stone and there is a wooden denticulated cornice at the roof line. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, HOUSE

203 Amity Street
19th century

Edgar Allen Poe (1809—1849) occupied this two-bay, 2 1/2-story brick house from 1833 to 1835. During this period his short stories began to attract some attention and he may have completed some works in a collection of his writings edited by Arthur Hobson Quinn. Although Poe had published several short stories and poems by 1833, he did not achieve real fame until October when he won a prize for "A Ms. Found in a Bottle." In 1844 Poe went to New York where the great success of his poem, "The Raven," made him a truly famous man. *Municipal:* NHL

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. ALPHONSUS' CHURCH, RECTORY, CONVENT AND HALLE

W. Saratoga Street
1842 (church); 1873 (halle), Robert Cary Long, Jr.

This Gothic Revival building combines German and English perpendicular Gothic details. It is basically a large rectangular structure with aisles and a nave. There is a 4-stage bell tower topped with a spire over the main entranceway. The Halle is a 4 1/2-story brick structure with a central pavilion topped by a gable. Both the 3-story convent and the 4-story rectory are brick. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

217 N. Carey Street
1851—1867, J. W. Priest

St. Luke's was the largest Episcopal church in the city at its completion and is a landmark in early-19th-century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical design. Built following the dictates of the Ecclesiological Society, the structure consists of a tall nave flanked by side aisles below a clerestory. At the southwest corner is a crenelated tower with lancet windows. All corners are buttressed, as are the aisles. Rose windows are situated at the west end of the nave and along the clerestory, which itself has stone quatrefoil tracery. Besides Priest, three other architects and an architectural firm were involved in this design. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY BUILDING

600 N. Paca Street
1876—1878, E. F. Baldwin

This is a large Second Empire structure built on a story-high base of gneiss. The main structure is 4 stories high with a fish scale slate mansard roof. The brick exterior walls are embellished by various belt courses, sills, and lintels of Indiana limestone. Founded in 1791, this is the oldest Roman Catholic seminary in the U.S. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY CHAPEL

600 N. Paca Street
1806—1808, Maximilian Godefroy

St. Mary's Seminary Chapel was the first Neo-Gothic church built in the U.S. The juxtaposition of unrelated architectural forms within the bizarre design of the small brick church is accounted for by the apparent necessity of incorporating an earlier structure. The chapel has an elaborate Neo-Gothic false front on the west elevation virtually stuck onto the nave. Above the stucco cornice of the facade is a high rectangular brick parapet with a central circular window flanked by blind arcades, a structure which masks the gable end of the chapel roof. Designed for the Sulpician priests of St. Mary's Seminary, at one point the building also housed services for Negro French Catholics who had fled San Domingo during the 1791-1803 revolution of Touissant L'Ouverture. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH RECTORY

24 W. Saratoga Street
1789—1791

This house has two Georgian pediments on the facade, one just above the doorway and the other above the second story, framing a Venetian triple window. In 1808, the House of Bishops, consisting of Bishop William White of Pennsylvania and Bishop Thomas John Claggett of Maryland, met in the rectory. Francis Scott Key, Walter de la Mare, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and John Erskine visited this house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH)

233 N. Charles Street
1854—1856, Richard Upjohn

The church is an eclectic juxtaposition of 12th-century Italian elements on the exterior and Romanesque elements on the interior. The facade is divided into flat sections broken by pilasters and the portico is supported by corbel arches. The basilica has round arches and barrel vaulting. A 6-story bell tower caps the roof of the yellow-painted brick structure. Two bas-reliefs, executed by the Italian sculptor Capellano, depict Moses holding the tablets of the law and Christ breaking bread. *Private*

BALTIMORE (independent city)

SETON, MOTHER, HOUSE

600 N. Paca Street
c. 1807—1808

This small 2 1/2-story red brick house was offered as an inducement to Elizabeth Seton (1774—1821) to come to Baltimore in 1808 and establish a school for girls at the adjacent St. Mary's Seminary. She lived in the house for one year during which time she founded the religious order of the Daughters of Charity. In 1880, canonization proceedings were initiated and in 1963 Mother Seton was posthumously beatified distinguishing her as the only American-born woman to be beatified. The house is a good example of the small dwellings built in the early 1800's for the predominately French neighborhood nearby. It was restored in the 1960's. *Private*

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Brooklandville

BROOKLANDWOOD (ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Falls Road
18th—19th centuries

Brooklandwood consists of a mid-1790's five-bay, 2 1/2-story central block and two later, 2-story wings on the east and west ends. It is constructed of brick now painted white. The central block has an A-shaped roof, a modillion cornice, a 1-story front porch, and two second-story Palladian style windows on the north and south elevations. The house has been owned by several affluent Baltimoreans: Charles Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence; George Brown of Alexander Brown & Sons, the oldest private banking house in the U.S.; and Isaac Emerson, the inventor of Bromo Seltzer. *Private*

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Brooklandville
ROCKLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Both sides of Falls Road (Md.25) at junction of Old Court Road (Md. 133)
19th century

This village was an important industrial area during the 19th century due to its location near the Jones Falls. The district includes part of the Falls Turnpike (now Falls Turnpike Road), an early toll road which ran from Rockland to Baltimore city and which was built around 1805. Fifteen buildings remain here including the Rockland Mill, a large rectangular stone building with a gambrel roof and 2-story flanking wings. The Miller's House (c. 1800) is a 2-story building with an 1890 frame addition. There is also a block of 3-story stone row houses dating from 1820. A general store, blacksmith's shop and several other structures complete the district. The Falls Road, originally built to connect a mill north of Rockland with Baltimore, probably provided the impetus to open the small businesses which later lined it. *Private*

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Lutherville
LUTHERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
N of I-695 (Baltimore Beltway), W of York Road, S of Ridgely Road and E of Lutherville-Riverwood Drive
19th—20th centuries

In 1852 two Lutheran clergymen founded this village and named it after 0 Luther, Martin. *See* Lutherville Historic District (Lutherville, MD) Martin Luther. It was planned as a residential setting for a seminary and women's college. Notable structures include Oak Grove, a Gothic Revival house built for the co-founder of the town, Dr. J. G. Morris; the Georgian Revival Johnson Bowie House; St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church designed in Shingle and Gothic styles combined in a Latin cross plan; and the Octagon House styled in what has been termed the "octagon mode." *Multiple public/private*

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Pikesville vicinity
SUDBROOK PARK
S of Pikesville off U.S. 140 on Greenwood Road
19th century, Frederick Law Olmsted

In 1890 the Sudbrook Company purchased a 204-acre tract for a summer resort development. They commissioned Olmsted to lay out the streets and plan the landscaping. The streets follow a curvilinear plan with close attention to the rolling topography of the land. The majority of the houses are Shingle style although there are several examples of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. The gambrel roof, often extending over a porch, is a recurring motif in the development, as are variations on the Palladian window. The original character of the park, as embodied in the developer's deed restrictions—including the stipulation of no more than one house per acre, is still evident and the large lot sizes have remained unaltered. *Multiple public/private*

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Towson
BALTIMORE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Washington Avenue between Pennsylvania and Chesapeake avenues
1855, Dixon, Balbirnie and Dixon

Finished in 1855, the original sandstone and marble courthouse was an impressive rectangular block, 2 stories high and nine bays wide. The east facade was embellished with a 2-story Greek Revival porte cochere with a pediment supported by fluted Doric columns. Additions were built in 1910, 1925, and 1958. The courthouse evolved into one of the few H-plan buildings in the state and one of the few remaining in the nation. *County*

BALTIMORE COUNTY
Towson
SHEPPARD AND ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL AND GATE HOUSE
Charles Street Avenue
1862—1891, Calvert Vaux (hospital); 1860, Thomas and James M. Dixon (gatehouse)

For over a century this hospital has been one of the leading private institutions in the country for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. The two immense Norman Revival brick buildings were built to accommodate men and women separately. Their functional design marked a milestone in psychiatric planning by separating patients according to the nature of their illness and attempting to create a self-contained, non-institutional environment for each group. The 360-foot-long, 3-story structures are T-shaped and ornamented by many cross gables, oriel windows, towers, and setbacks. A 100-foot-wide courtyard which originally separated the buildings was filled in by construction of the New Central Building in 1971. The gatehouse, a symmetrical, 2-story Tudor Revival double cottage, has become a symbol for the hospital. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

CALVERT COUNTY
Adelina vicinity
TANEY PLACE
S of Adelina on Md. 508
c. 1750

Roger Brooke Taney (1777—1864), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1836 to 1864, and author of the Dred Scott Decision (1856), was born and raised at Taney Place. The dwelling is a hipped-roof, Georgian style country house, five bays wide. Brick laid in Flemish bond was used in construction of the east and west facades and brick nogging covered with clapboards on the north and south. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CALVERT COUNTY
Barstow vicinity
CEDAR HILL (BIGGER)
Buena Vista Road, 2 miles W of Barstow
18th century

This is one of the few remaining cruciform dwellings in the state. It is brick and 1 1/2 stories high with a porch tower 2 stories high. The southeast part of the cruciform consists of a large, 1 1/2-story section; the opposite side consists of a small porch. The house and its surrounding land were originally named after their first owner, John Bigger, a tobacco farmer and merchant. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CALVERT COUNTY
Cove Point
COVE POINT LIGHTHOUSE
Off Md. 497
1828

This light has served as a navigational aid on the bay since 1828 and is the oldest lighthouse on the Maryland shore of the Chesapeake Bay. It is a white conical masonry tower about 51 feet high. Immediately west of the lighthouse is the keeper's house, an independent building. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

CALVERT COUNTY
Drum Point
DRUM POINT LIGHTHOUSE
S of Drum Point at confluence of Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River
1883

One of the few remaining screw-pile lighthouses on the bay, Drum Point Lighthouse is a hexagonal wooden structure supported by iron pilings. An auger-like flange bored into the soft river bottom formed the support for the columnar iron base of the light. An unroofed open gallery encircles the lower story of the structure, on top of which is the cupola containing the lamp. A second open gallery surrounds the cupola. The fixed red light was replaced with an automatic light after World War II. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

CALVERT COUNTY
Lower Marlboro
GRAHAME HOUSE
0.5 mile NE of intersection of Md. 262 and Md. 523
c. 1740

Charles Grahame, owner of the house in the late-18th century, led an illustrious political career including helping draft Maryland's first constitution (1776) and the province's stamp act protestation (1765). Grahame is believed to have purchased the site on which the present day structure is located sometime after 1755. Although he may have built this structure, evidence suggests that a house existed on the site prior to 1732. The present structure dates from 1740 and is a 1 1/2-story brick shell laid in Flemish bond. There is a steeply pitched roof and segmental arches over all windows. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CALVERT COUNTY
Lower Marlboro vicinity
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
3.4 miles E of Lower Marlboro on Md. 416
1774—1777

This is a 2-story, brick, Georgian structure. All walls are composed of a series of round-headed brick arches recessed to the ground level. Windows and doors are set in these panels. Interior walls of the church mirror the exterior treatment. Thomas Claggett was rector during the construction of this church. He later became the first Protestant Episcopal bishop to be consecrated in America. *Private*

CALVERT COUNTY
Parran
CORNEHILL
Parran Road
1786

Cornehill is an imposing brick Georgian house with a steeply-pitched roof and an exterior chimney at each end. All windows are surmounted by segmental arches. Simple fluted pilasters and a segmental wooden arch surround the central door. The water table is of simple square brick—one of which contains the date 1786 and the initials T.F., probably referring to Thelbert Freeland, a member of an influential family in the northeastern section of the county. There are outbuildings south of the house and a tobacco barn with oak framing. *Private*

CAROLINE COUNTY
Greensboro vicinity
WILLOW GROVE
Md. 475, 2.5 miles SE of Md. 213
c. 1780—1790

Willow Grove is one of the few Georgian style houses in Caroline County. Its builder, Matthew Driver, Jr., contributed significantly to the growth of the county and served as a justice of the first Caroline County Court. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates and ratified the U.S. Constitution at the state convention in 1788. The 2-story brick stuccoed structure has central entrances with semicircular arches and fanlights trimmed with keystones. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CECIL COUNTY
Cecilton vicinity
GREENFIELDS
S of Cecilton on U.S. 213
1770

Greenfields is a 2 1/2-story Georgian house covered by a hipped roof pierced by two interior end chimneys. One-story wings adjoin each side. The main facade is brick laid in Flemish bond; all other elevations are common bond. Doric columns and a pediment containing a fanlight surround the main entrance, and the flat arches above the windows on the main facade have superimposed keystones. A double band molding of projecting single courses of brick separates the first two stories. Entrances on each wing are recessed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CECIL COUNTY
Earleville
BOHEMIA FARM (MILLIGAN HALL)
1 mile S of Bohemia River off U.S. 213
Mid-18th century

This house is one of the most fully developed Georgian-style dwellings on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The elaborate Rococo plasterwork and the full Chinese Chippendale staircase were important in the evolution of the Georgian style in the state. Bohemia was the summer home of Louis McLane, a prominent Cabinet member during Andrew Jackson's administration and president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from 1837 to 1847. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CECIL COUNTY
Perryville
RODGERS TAVERN (STEVENSON'S TAVERN)
W. Main Street
Mid-18th century

George Washington's diary of May 5, 1775, mentions having dined at Rodgers' and lodged at Stevenson's. At that time William Stevenson owned a tavern on the northeast shore of the Susquehanna River near present-day Havre de Grace and Colonel John Rodgers owned a lodge on the south shore facing Stevenson's. In 1780, Colonel Rodgers purchased the tavern which Lafayette, Rochambeau and Martha Washington are also known to have frequented. The building is a 2-story stone structure with the stone laid in regular blocks along the front facade and in an irregular pattern on the adjoining three walls. Originally the first floor was divided into a parlor and a "great room" on the south half and two smaller rooms in the north half. *Private*

CECIL COUNTY
Perryville vicinity
PRINCIPIO FURNACE
Along the Post Road, 1.5 miles E of Perryville
18th—19th centuries

Of four iron furnaces (1723, 1785, 1836, 1890) erected by the Principio Company on this site, only the third is extant. The original furnace, the first iron furnace in Maryland and one of the first in the country, provided great impetus for the infant iron industry. Behind the 1836 furnace stack is a blast-air heater which funneled hot air into the oven. When this furnace was in use, a relatively self-sustaining community developed around it. Decline of the Principio Company began with the Revolutionary War and iron production at the site was halted after World War I. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CHARLES COUNTY
Port Tobacco
HABRE-DE-VENTURE
Rose Hill Road, near junction with Md. 225 and Md. 6
1771

Built in 1771 by Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Maryland, Habre-de-Venture is a Georgian, brick and frame, five-part composition, with its wings and hyphens extending to the rear (south) on either side to form a semicircle. The main or central block is a 1 1/2-story brick structure with gambrel roof over an elevated brick basement. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

CHARLES COUNTY
Port Tobacco

ROSE HILL

Rose Hill Road
18th century

Rose Hill was the home of Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, a prominent physician and a friend of George Washington. This five-part Georgian dwelling has a 2-story central block with frame side walls and brick gable ends, each with a pair of exterior chimneys. The central doorway on the south is set within an open pedimented pavilion with flush siding. A bull's-eye is located within the pediment which extends above the cornice line of the main block. *Private*

DORCHESTER COUNTY
El Dorado

REHOBOTH (TURPIN PLACE, LEE MANSION)

W side of Punkum Road
1783—1790

Rehoboth is a 2 1/2-story brick building three bays wide and three bays deep. The brick is laid in Flemish bond and the house stands on a high foundation so that on each elevation there is a double-mold water table and at the ground level are large basement windows. Descendants of the original owners of the residence included Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, both signers of the Declaration of Independence. *Private*

FREDERICK COUNTY
Catoctin Furnace

CATOCTIN FURNACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

E side of U.S. 15
18th—19th centuries

The Catoctin Furnace complex illustrates the growth and development of Maryland's iron industry between 1774 and 1904. All the necessary elements for the production of iron, such as a large blast furnace, warehouses, a wheel and bellows, a chopping mill, a charcoal house, a casting house, a forge, and even a railroad, once existed here. By the early years of the 20th century large-scale steel manufacture began to dominate the nation's economy. This advancement plus high operating costs, low prices and decreased demand for pig iron resulted in the decline of Catoctin. Today visible reminders of the once bustling community are Stack No. 2 (1853), a steam-operated, cold blast charcoal furnace; less than a dozen workers' cottages (stone and log); ruins of race ditches, iron control gates, stone and mortar dams, and a spillway race; the Catoctin Manor House (c. 1800), enlarged and now ruinous; and Auburn, a 2-story stone dwelling (c. 1802—1806). *Multiple public/private*

FREDERICK COUNTY
Frederick

HANSON-THOMAS HOUSES

108 and 110 W. Patrick Street
Late-18th century

The Hanson-Thomas Houses form a unit as they share a common wall. Remodeled several times, each house contains little that is original except its shell. On the main floor of the Thomas House some of the early wooden molding remains. About 1835 the houses were enlarged and redecorated by Dr. Philip Thomas, son-in-law of John Hanson. *Public*

FREDERICK COUNTY
Frederick

LOATS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF FREDERICK CITY

24 E. Church Street
1824

This imposing Federal mansion is five bays long, three bays deep, and 2 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof. The house stands on a high basement and is brick laid in Flemish bond. There is a small addition on the east and a 2 1/2-story wing to the south. The third owner of the house, John Loats, devised the house to the Loats Female Orphan Asylum which he established in his will in 1879. *Private*

FREDERICK COUNTY
Frederick

ROSE HILL MANOR

1611 N. Market Street
Mid-1790's

Thomas Johnson (1732—1819), a political associate and friend of George Washington, chose Rose Hill as his retirement home. His political career included governorship of Maryland (1777—1779), and appointment as an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1791—1793). Rose Hill Manor is a large 2-story house with a smaller 2-story wing at one end. The full height galleried portico on the front facade reflects the transition from late Georgian to early Greek Revival design. *County:* HABS

FREDERICK COUNTY
Point of Rocks

POINT OF ROCKS RAILROAD STATION (BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD STATION)

On U.S. 15
1870's, attributed to E. Francis Baldwin

This Gothic Revival station is roughly triangular in plan with a 4-story tower at the triangle's apex and a 1 1/2-story wing at the base. The 2 1/2-story central section is covered with a hipped roof with jerkinhead dormers. Two wide porches project from the north and south sides of the central block with large wooden trusses and brackets carved in a Gothic style geometric pattern. The station marks the point of departure of two branches of the B & O—one branch heading toward Washington and another toward Baltimore to the east with the main line continuing west to the Ohio Valley. *Private:* HAER

GARRETT COUNTY
Westernport

MEYER SITE

North Branch of the Potomac River
above Westernport
Pre-Columbian

This site contains several pits, some of which appear to have been dug for the storage of food. One deep pit was found lined with river boulders which were then covered with a thick layer of charcoal—perhaps being used as an oven. Artifacts recovered from excavations include triangular arrow points, chipped stone knives and scrapers, beads cut from bird bones, canine tooth pendants, potsherds, shell fragments, and bone refuse. The ceramic samples indicate there were two discrete occupations by the late prehistoric Monongahela culture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HARFORD COUNTY
Bel Air

HAYS-HEIGHE HOUSE

401 Thomas Run Road
1808

The Hays-Heighe House is a handsome stone dwelling in an agrarian county. Dressed stone is used on the main facade, rough fieldstone on the sides. An unusual construction feature for a house of this size is that the only "bearing" walls are the exterior ones. There are no masonry interior partitions. The structure has a gabled roof with massive brick chimneys at each end and a plain box cornice with a course of small dentils along the eaves. *County*

HARFORD COUNTY
Bel Air vicinity

D. H. SPRINGHOUSE

About 6 miles NE of Bel Air on
Sandy Hook Road
1816

This is a small springhouse with a schoolroom above it. The building has a pitched roof. The quality of the stonemasonry is notable with all stones facing east, south, and west being perfect ashlar. Even courses fit the quoins, and the lintels and sills bear traces of finely-notched chisel lines, parallel or radiating to a perfect curve at each end. *Private*

HARFORD COUNTY
Bel Air vicinity
TUDOR HALL
NE of Bel Air off Md. 22
1847

This is a Gothic Revival cottage built as a country retreat by Junius Brutus Booth (1796—1852), head of the famous 19th-century American Shakespearean family. The house is 1 1/2 stories high and built in a cruciform plan. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HARFORD COUNTY
Emmorton
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
S of Emmorton on Md. 24
1851

This is a small Gothic Revival parish church designed in an early English fashion. Walls are locally quarried gray rubble with cut Port Deposit granite trim and support a very steep slate-covered roof. The most notable feature of this church is the complete set of stained glass windows designed by English Gothic Revival architect William Butterfield. *Private*

HOWARD COUNTY
Daniels
DANIELS MILL (ELYSVILLE MILL; ALBERTON MILL; GARY MILL)
Alberton Road
19th century

The mill complex consists of seven early industrial structures and several concrete block and brick structures of recent construction. The main structure is a 3-story granite building with a simple facade resembling a Gothic or Romanesque church. There are two other buildings adjacent to this one, and both of these are also 3 stories, one being granite and the other rubble. A long 2-story granite warehouse sits further west of this grouping. The Daniels Mill was an important textile mill in the 19th century. In 1829 Thomas Ely incorporated the Elysville Manufacturing Company and began to make cotton materials. In 1848 a court injunction closed the mills until the Alberton Manufacturing Company took over in 1853. In the 1860's James S. Gary bought the mills and operated them until the 1940's when the current operators bought the complex. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HOWARD COUNTY
Ellicott City vicinity
DOUGHOREGAN MANOR
8 miles W of Ellicott City on Manor Lane
c. 1727

From 1766 to 1832 Doughoregan Manor was the country home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence. Carroll was a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1779, a state senator from 1776 to 1804, and a U.S. Senator from 1790 to 1792. The Georgian brick plantation house was greatly enlarged and remodeled in the Greek Revival style in the 1830's. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

HOWARD COUNTY
Savage
BOLLMAN RAILROAD TRUSS
Gorman and Savage roads
1869, Wendel Bollman

This two-span iron truss bridge is the sole surviving Bollman truss in the U.S. A feature of this system of trussing invented by Baltimore engineer Wendel Bollman (1814—1884) was the independence of its structural units. Each floor beam was supported by two separate pairs of diagonal wrought iron ties on each side of the bridge. Another advantage was that all the principal structural members were iron rather than wood. *County:* HAER

KENT COUNTY
Chestertown
GODLINGTON MANOR
Wilkins Lane
Late 18th—early 19th centuries

Godlington Manor is the only known example on the Eastern shore of a house with stenciled walls and is one of the few southern examples of this facet of American folk art. The building consists of a main gambrel roof section and a 1 1/2-story frame kitchen wing on the west. There are five rooms in the main section, four of which are stenciled in approximately eight separate patterns, including fruit swags, intertwining vines, polka dots, red urns filled with flowers, and alternating stripes. The stenciling dates from 1800 to 1830. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Chestertown
WIDEHALL
101 Water Street
1769

Widehall is a large 2 1/2-story mid-Georgian brick house. The front doorway is framed by an original Doric architrave with fluted engaged columns and a full pediment. The builder, Thomas Smyth, was a merchant, shipbuilder, and one of the wealthiest men in the county. Later owners were Robert Wright, a U.S. Senator and later governor of Maryland; and Ezekiel Chambers, a U.S. Senator and court of appeals judge. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Chestertown vicinity
CARVILL HALL
Great Oak Estates, 10 miles W of Chestertown
17th—18th centuries

Carvill Hall, built by state politician John Carvill, is a 2 1/2-story brick house with a tall brick chimney on the exterior of both end gables. The shingled roof is steeply pitched with a 2-foot overhang at the eaves. A frame, 2-story wing sits off to the side of the south gable. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Fairlee vicinity
FAIRLEE MANOR CAMP HOUSE (HANDY FARM)
1.5 miles W of Fairlee off Md. 445
1825—1840

Fairlee Manor is composed of a 2-story brick structure with a 1 1/2-story brick wing and a 1 1/2-story plank wing on each side in decreasing height and width. The present house stands on a 263-acre farm which at one time was part of a 1900-acre tract laid out in 1674 for merchant James Brown. There are a number of late-19th-century dependencies on the property. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Sassafras
RICH HILL (THE ADVENTURE)
Md. 229
c. 1753

This house was built by Alexander Baird, a tobacco planter turned builder. It is a five-bay, 2 1/2-story brick building with a 2-story brick kitchen wing. The original eight-paneled entrance door is surmounted by a five-light transom. All openings support segmental brick arches with the exception of flat arches on the attic windows. In 1839 the Adventure was sold to Joseph Griffith who changed its name to Rich Hill. *Multiple private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Forest Glen
NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Linden Lane near I-495 (Capital Beltway)
1890

National Park Seminary opened in 1894 under the direction of Dr. John Cassedy. He bought a resort hotel, Forest Inn, and converted it into a seminary for women. In 1942, after several preceding owners, the U.S. Army purchased the property and made it part of Walter Reed Army Hospital. The grounds of the district include many extravagances such as the eclectic styling of the sorority houses, each in a different fashion from pagoda to windmill, and numerous statues scattered throughout the grounds. There are two principal structures: the former Forest Inn, a 2-story stucco building on a stone foundation with wooden trim; and the 3-story Italianate dormitory, with low-pitched hipped roof. *Federal*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Glen Echo
CABIN JOHN AQUEDUCT
McArthur Boulevard over Cabin John Creek and Cabin John Parkway
1869, Montgomery Meigs

Cabin John Aqueduct is comprised of one principal arch segment of 110 degrees with a span of 220 feet. Five additional arches and four spandrel spans form the remainder of the structure. The facing stone of the aqueduct is Senecca sandstone except for Quincy granite in the arch ring and Port Deposit granite in the skewbacks. The lead- and brick-lined conduit acts as an arch providing support for the bridge. The ingenuity of the design and the strength and durability of the construction are attested to by the fact that the conduit continues to carry 20 percent of the water needs of the nation's capital as well as vehicular traffic—a task for which it was paved in 1873. *Federal*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Rockville
BEALL-DAWSON HOUSE
103 W. Montgomery Avenue
1815

Built by Upton Beall, one of the first clerks of the Montgomery County Court, this large brick Federal house is typical of the architecture of early Rockville. The house has a three-block telescope plan and is 3 bays wide, 3 bays deep, 2 1/2 stories high and covered by a moderately pitched roof. According to tradition, the Marquis de Lafayette visited this house during his 1824 tour of America. *Municipal*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Sandy Spring
SANDY SPRING FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Meetinghouse Lane and Md. 108
1817

This is a large Federal style Quaker meetinghouse. It is 2 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof. Several figures of national importance are associated with the meetinghouse. The Quaker reformer Elias Hicks met there in 1828 and convinced the Sandy Spring Friends to follow his liberal views. Philip Evan Thomas, later president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was a member as was Thomas Moore, a prominent agricultural and engineering inventor. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Seneca
SENECA QUARRY (POTOMAC RED SANDSTONE COMPANY)
Tschiffeley Mill Road
19th—20th centuries

The only two remaining buildings in the quarry area are the cutting building on the east side and a duplex overlooking the quarry. Both structures, built of Seneca stone, are in ruins. The initial major quarrying activities at Seneca occurred in 1785 when the Potomac Company built five locks on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. Seneca stone has been used for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. *Multiple public/private; not accessible to the public*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Silver Spring
MILIMAR (LAZENBY HOUSE; GIRL'S GIFT)
410 Randolph Road
18th century

Milimar is believed to have been built by Henry Lazenby II, descendant of an early Maryland settler. In 1760 he bought a tract of land called Girl's Gift and built this 2 1/2-story brick house one room deep with end chimneys and a gabled roof. The fireplaces in the master bedroom and dining room are faced with locally-made soapstone tiles in unusual designs. Interior doors are fastened with wooden pegs and are mainly handmade panels. A simple pediment supported by pilasters adorns the main doorway. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Bowie
BELAIR STABLES
Belair Drive
19th Century

These stables were associated with the famed Belair Estate, a noted horsebreeding center for over three centuries. The present stables were constructed around the turn of the century and later housed Triple Crown winners Gallant Fox and Omaha. The structure is U-shaped with the open end leading into pasture. Walls are sandstone and the hipped roof is covered with green slate with dormers on both sides of a central arch. *Municipal*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Clinton
SURRATT HOUSE
9110 Brandywine Road
19th century

This is a 9-room rectangular house with 2 full stories and a gabled roof. An L-shaped porch covers the front and north end walls. The house gained notoriety from its association with the assassination of Lincoln. John Wilkes Booth stopped at the house (then a tavern) to pick up arms and ammunition in his flight from Ford's Theatre. Mary Surratt—convicted of complicity in the plots and hanged after a military trial—owned the building. *County; not accessible to the public*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Croom vicinity
BELLEFIELDS
N side of Dudley Station Road, 0.3 mile S of Croom
18th century

Constructed sometime between 1718 and 1735, Bellefields is representative of a Maryland Georgian country house. The symmetrical brick complex consists of a 2-story-plus-attic central block flanked by two small 1-story end wings. The main facade is five bays wide, and the wings are three bays with south and north doorways. All windows have splayed lintels of gauged brick. The steeply pitched shingle roof has double chimneys at either end. Only the window shutters have been altered. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Laurel
LAUREL RAILROAD STATION
E. Main Street
1884, E. Francis Baldwin

This 1-story brick Queen Anne style station was built at a time when railroads were lavishing funds on their small as well as large stations. The roof is formed by a gabled roof abutting, at right angles, a larger hipped roof. All of the roof ridges are lined with terra cotta acroteria and covered with fish scale shingles. Windows have segmental arches with molded bricks and granite sills. *Private:* HAER

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Riverdale
RIVERSDALE (CALVERT MANSION)
Riverdale Road between 18th and Taylor streets
1801

The Baron de Stier had this house built to resemble his Belgian home, Chateau du Mick. It is a large-scale late Georgian mansion with a Federal style interior. Both facades of the central block are divided into three nearly equal sections, the center one being recessed. A Doric portico provides access to the central section. During the 20th century the entire house was stuccoed. Henry Clay often visited the mansion and may have written the draft for the Compromise of 1850 there. *County:* HABS

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Seat Pleasant
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
Addison Road and 62nd Place
1816

St. Matthew's is a small rectangular church built of brick laid in Flemish bond. With its two front entrances and steeply pitched gabled roof, it is reflective of the early Church of England structures in this country. The church has been altered somewhat and there is a later addition on the north side. Two earlier churches were located on or near the same site—a log structure (1696) and a frame building (1760). Some of Maryland's most important early families were associated with the church including the Pinkneys, Addisons, Lowndes, and Calverts. *Private*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Upper Marlboro
BOWIEVILLE
2300 Church Road
c. 1820

Bowieville is a large imposing Federal style house. It was built by Mary Mackall Bowie, the daughter of Maryland's Governor Robert Bowie. The 2-story brick house is finished with a coat of yellow stucco and consists of a main porticoed five-bay section and a smaller 2-bay wing. On the south facade is a projecting center bay containing the main entrance, and on the east is a 1-story four-bay portico. Centered in the low-pitch hipped roof is a widow's walk. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY
Upper Marlboro
MOUNT PLEASANT
Mount Pleasant Road
18th century

This is a small, 1 1/2-story brick structure with a gambrel roof. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with occasional glazed headers and rests on a high base of brick laid in common bond. There are twin flush chimneys with flues on the southwest end. *Private:* HABS

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY
Centreville vicinity
READBOURNE
5.4 miles NW of Centreville
18th century

The center portion of this Georgian mansion was built in the early 1730's by James Hollyday. The south wing was built by James Hollyday III in 1791, and the north wing was built by William Fahnstock in 1948. The central part of the house is a T-shaped 2-story brick building with hipped roof. The Hollydays were prominent in the development of the colony and the elder Hollyday served as a member of the state assembly, judge, treasurer and naval officer. His son, James II, was a prominent lawyer and also a member of the general assembly. James III was an associate judge and a member of the Maryland convention which ratified the U.S. Constitution. *Private; not accessible to the public*

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY
Queenstown
BLOOMINGDALE (MOUNT MILL)
Bloomingdale Road and U.S. 50
1792

Bloomingdale represents the transition from an English Georgian building style to an American style—evident in some of the interior woodwork. It is a 2 1/2-story brick mansion with walls laid in Flemish bond above a quarter-round water table. The building has a low-pitched hipped roof with a dormer in each end. A 2-story, semi-octagonal portico occupies the central bay of the main facade. *Private*

QUEEN ANNES COUNTY
Queenstown
BOWLINGLY
Off Rte. 18
1733

Bowlingly is an example of early Maryland plantation architecture. Two stories plus attic with a gabled roof, the house exhibits finely laid brickwork. The original rectangular section was enlarged by two 1-story additions in 1798. In the early-19th century the construction of a 2-story wing on the north altered it to an L-shaped structure. At the same time a second story was built onto the earlier wings. The house underwent subsequent alterations, but was restored in 1953 under the direction of architectural historian, William Dewey Foster. *Private*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Beauvue vicinity
MULBERRY FIELDS
About 4.5 miles SE of Beauvue off Md. 244
18th century

Mulberry Fields is the only remaining Georgian mansion in the area. It was probably built by John Attaway Clarke soon after 1763. Two and one-half stories high with a hipped roof, the dwelling is constructed of brick in an all-header bond. Both the north and south facades are embellished with Doric porticos, the one on the south being an early-19th-century addition. Flanking each side of the house is a 1-story brick dependency. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Chaptico
BACHELOR'S HOPE
Off Md. 238
18th century

This house consists of a 2-story central block topped by a jerkinhead roof and flanked by short 1-story wings with hipped roofs that abut the central block. There is a 1 1/2-story frame addition on the east side. A three-bay loggia of Doric columns connected by frame arches is recessed beneath the second floor of the central block. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Colton vicinity
ST. CLEMENT'S ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
S of Colton Point on the Potomac River
17th—19th centuries

This 40-acre island was the site of the first landing on Maryland soil by members of Lord Baltimore's second proprietary colony. Here the first formal pronouncement granting freedom of religion to the settlers was made. Patented to Dr. Thomas Gerard in 1639, St. Clement's was believed to have served as a base for Protestant revolutionaries Richard Ingle and William Claiborne. The Maryland Assembly met in Gerard's home in 1660 when a second rebellion against the Calverts was led by Governor Josias Fendall. Strategically located, St. Clement's had always been important in the defense of the Potomac River, and, later, of the nation's capital. In 1934 a cross was erected at the south end of the island to commemorate the tercentenary of the landing by Maryland's first settlers. *State*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Compton
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH AND NEWTOWN MANOR HOUSE
S of Compton on Md. 243
1766—1767 (church), c. 1740 (house)

St. Francis Xavier Church is a rectangular frame building with two octagonal brick additions. A cupola marks the apex of the roof of the northwest octagon. The entrance at this end protrudes several feet from the main body. The manor house is a 2 1/2-story brick, five-bay structure with a pair of enclosed chimneys on each gable end. The combination of the church and manor house is an example of the self-contained, self-supporting Jesuit communities prevalent in the 18th century. *Private*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Drayden
PORTO BELLO
Md. 244 E of Drayden
c. 1742

Porto Bello is located in a portion of the first land grant recorded in the province of Maryland—West St. Mary's Manor. Built during the mid-18th century, Porto Bello is a gambrel-roofed Maryland manor house of brick laid in Flemish bond. The mansion is named after Admiral Edward Vernon's most famous sea victory—the battle of Porto Bello in 1739—and was built by William Hebb II. Hebb maintained a plantation of 157 acres surrounding the mansion and constructed river schooners and ocean vessels used for shipping from the colonies to England and to the West Indies. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Leonardtown
TUDOR HALL (AMERICA FELIX SECUNDUS)
Tudor Hall Road
18th century

This is one of the oldest buildings in Leonardtown. It is a large, rectangular, 2-story brick house with a hipped roof and square balustrade. Four chimneys jut out of the roof denoting the ends of the central block. There is a 1-story recessed loggia on the main facade defined by four columns supporting a wooden lintel. A brick arch spans the loggia. The structure has undergone extensive alteration. The house was owned by the Abraham Barnes family, important in county and state politics. *Private*

ST. MARYS COUNTY
Leonardtown vicinity
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
5 miles E of Leonardtown on St. Andrew's Church Road
1766—1767, Richard Boulton

The combination of architectural forms on the western facade of St. Andrew's is considered unequalled in 18th-century Maryland architecture. At both the northwest and southwest corners are 2-story square towers with diminutive spires flanking a recessed 1-story loggia at the ground level and a two-tiered gallery above. In the gallery is a Palladian window centered under a pedimented gable end. The nave is more traditional, consisting of a rectangular brick block laid in Flemish bond with a gabled roof and round-arched windows trimmed with segmental brick arches. *Private*

SOMERSET COUNTY
Princess Anne
TEACKLE MANSION (BECKFORD MANSION)
Mansion Street
1802

This Federal style brick dwelling is one of the few original five-part houses remaining on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The 2-story center section is three bays wide with a pedimented gable. Each hyphen is 2 stories and has a pent roof sloping to 1 story on the west side. All windows and doors on the facade have rusticated wood lintels with keystones. Reeded pilasters support a flat architrave around the central double door. Littleton Dennis Teackle was a cofounder of the Bank of Somerset and a member of Maryland's General Assembly (1828—1832). *Private*

SOMERSET COUNTY
Princess Anne vicinity
BEVERLY
S of Princess Anne on U.S. 13
1785—1796

Beverly is a combination of Georgian and Federal styles. The brick house is 2 1/2 stories with a belt course of rubbed brick dividing the first and second floors. It figured in an escape plan for Napoleon Bonaparte after he was exiled to St. Helena Island. Nehemiah King II, builder of Beverly, was a personal friend of Napoleon's brother, Jerome. The Emperor was to have been transported up the Chesapeake Bay and into the Manokin River to a tunnel leading to the house. Napoleon died prior to the rescue attempt. *Private; not accessible to the public*

TALBOT COUNTY
Easton vicinity
ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH
3 miles W of Easton on Md. 370
1835—1839

This was the first Gothic Revival granite church constructed in the county as well as the first on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It was basically a rectangular box with a west tower. The deteriorating walls are partially obscured by ivy. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Boonsboro vicinity
WASHINGTON MONUMENT
Washington Monument State Park
1827

This monument to George Washington is believed to be the first such structure finished and dedicated in the U.S. Citizens of Boonsboro produced the original structure in one day (July 4). Its design is said to be that of a Revolutionary War cannon and there have been two reconstructions. In 1936 the town presented the monument to the state. *State*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Cavetown vicinity
WILLOWS, THE
SW of Cavetown on Md. 66
18th—19th centuries

The Willows is a four-bay, 2-story Federal brick farmhouse. Above the paneled entrance door is a simple arched fanlight and across the entire facade is a 1-story porch. Surrounding the house are several early outbuildings including a 1-story springhouse, a log pig house, and a stone smokehouse. This collection of buildings spans the growth of the farm from the 1790's to the present and serves as an architectural record of 19th-century western Maryland. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Williamsport vicinity
ROSE HILL
0.5 mile S of Williamsport on Md. 63
19th century

This is a 2-story brick Federal style house. It features a widow's walk and a pedimented pavilion which extends slightly from the main mass of the house. There is a 2-story wing in a smaller scale on the south face of the main structure. Other Maryland houses such as Montpelier and Tulip Hill (see separate listings) have facades similar to this, but are in the eastern part of the state. This house represents the westernmost locale for this type of architecture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WICOMICO COUNTY
Salisbury

GILLIS-GRIER HOUSE

401 N. Division Street
1887

This eclectic house is one of the few late-19th-century structures in the town to have remained virtually unchanged since its construction. It is a 2 1/2-story frame building with clapboard siding and a slate hipped roof. There is a decorative five-sided tower on the southwest corner of the building and two tall brick paneled chimneys. *Private*

WICOMICO COUNTY
Salisbury

POPLAR HILL MANSION

117 Elizabeth Street
Early-19th century

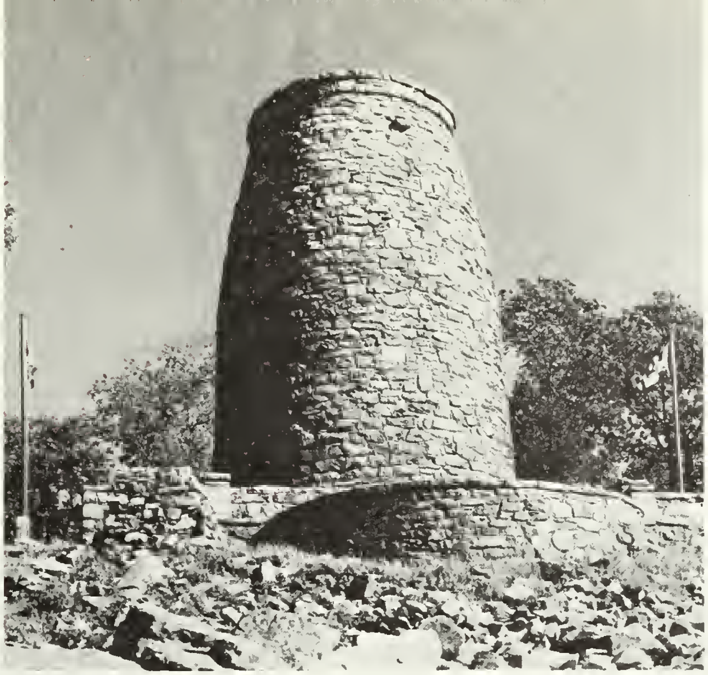
Poplar Hill Mansion is a 2-story frame structure set upon a high brick basement. The south facade is five bays wide, and the central entrance is surmounted by a fanlight and pediment (both replacements). The gabled roof is steeply pitched and architectural embellishments include a denticulated cornice and a second-floor Palladian window on the main facade. Inside, the cental stair hall has two rooms on either side. Each of the rooms has pilasters beneath the chair rail, and the entrance doors have raised panels on one side and recessed panels on the other. The second story has the same floor plan but lacks the carved detail of the first floor. *Private*

WORCESTER COUNTY
Berlin vicinity

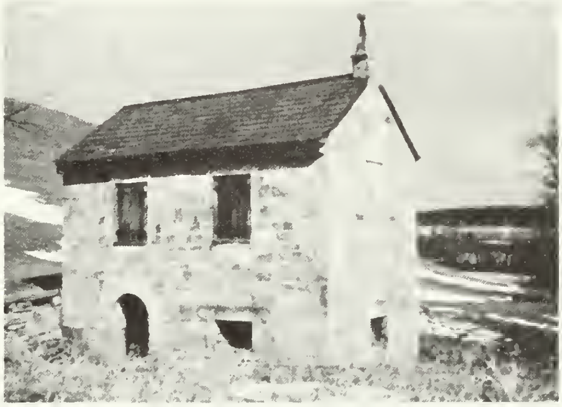
GENESAR

SE of Berlin on Md. 611, 9 miles S of U.S. 50
c. 1732

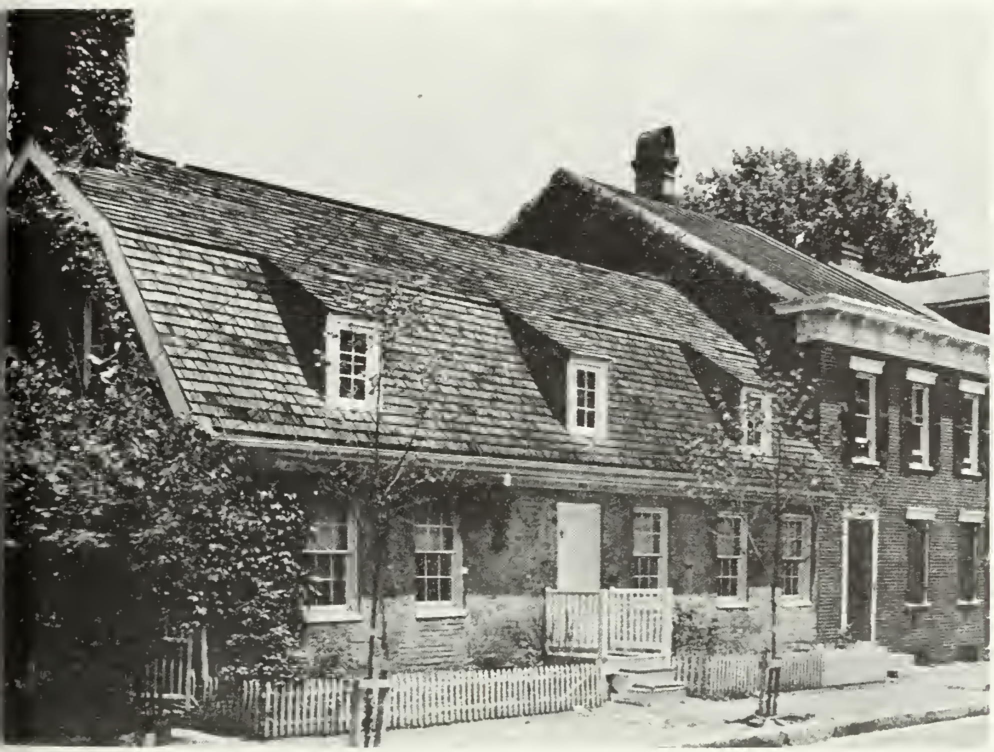
Genesar is the only currently known structure of its type on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The 2 1/2-story house has a steeply pitched gabled roof, end chimneys, and unusual diamond and chevron pattern glazed brickwork. There is a projecting belt course on the gable ends at the attic level, and the roof itself has a "kick" to the eaves. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS



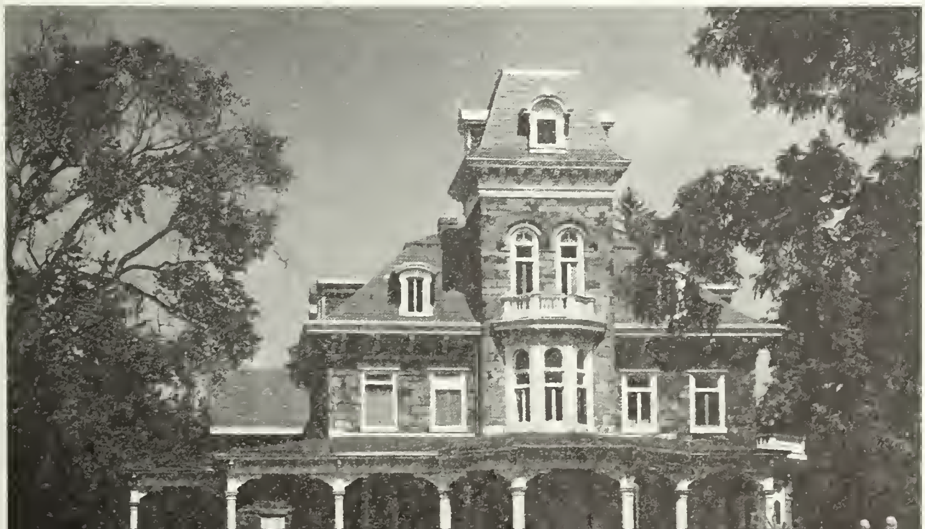
Washington Monument,
Boonsboro vicinity,
Maryland (Washington County).
Marion E. Warren



D. H. Springhouse,
Bel Air vicinity,
Maryland
(Harford County).
Maryland Historical Trust



Patrick Creagh House,
Annapolis,
Maryland (Anne Arundel County).
HABS. *Marion E. Warren*



Cylburn House and
Park Historic District
(Jesse Tyson Cylburn House),
Baltimore (city), Maryland.
Henry Dunton

Massachusetts

Beaver Mill, North Adams, Massachusetts (Berkshire County). HAER. *Bradford Paul*

House of Seven Gables Historic District, Salem, Massachusetts (Essex County). HABS. *Eric Muller*

St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, Massachusetts (Essex County). *Samuel Chamberlain*

Slade Spice Mill, Revere, Massachusetts (Suffolk County). *Dr. Peveril Meigs*

Olmsted Park System, Brookline, Massachusetts (Norfolk/Suffolk counties). *Metropolitan District Police*

South End District (Union Park), Boston, Massachusetts

BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Barnstable
OLD JAIL
Main Street and Old Jail Lane
Late-17th century

The Old Jail is the earliest known jail of the Plymouth colony and one of the oldest wooden structures of its kind extant in New England. It is believed to have been built between 1690 and 1700. The early section is 2 stories high, and has a gabled roof. During the 18th century a 2-story, five-bay addition was made, but its two eastern-most bays were eventually removed. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Chatham
BRANDEIS, LOUIS, HOUSE
Neck Lane, off Cedar Street, 8 miles SW of Stage Harbor Road intersection
20th century

President Wilson's appointment of Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court on January 28, 1916, was an unequivocal endorsement of liberal reform, though as the first Jew on the Court Brandeis faced an appalling outburst of anti-Semitism. On numerous issues involving human welfare and the right of dissent, he and Justice Holmes stood against the majority of the court. Justice Brandeis and his wife spent many summers in this gray-shingled, 1 1/2-story Cape Cod home. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Hyannis Port
KENNEDY COMPOUND
Irving and Marchant avenues
20th century

The Kennedy Compound consists of about six acres of waterfront property on Nantucket Sound containing the residences of Joseph P. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and John F. Kennedy. They are all white frame clapboarded structures typical of vacation homes on Cape Cod. The center of family activity for most of the summers between 1926 and 1963, the compound illustrates the earlier years of John Kennedy and the significant family of which he was a part. This was Kennedy's home base during his campaign for the presidency in 1960 and served as the Summer White House in 1961. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Orleans
FRENCH CABLE STATION
SE corner of Cove Road and Rte. 28
1891

This 1-story frame house was the American terminus of the first direct Atlantic cable laid for 3,173 nautical miles between the U.S. and Brest, France. The cable line was the work of a French firm, La Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris a New York, and originally terminated in Eastham. The terminal was moved to Orleans in 1891, but the cable was not direct (running by way of the island of St. Pierre near Newfoundland) until 1897. The communication line was extended to New York in 1898. A Wheatstone Bridge was operated in the test room of the station. This was an apparatus designed to locate breaks in the line by measuring the resistance to outgoing signals. An artificial line duplicated the cable and allowed for simultaneous sending and receiving of signals. Inactive during the German occupation of France in World War II, the cable system was abandoned totally in 1959. *Private*

BARNSTABLE COUNTY
Provincetown
FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
236 Commercial Street
Mid-19th century

The entrance and auditorium of the First Universalist Church were finished in 1847; the remaining sections were not completed until the 1860's. Four giant pilasters with recessed panels divide the gabled facade into three bays. The central doorway is flanked by smaller pilasters and headed by a shelf entablature. The three stage steeple is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. Trompe l'oeil paintings, which decorate the ceilings and walls, are the work of Carl Wendte. *Private*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY (also in Franklin County)
Florida and Savoy vicinity
MOHAWK TRAIL
Along the bank of the Cold River
17th—19th centuries

The Mohawk Trail led from the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers in New York to the valleys of the Deerfield and Connecticut rivers in Massachusetts. Before the permanent incursions of the white settlers, the Mohawks journeyed over the trail to their fishing and hunting grounds. During the French and Indian War, the trail was one of the principal routes of the French and Indians in their expeditions against the English settlements in western Massachusetts. Although most of the trail is no longer extant, this 4-mile section of its course along the shores of the Cold River is preserved in its natural setting. *State*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Hancock
HANCOCK TOWN HALL
Main Street
c. 1852

The short gabled end of this temple-form town hall faces the street and contains the central main entrance. A simple and heavy entablature with boxed cornice encircles the clapboard building directly above the second story windows and forms a pediment at the gabled end. For a number of years space was provided inside the hall for a private school, the Hancock Classical Institute, which drew students from both Hancock and nearby towns. *Municipal*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Interlaken
CITIZENS HALL
Off U.S. 90

In this structure, built in Second Empire and Italianate styles, the typically stone and brick design is translated into a wooden rural idiom and combined with elements characteristic of the Victorian period. When the hall was built, the first floor was used for a school and town offices were located on the second floor. The hall is 2 stories and has a gracefully curved mansard roof. The flat-topped tower is capped with a lacy ornamental iron balustrade. *Municipal*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Lanesborough
ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
U.S. 7
1836

Built in the Gothic Revival style, St. Luke's Episcopal Church has walls of squared rubble in uneven courses. A tower, centered on the gable end, has wooden crenels and crocketed finials at the top of both the tower and belfry. The windows are all of Gothic arch design; the sashes are diamond-paned and have wood mullions. Pews, doors, and altar rail are original as are the Norfolk latches and other hardware, and most of the shutters. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Lenox
LENOX LIBRARY
18 Main Street
1815—1816, 1889

The original (front) portion of this building is a 2-story brick rectangular structure with a low-pitched hipped roof crowned by a parapet composed of alternate lattice and paneled segments. An open cupola supported by eight slender columns surmounts the front. Beneath is a slightly projecting 2-story portico with 2 pairs of engaged columns and a denticulated pediment. In 1889, a large 2-story brick addition was constructed. It has a classical portico and hipped roof with a louvered cupola. *Private*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Lenox vicinity

MOUNT, THE (EDITH WHARTON ESTATE)

S of Lenox on U.S. 7
20th century

The Mount was of central importance to Edith Wharton's (1862—1937) career as one of the finest American novelists of the early-20th century. Several of her best works were written during her residence here and her most famous novel, *Ethan Frome* (1911), is set in a rural New England area much like the region surrounding Lenox. Edith Wharton received a Pulitzer Prize for her book, *The Age of Innocence* (1920). *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
North Adams

BEAVER MILL

Beaver Street
19th century

The principal elements of the mill are three attached structures totaling 418 feet in length. The earliest of the three, Building Number 1, dates from 1833 and was a 2-story stone mill. After a fire in 1850 it was rebuilt as a 3-story stone mill, and between 1894 and 1896 the top story was removed and three additional floors added, partly with brick. Number 2 is brick and Number 3 has 4 stories and is also brick. In addition to the mill buildings there are a few subsidiary structures within the property area. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HAER

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
North Adams

FREIGHT YARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

W of the Hadley Overpass and SW of the Hoosac River
19th century

The passenger and freight facilities in the Freight Yard Historic District played a prominent role in the early-19th-century development of North Adams. From 1859 until the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel in 1875, the yard was the eastern terminus of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad west of Hoosac Mountain. With completion of the tunnel, passenger and freight traffic increased greatly and by 1909 there were 28 trains a day traveling between North Adams and Troy alone. The historic structures, all present by 1894, include three pitched-roofed frame structures, a large coal shed, the Boston and Maine freighthouse, and a large crane used for unloading cars. *Private*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
North Adams

MONUMENT SQUARE-EAGLE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

The development of Monument Square and Eagle Street is closely related to the Blackinton family, textile mill owners. Otis Blackinton was one of the second generation industrialists who were owners of small companies when the mechanical industrialization freed them to enter large-scale manufacturing. As an indication of his new wealth and freedom, Blackinton moved from the outskirts of North Adams into town and built an enormous Second Empire mansion. In the decades following Blackinton's move, Eagle Street saw the construction of many churches and new office and shop buildings. Today it offers an example of New England transition from early-19th-century clapboard structures to brick structures. *Multiple public/private*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
North Adams

WINDSOR PRINT WORKS

121 Union Street
1872—1897

This is a complex of 12 brick mill buildings located on nine acres. The print works were the first cotton-fabric print works in the western portion of the state and one of the first in the country. It was the first mill in the U.S. to nap printed cotton flannels. Buildings include the folding and engraving building (1872), the calendar building (1872), the dye house (1882), the color building (1882), the steam building (1882), the padding building (1894), the printing building (1897), the singeing building (1895), the packing house (1889) and the storehouse (1889). All are brick and 2 to 4 stories with slightly pitched gabled roofs; most have granite sills and a corbeled brick cornice. Power for the complex originally came from a canal on a nearby river. *Private*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
Pittsfield

OLD TOWN HALL (TOWN HALL, CITY HALL)

32 East Street, corner of Allen Street
1832

This structure served for 135 years as the seat of local government—from 1832 to 1891 as Town Hall and from 1891 to 1968 as City Hall. It is the oldest existing city building in Pittsfield and the only remaining public building of late-Federal period architecture in the area. The Town Hall is a 2-story rectangular structure with its longer facade facing East Street. Walls are red brick with the front and back sides stuccoed. A balustrade of alternating solid panels and groups of turned posts is found both front and back. *Municipal*

BERKSHIRE COUNTY
South Lee

MERRELL TAVERN

Mass. 102
c. 1812

Merrell Tavern was originally a fine 2-story Federal style brick house with details based on the designs of Asher Benjamin. From 1815 to 1918 the building was owned by the Merrill family and their heirs, who used it as a tavern. The tavern thrived on the stagecoach travel between Springfield and Albany, N.Y. About 1838 a 2-story porch and a third story containing a ballroom and several small sleeping rooms were added, giving the structure something of the grand and institutional character of the new hotels which were replacing the old taverns. *Private:* HABS

BRISTOL COUNTY
Easton

BAY ROAD

416-535 Bay Road (Foundry Street to the Norton town line)
17th—19th centuries

Old Bay Road, also known as the Post Road and the King's Highway, was originally an Indian path which lay in a direct route from the settlement at Boston to Taunton Swansea and Mount Hope, seat of King Philip, chieftain of the Wampanoag tribe. This two-mile section of road has not changed direction in over 250 years. Two milestones on the west side of the road, bearing the distances to Boston and Taunton and the date 1773, attest to the road's significance to the nearby settlers of the area. *Municipal/private*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Easton
NORTH EASTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Both sides of Lincoln, Main and Elm streets, S side of Canton Street, and W side of Rte. 138
18th—19th centuries

The area contains more than 160 noteworthy and supportive structures and six notable landscaped areas. It is a cohesive settlement due largely to the fact that the village was created by the Ames family as a residence and to house its workers and industrial structures. There are various vernacular and sophisticated examples of architectural styles, including Gothic Villa, Second Empire, English Gothic, Stick-Queen Anne, Chateauesque, Richardsonian Romanesque, Georgian Revival and others. Noted architects include Henry Hobson Richardson, George Snell, Carl Fehmer, the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, and Guy Lowell. Frederick Law Olmsted provided landscape designs for the surroundings of the Oakes Ames Memorial Hall and the grounds of the railroad station (Old Colony Railroad Station) and several of the larger estates. The town remains much the same as it did in the early-20th century. *Multiple public/private*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Fairhaven
FORT PHOENIX
S. of U.S. 6 in Fort Phoenix Park
1775

Following the Battle of Concord and Lexington a British ship was sent into the waters of Buzzards Bay in search of food supplies. As a result, the Americans constructed a fort on this site to protect the harbor at Fairhaven from future enemy incursions. The structure was completed by 1777. On September 5, 1778, over 4,000 British troops under the command of General Grey landed on the western shore of the harbor, marched across to Fairhaven, and destroyed the fort which at that time was deserted. Immediately after Grey's attack, the local militia rebuilt the fort, hence its name "Fort Phoenix." The horseshoe-shaped fort consists of outer and inner walls, between which sod and earth form a parapet. Exterior walls are constructed of brick. A cement covering was added to the walls in 1950. *Municipal*

BRISTOL COUNTY
New Bedford
FORT TABER DISTRICT (FORT AT CLARKS'S POINT)
Wharf Road (within Fort Rodman Military Reservation)
1861

The district includes Fort Taber and five gun emplacements. The fort is a seven-sided structure with a five-sided interior court. It is 3 stories high and built of large, rectangular blocks of hand-cut granite set in regular patterns. Seaward elevations of the fort are broken by Totten-class embrasures believed to be the only New England example of this type of gun port. Construction of the fort was supervised by Colonel Henry Martyn Roberts, author of *Roberts Rules of Parliamentery Procedure*, written at the fort. *Federal*

BRISTOL COUNTY
New Bedford
OLD THIRD DISTRICT COURTHOUSE
2nd and William streets
1853, Russell Warren

The Third District Courthouse is significant as a commercial building reflecting the influence of Italian Renaissance design on mid-19th-century American architecture. The rectangular 1-story building with a low-pitched roof has two later brick wings attached to the rear. The three-bay main facade is faced with ashlar brownstone and has a full sandstone entablature under the pediment. Two granite porches flanking the central stairway are formed by an extension of the foundation from the side walls. Pedimented windows on each side of the entrance have balconies with sandstone balustrades. *Private:* HABS

BRISTOL COUNTY
North Easton
NORTH EASTON RAILROAD STATION
Off Oliver Street on railroad right-of-way
1881, Henry Hobson Richardson

The North Easton Railroad Station is one of the best remaining examples of the small railroad stations designed by Richardson. Commissioned in 1881, it was the fourth in a series of five buildings in North Easton which the architect designed for his friend and patron, F. L. Ames. Ames commissioned the station and gave it to the Old Colony Railroad, later the New York, New Haven & Hartford. The 1-story granite structure has a bellcast hipped roof with a deep overhang supported by large paired brackets. Exterior details of the station include examples of Richardson's decorative animal figures (boar and lion heads). *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Amesbury
ROCKY HILL MEETINGHOUSE AND PARSONAGE
Portsmouth Road and Elm Street
1785

The Rocky Hill Meetinghouse is the least altered 18th-century structure of its type in Massachusetts. The exterior of the building is typical of early New England churches—a rectangular structure covered by a gabled roof with the main entrance on the long end opposite the interior pulpit. There is a denticulated cornice at the roofline and inside each pediment. The pulpit, pentagonal sounding board, box pews, deacon's desk, and gallery on three sides are original. Slightly west of the meetinghouse is the five-bay, 2-story parsonage built about the same time as the meetinghouse. The clapboard residence was moved here from a site nearby. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Beverly
BALCH, JOHN, HOUSE
448 Cabot Street
17th—18th centuries

This is possibly the oldest frame house in the U.S., the original (northeast) section having been built in 1636. Enlarged and altered a number of times, the brown weatherboard structure is a composite shape, with a wood shingled roof, a single central brick chimney, and windows of various types—from diamond-pane casement to multiple-pane double hung. Built by John Balch, it is the only extant home of those built by the original "Old Planters" of Salem. Balch was on the planters' 13-man governing board. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Beverly
FISH FLAKE HILL (FRONT STREET) HISTORIC DISTRICT
N and S sides of Front Street from Cabot to Barlett streets
18th—19th centuries

Fish Flake Hill Historic District constitutes the 18th-century fishing and commercial center of Beverly. The name derives from the "flakes" or drying tables of the fish drying yards that existed until the late-19th century. In the 1760's, sea captains bought wharves and built houses in this area, and it grew rapidly to include blacksmiths' and coopers' shops, chandleries, shipwrights' offices, and ships' stores. Most of the 24 structures along Front Street are residences, half are of colonial or Federal design and were built in the 18th century. All are wooden, 1 1/2 to 3 stories, and most have been noticeably altered. Three examples are the Captain Thomas Bridges House (1789), Captain High Hill's Family House (1783), and the Captain Livermore Whittredge House (1771). *Multiple public/private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Beverly
HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, HOUSE
868 Hale Street (Beverly Farms)
20th century

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "Magnificent Yankee," introduced a whole new concept, broadly humanitarian and experimental, into the nature and usage of law. It was his view that the court should allow as great a variance in legal interpretation as the most basic tenets of the Constitution would permit. Amid the court's prevailing conservatism, his eloquent minority opinions, expressions of his passionate idealism, earned him fame as "The Great Dissenter." The 2 1/2-story Victorian clapboard house where the Holmes spent their summers overlooks the Atlantic shoreline from its secluded hillside lot. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Boxford
BOXFORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Middleton and Topsfield roads and Main and Elm streets
17th—19th centuries

Boxford grew gradually as an expansion of the town of Rowley, settled in 1638. 30-acre lots were laid out in 1667 and by 1685 the town was chartered by the general court. This district, which grew out of the original lots, contains 43 structures-14 are 20th century, 5 are 19th century pre-Civil War, 5 are 19th century post-Civil War, 6 are 18th century, and 2 are 17th century. The village is considered a nearly perfect example of the old New England village street style. Early structures are the Town Hall Grange (1890), the general store (1840), and the town's third meetinghouse (1838). *Multiple public/private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Boxford
HOLYOKE-FRENCH HOUSE
Elm Street and Topsfield Road
1760

The Holyoke-French House, probably the least altered early house in Boxford and one of the most important structures in the Boxford Village Historic District, was built in 1760 by Samuel Holyoke, a Boston merchant. The house remained in the Holyoke family until it was sold in 1866 to Elizur French, a noted musician. The building was bequeathed directly to the Boxford Historical Society by a descendant of French in 1940. The symmetrical, 2 1/2-story late-Colonial house is covered with clapboard and has a gambrel roof interrupted by a pair of chimneys set eight feet from each end. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Boxford vicinity
HOWE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NE of Boxford on Mass. 97
17th—20th centuries

Howe village was established on the first main road leading out of Boxford. Most of the historic structures in the village were either built by members of the Perley family, prominent in town and provincial affairs, or the Howe family, from whom the area gets its name. During the 19th century shoe manufacturing was a profitable part of the village's economy and the Howe family were leaders in that occupation. The earliest house (Thomas Perley House, c. 1684) is the focal point of the district. Other dwellings represent a variety of rural Colonial and 19th-century styles. Most are frame, 2 or 2 1/2 stories, and covered with clapboards. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Gloucester
GLOUCESTER CITY HALL
Dale Avenue
1869—1871, Gridley James Fox Bryant and Louis P. Rogers

The town's third seat of government is a 2 ½-story brick and granite structure with a 4-stage clock tower. It is a mid-19th-century building with a diverse assortment of ornamental elements reflecting the eclecticism of 19th-century revival architecture. The main roof is hipped and has truncated pyramidal roof sections at the southwest and southeast corners with cupolas on the top. Ionic balustraded porticoes cover the entrances at the south and west facades. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Gloucester
HAMMOND CASTLE
80 Hesperus Avenue
1925—1928

The central portion of this four-part castle is the Great Hall, an imitation of the transept of the Cathedral of San Nazaire in Carcassonne, France. The hall contains a pipe organ designed by the castle's builder, John Jay Hammond, Jr. A glass-roofed courtyard with a Roman pool adjoins the hall. Hammond's laboratories and office are in a modern wing at the northern end of the castle. Adjoining this wing are a tower which resembles a 12th-century keep with four corner towers, each 200 feet high, and a drawbridge. Hammond was an inventor and electronics genius and by 1916 held over 100 patents including important discoveries which later led to the development of radar and improved radio and telephone communication. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Hamilton
HAMILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bay Road (Nos. 540-700 and 563-641)
17th—20th centuries

The area which is now Hamilton was originally part of the Third Parish of Ipswich, after the parish established its own church in 1714. In 1793 the town was incorporated and named for Alexander Hamilton. There are 20 houses in the district—18 were built prior to 1872, one in 1873 and one in 1900. Most of the non-residential architecture is Greek Revival. Large barns flank many of the 2- or 3-story structures, most of which are clapboard with shuttered windows. One of the earliest houses (638 Bay Road, c. 1700) is a frame saltbox with large center chimney, small windows, and pedimented doorway typical of the period. *Multiple public/private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Ipswich
CHOATE BRIDGE
U.S. 1A over the Ipswich River (S. Main Street)
1764

One of the oldest stone bridges in the state, this structure was built to replace an old cart bridge on the same site. In choosing an engineer for the construction, the Essex County Court picked Colonel John Choate, who had spent many months strengthening provincial forts during the French and Indian Wars. The bridge was originally 80 feet long and 20 feet wide but was widened to 25 feet in 1838. It is still in use, forming part of the main thoroughfare through the town. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Lawrence
ESSEX COMPANY MACHINE SHOP
Union Street
1846—1848

Built of ashlar fieldstone, the machine shop is 3 stories high over a basement. A steep pitched roof interrupted by skylights covers the building and along the west facade are three outside stairtowers. In

1845 the town had a population of less than 200; however, due to the waterpower available from the Merrimack River and the foresight of several capitalists, the Essex Company was formed and the city began to grow. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Lawrence
MECHANICS BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
107-139 Garden Street, 6-38 Orchard Street
19th century

The row houses in Mechanics Block are excellent examples of New England factory dwellings. Only 34 of the original 50 2-story brick row houses survive. From the founding of industrial Lawrence by the Essex Company in 1847, these single-family dwellings accommodated the skilled artisans and laborers who worked in the textile mills. Each house is three bays wide. The entrances are paired alternately in the left or right bays, and bracketed Italianate hoods were placed over the doorways sometime in the late-19th century. *Municipal/multiple private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Marblehead
GLOVER, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE
11 Glover Street
18th century

From 1762 to 1782, this 2-story L-shaped frame house was the home of General John Glover, an able and hard-fighting brigadier general of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War. Glover, a well-to-do merchant, first came into prominence in the revolutionary movement as a member of the Marblehead committee of correspondence in 1772. In the early years of the war he was frequently put in charge of the operation of vessels transporting supplies and troops, making use of the skills of his regiment of fishermen, but he spent the later years fighting in the Hudson River valley, particularly at Saratoga. The gambrel-roofed, clapboard house remains much as it was at the end of the Revolution. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ESSEX COUNTY
Marblehead
ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
26 Pleasant Street
1714

Possibly the oldest Episcopal church still in use in New England, St. Michael's is a frame structure on a foundation of native stone. The original roof structure is concealed beneath a massive hipped roof which was added in 1728 and consists of three parallel elongated hipped roofs joined to each other by a single ridge. Heavy beams were hollowed out to form an open wood gutter system, and the steeple was placed off center over the central bay on the western side. Beneath the church is a sepulchre, unusual for the U.S., where for over 100 years pew owners were interred. (See Old Town Historic District). *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Peabody
PEABODY CITY HALL
24 Lowell Street
1883, Rufus Sargent

The Peabody City Hall, a fine example of late-19th-century civic architecture, was the center of local governmental, cultural, and social activities. Built in Second Empire style, it is a 3-story rectangular brick structure with a rusticated basement and granite trim. The building was renovated extensively in 1971. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Peabody
PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY
Main Street
1854

This is probably the oldest free public library in the country which has continued in active service at the same location. It is a 2-story red brick building on a high granite foundation and is designed in simplified Italianate style with sandstone trim. The gabled end of the ridged roof faces the street and has a bracketed cornice containing an oculus in the pediment. George Peabody, an international merchant and banker, financed the construction of the library. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
CITY HALL
93 Washington Street
1838

This late Greek Revival 2-story structure is built of unadorned brick on the rear and sides and dressed granite on the main facade. Three bays wide, this facade is broken by four pilasters, one at each corner and one on either side of the recessed center bay. The pilasters support a massive entablature containing a frieze decorated with carved stone laurel wreaths. In 1878 an extension was added to the rear. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
ESSEX INSTITUTE HISTORIC DISTRICT
126, 128, 132-134 Essex Street and
13 Washington Square West
17th—19th centuries

The Essex Institute museum (1857) and library (1851), plus six additional historic buildings located on adjoining property, constitute the historic district. Imposing red brick structures with low hipped roofs and massive bracketed cornices, the library (Renaissance Revival style) and museum (Italian Villa style) are connected by a one-bay brick unit (1907). Records and furnishings relating to the history of Essex County are contained in the Institute. Other historic structures include the Crowninshield-Bentley House (1727), the Andrew Safford House (1818), the Vaughan Doll House (1688), the Lyle-Tapley Shoe Shop (1830's), and the John Ward House (1684) and Gardner-Pingree House (1804). (See separate listings) *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
FORT PICKERING (FORT WILLIAM, FORT ANNE)
Winter Island
17th—19th centuries

The original defenses here were similar to others in the Bay Colony and consisted of simple, unsophisticated earth and wood structures. In 1794, Salem ceded the area of Fort William to the federal government and a new fort was immediately begun. This fort was masonry and sod with a brick citadel, a powder house, and a bomb shelter. Never garrisoned, the fort deteriorated. In 1799 it was repaired and renamed Fort Pickering. It is the oldest remaining fortified site in the city and one of the oldest in the state. It was garrisoned during the Spanish-American War but was later abandoned. *Federal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES HISTORIC DISTRICT
Turner, Derby and Hardy streets
17th—19th centuries

Foremost among the eight buildings in this district is the House of Seven Gables, a 2 1/2-story clapboard house. Built by John Turner in 1668, it is considered the most ambitious frame dwelling of the 17th century still extant. It is thought that the house served as the locale for Hawthorne's famous novel, from which the house acquired its name. Also in the district are the Retire Beckett House (1655), a 2 1/2-story clapboarded frame structure with steeply pitched roof, built by shipbuilder John Beckett; and Hawthorne's Birthplace (1740), a 2 1/2-story clapboard structure with gambrel roof. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Salem
OLD TOWN HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Derby Square and 215-231 Essex, 121-145 Washington, and 6-34 Front streets
17th—19th centuries

The Old Town Hall section of Salem was the town's first waterfront area. The land for the town hall was donated by heirs of Elias Haskett Derby. The land gift stipulated that the town hall include a market house and that all facing buildings be constructed of brick. As a result of this decree, the square is a good early example of town planning. The town hall was designed after Charles Bulfinch's Federal style and included market stalls on its first floor. With the addition of the town hall and the First Church (now Low's Building), this square continued to be the center of the town's activity. The Hale Building, built in 1874 to the east of the church, is a fine example of an early cast iron-fronted brick structure, the only remaining such structure in Salem and one of a few left in the state. The brick Naumkeag Bank was built at the turn of the 19th century and is a fine example of Colonial Revival architecture. *Multiple public/private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Thacher's Island
TWIN LIGHTS
1 mile off the coast, E of Rockport
19th century

In April 1771, the colonial government of Massachusetts passed a bill authorizing construction of twin lighthouses off the town of Rockport. Thacher's Island was purchased for the site and two 45-foot towers were erected. In 1861 these were replaced by the existing 124-foot circular granite towers. The north tower was not used after power was changed to incandescent oil vapor in 1932. The southeast tower is still operable and presently houses a 160,000 candlepower electric light visible for 19 miles. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

ESSEX COUNTY
Wenham
CLAFLIN-RICHARDS HOUSE
132 Main Street
17th—18th centuries

This 17th-century dwelling has been an integral part of the life of the town center since 1661, having been occupied by ministers, schoolmasters, doctors, and people of importance in civil and military matters. Robert Claflin, the original owner, was the town surveyor; the last private owners were the Richards family. The 2 1/2-story house originally consisted of two rooms and an attic with a large chimney on the southeast; in 1673, it was enlarged to its present form. The exterior is covered with brown-stained clapboard, and the structure has a steeply-pitched shingled roof. There is a saltbox ell on the northeast, added in 1925. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Wenham
WENHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT
Both sides of Main Street from Beverly city line to Hamilton city line
17th—19th centuries

This district represents a typical old New England village with a green situated along a main street. A wide variety of architectural styles spanning three centuries is reflected in its 89 buildings. Among the architecturally important buildings are the Claflin-Richards House (1662) (see separate listing), the Richard Hutton House (c. 1679), and the Hobbs House (1688). All are frame covered with clapboard. Noteworthy public buildings include Lummus Tavern (1826), which was an important inn on the road from Salem to Newburyport, and the Town Hall (1853) built specifically for town meetings. *Multiple public/private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
MOHAWK TRAIL

Reference—see Berkshire County

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Buckland
GRISWOLD, MAJOR JOSEPH, HOUSE
Upper Street
1818

Although the Griswold House is a fine example of the Federal style and is one of the earliest brick houses in the area, its primary significance is derived from its association with Mary Lyon, a pioneer in providing advanced education for women. When the house was constructed Major Griswold built a ballroom on the third floor. He offered the use of the room to Mary Lyon in 1824, when she was attempting to establish a school for girls which would offer a curriculum equal to that being taught in boys' schools. The girls' academy met here until 1829 when a larger hall was built to accommodate the increased enrollment. In 1837 Miss Lyon opened Mount Holyoke Seminary in South Hadley, which later became Mount Holyoke College. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Chicopee Falls
BELLAMY, EDWARD, HOUSE
91-93 Church Street
19th century

In 1886, Edward Bellamy, a lawyer turned journalist and writer, began to speculate on how America might secure and equalize the material welfare of her citizens. The resulting theory he embodied in a novel, *Looking Backward* (1888), whose hero was transported into a future America benignly transformed by the nationalization of property and other social and mechanical innovations. Bellamy lived in this 2-story, white clapboard house from his infancy until his death in 1898. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Holyoke
HADLEY FALLS COMPANY HOUSING DISTRICT
Center, N. Canal, Grover, and Lyman streets
19th century

The Hadley Falls Company Housing District consists of five rows of workers' housing located in a two block urban area. Each of the 2 1/2-story brick rows contains 8 to 10 housing units and, except for the Lyman Street row, has pedimented dormers piercing the pitched roofs. Two chimneys straddle the end units and alternating party walls, while recessed entrances, in pairs, are adjacent at the other party walls. The incorporation of the Hadley Falls Company in 1847 initiated the development of Holyoke as a major diversified industrial center in the northeastern U.S. *Multiple public/private*

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Holyoke
WISTARIAHURST
238 Cabot Street
1848

Skinner was the leading name in the manufacture of silk and satin in the U.S. for three generations. William Skinner built the original portion of Wistariahurst when he built his first mill at Williamsburg, Mass., in 1848. After the mill dam and buildings there were destroyed by a flood in 1874, he relocated in Holyoke where the mills played a major role in the economic growth of the city. The clapboard mansion consists of three sections—the 3-story original portion, a 2-story hall attached to the west, and a wing containing a conservatory and music room. In 1927 a 2-story main hall, designed by Wilson Eyre, was added to the mansion. *Municipal*

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Springfield
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, CONGREGATIONAL
50 Elm Street
1819, Isaac Damon

The First Church of Christ is Damon's earliest extant church and is probably his second church design. His first design was for the English Baroque Old Church in Northampton, built in 1812 and destroyed by fire in 1878. This second church set the pattern of church design Damon was to follow throughout most of his career—a transition between the late Federal and early Greek Revival styles. It is a rectangular mass with a pitched roof and giant Doric portico. A tower, which partially projects from the auditorium, rises through the portico roof and terminates in a three-stage spire. *Private*

HAMPDEN COUNTY
Springfield
HAMPDEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Elm Street
1871, Henry Hobson Richardson

Richardson designed this 2-story courthouse in a basic H-shape. The random ashlar exterior walls are of local Monson granite. A medieval bell tower rises from the center of the second-story roof. The top of the first stage of the tower is distinguished by machicolations and has a crenelated parapet like that of the main roof. Tall Romanesque arches pierce the four sides of the bell tower which is itself topped by more crenelations and a pyramidal roof. There is a triple-arched entrance on the main facade and a balcony supported by corbeled brackets at the north corner of the second story. The original high hipped roof was removed when the courthouse was remodeled by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge in 1906. A wing was also added at that time. *County*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
Hadley
PORTER-PHELPS-HUNTINGTON HOUSE
130 River Drive
1752, 1799

This colonial mansion was originally a 2-story structure with a pitched roof and rusticated exterior. Its present appearance as a 3-story gambrel-roofed house with a 1 1/2-story ell on the south came about due to alterations made between 1771 and 1779 by owner Charles Phelps. During that period the exterior was sheathed in graduated clapboards, an entrance porch was added to the main facade, and the roof was changed, thus creating a third story. Later owner, Frederick Huntington, became Bishop of Central New York in 1869. *Private*

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
Pelham
PELHAM TOWN HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Amherst Road and Daniel Shays Highway
1743, 1839

Pelham Town Hall Historic District consists of the town hall (1743) and a small white clapboard Greek Revival church (1839). The 2-story town hall is frame covered with clapboards and has a five-bay main facade, the center of which projects to form a 2-story square entrance porch. It is the oldest continuously used town hall in Massachusetts. The 1-story pitch-roofed church is crowned by a square, one-stage belfry with an octagonal spire. Corner pilasters terminate each wall. *Municipal*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Acton
FAULKNER HOMESTEAD
High Street
1707

The Faulkner Homestead consists of a main 2-story section (1707), an ell on the north side (1774), an eastern ell and sheds (c. 1840). All are of frame construction and covered with clapboards. The plan of the house proper is a basic four-room arrangement around a central chimney. On the gable ends the eaves are decorated by a simple molded cornice. The building has served as a meeting hall, a garrison house, a mill for dyeing and weaving cloth, and a courthouse, as well as a dwelling. *Private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Acton to Concord
ISAAC DAVIS TRAIL
1775

The Isaac Davis Trail commemorates the route taken by the Acton Company to Concord on April 19, 1775. Here the militiamen participated in the first battle of the American Revolution. The six-mile trail was mapped in 1896, and each year on Patriots' Day the march is reenacted by local residents. *Municipal*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Arlington
OLD SCHWAMB MILL
17 Mill Lane and 29 Lowell Street
19th century

The Old Schwamb Mill is one of the few substantially complete examples of family-owned craft industries once common throughout New England. In 1847 Charles and Frederick Schwamb purchased this property and converted the extant spice mill to a woodworking shop for the handcrafting of picture frames. Fire destroyed this building in 1860, but it was promptly reconstructed. Power at first was supplied by water from Mill Brook; later it was provided by steam. Structures on the site in addition to the mill are a dry kiln and a wood storage barn. The mill itself contains the antique machinery—unique face plate lathes, cutting tools, and leather belt and wood pulley systems—which is still in use. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Bedford
LANE, JOB, HOUSE
295 North Road
1664

This is a saltbox with a central chimney and several additions. It is the oldest dwelling in the town and retains much of its early fabric including the narrow winding staircase, wide floor boards, hand-hewn beams, wood-paneled walls, and early hinges and latches. Job Lane and his descendants were prominent in town, church, and military affairs. The house was one of those ordered to be garrisoned by the colonial authorities for protection against the Indians during King Philip's War in 1675. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
AUSTIN HALL
Harvard University campus
1881—1883, Henry Hobson Richardson

Austin Hall, the second Harvard University building designed by H. H. Richardson, was built to house the law school. The 2-story central mass with triple-arched, recessed entrance porch and small circular stair tower is flanked by a pair of simpler single-story wings. Constructed of dark sandstone with contrasting light sandstone foundation, string course, sills, lintels, and cornice, the structure is probably the only stone academic building Richardson designed. The asymmetrical balance achieved in the main facade is characteristic of his architecture. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge
BRATTLE, WILLIAM, HOUSE
42 Brattle Street
c. 1727

A significant example of early Georgian architecture, this house was built for William Brattle, a prominent Cambridge lawyer and Tory politician who became major-general of the Massachusetts Bay militia in 1771. It is a 2-story clapboard house with a gambrel roof and bracketed cornice. In 1889 the house was sold to the Cambridge Social Union, a group founded in 1871 to provide intellectual and social activities for young adults in the area. *Private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE COMMON HISTORIC DISTRICT

17th—20th centuries

The district includes the Cambridge Common and several significant properties, including the First Unitarian Church, a wooden Gothic Revival church (1833); the Old Burying Ground, a wooded lot containing over 80 17th-century headstones; Christ Church (1760), a simple wooden building with arched windows and a Doric frieze; several Federal style residences and a number of properties belonging to Harvard University, many of Georgian design. The Common has been the focal point of political, religious and social activity in the town for over 300 years. It was originally set aside for grazing land in 1631 and served as the main camp for George Washington's Continental Army in 1775 and 1776. The district also includes part of the Harvard Yard Historic District (see separate listing). *Multiple public/private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

COOPER-FROST-AUSTIN HOUSE

21 Linnaean Street
c. 1680

Probably the oldest surviving house in Cambridge, the Cooper-Frost-Austin House is the only building in the city which retains 17th-century architectural characteristics. Most notable of these are the large pilastered central chimney, the steeply-pitched roof, and the overhanging eastern gable. The house, which still stands on its original site, was built in several stages. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

FORT WASHINGTON

95 Waverly Street
1775

Fort Washington is the site of the only extant Revolutionary fortification in Cambridge. It was one of a series of half-moon batteries ordered built by General Washington to protect Cambridge from a river attack. In 1857 the city restored the three-gun battery to its original condition, and the following year the site was enclosed by an elaborate granite and iron fence designed by John R. Hall. *Municipal:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

FULLER, MARGARET, HOUSE

71 Cherry Street
1806—1807

The Fuller House is probably Cambridge's best example of wooden Federal architecture. Few houses of the period remain there today. It is a 3-story, five-bay dwelling with a low hipped roof, small third-story windows, and a simple cornice. The present entrance porch is 20th-century. Margaret Fuller (1810—1850), writer, teacher, critic, and reformer, was born here. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

OLD HARVARD YARD

Massachusetts Avenue and
Cambridge Street
18th—20th centuries

This area consists of a large rectangular open space and the adjoining buildings. The oldest building— Massachusetts Hall—dates from 1718. All of the buildings were dormitories or academic buildings except Wadsworth House, a 2-story wooden dwelling built in 1726 as official residence for the Harvard presidents. Other buildings include Hollis Hall (1762), Harvard Hall (1764), University Hall (1813), and Johnson Gate, the earliest section of an imposing neo-Georgian brick and iron fence designed by McKim, Mead and White. The yard itself offers a tranquil setting and visually ties these buildings together. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Cambridge

PRATT, DEXTER, HOUSE

54 Brattle Street
1808

This was once the home of Dexter Pratt, the "Village Smithy" of Longfellow's poem "The Village Blacksmith," who bought the house in 1827. A good example of the Federal style, the clapboard structure is 2 stories with a hipped roof and an addition to the rear. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Chelmsford

OLD CHELMSFORD GARRISON HOUSE COMPLEX

105 Garrison Road
17th—18th centuries

This is the oldest authenticated 17th-century building in Chelmsford and is considered the best example of the saltbox style in the town. Of the 19 garrison houses once located in Chelmsford it is the only one to survive. Originally a 2-story clapboarded structure with gabled roof, the house is now covered with wooden shingles and has a lean-to (c. 1702) at the rear. Included in the house complex are three additional frame outbuildings. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Lexington

HANCOCK—CLARKE HOUSE

35 Hancock Street
1698, 1734

The Hancock—Clarke House consists of two parts erected at different times. A small 1 1/2-story frame ell with gambrel roof was built in the late-18th century; the front 2 1/2-story frame section with large central chimney was added in 1734. The brick section at the rear was constructed in 1902 after the house was moved to its present site. John Hancock (1737—1793), Revolutionary statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here with his grandfather from 1744 to 1750. On the night of April 18, 1775, Hancock and Samuel Adams, guests at the house, were taken away to avoid capture by the advancing British. *Private:* NHL; HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Lowell

CHELMSFORD GLASS WORKS' LONG HOUSE

139-141 Baldwin Street
c. 1802

This is the only remaining tenement of those erected by the Chelmsford Glass Works for its operatives. No earlier examples of this type of housing have been recorded in the state. The glass works was established in 1802, and at its peak its work force, most of whom had come from Germany, included members of about 20 families. Their residence was this 1 1/2-story clapboard structure comprised of three contiguous housing units, each with a center door flanked by two windows. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Medford

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

160 High Street
1868, Henry Hobson Richardson

This is the oldest surviving church by the architect. In the belfry and spire of the tower and in the main entrance porch the church bears a strong resemblance to Richard Upjohn's design for St. Paul's Church in Brookline. The most significant feature of the Grace Church is the walling of glacial boulders, which Richardson used here for the first time. The trim is of quarry-surfaced cut granite. The bell tower is attached to the easternmost portion of the northern facade of the nave. Three additions have been made to the original structure. *Private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Natick
PARSONAGE, THE (HORATIO ALGER HOUSE)
16 Pleasant Street
c. 1820

Horatio Alger (1834—1899) was ordained and served as a minister in Brewster for two years, after which he went to New York. There he began writing stories about the urchins of New York. His works, sentimental adventures in which virtue was invariably rewarded with material success, reflected and reinforced the prevailing spirit of the age, and despite his own unhappiness, they secured for him the reputation of a sage and a saint. Alger spent his summers in this 2-story, white clapboard parsonage. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Newton
JACKSON HOMESTEAD
527 Washington Street
1809

Edward Jackson was the fourth settler in Cambridge Village, now Newton, and built a saltbox house in 1670 for his son. In 1809 Major Timothy Jackson, descendant of the original settler, built this 2-story, hipped-roofed, frame house using as much of the original fabric from the saltbox house as possible. Inside the 1809 house are six fireplaces with hand-carved mantels and many original doors from the 1670 house. Timothy Jackson became a farmer after serving as corporal in the War for Independence and later became a successful candle and soap manufacturer. *Municipal*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Sudbury
WAYSIDE INN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Old Boston Post Road
18th—19th centuries

This district consists of the Wayside Inn (c. 1700), the Martha-Mary Chapel (1939), a gristmill, the Redstone Schoolhouse, and three other structures. The inn, believed to be the oldest operating inn in the country, is a 2 1/2-story clapboard building with gambrel roof. The chapel is also clapboard with a two-stage octagonal spire and is designed in the New England meetinghouse style. A reconstruction of a typical 18th-century mill, the gristmill has an overshot waterwheel operating two millstones. *Multiple private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Weston
GOLDEN BALL TAVERN
662 Boston Post Road
1768

The Golden Ball Tavern, a fine example of late Georgian colonial architecture, was built by Captain Isaac Jones, reportedly a Tory sympathizer. Three months after the Boston Tea Party, on March 28, 1774, the tavern became the scene of the Weston Tea Party when a group of disguised townspeople ransacked the tavern and relieved Captain Jones of his stock of tea, on which he had allegedly paid duty to the British. The captain later regained his prominence in Weston and served as selectman from 1784 to 1789. After 1805 the Golden Ball ceased to serve the public, but heirs of the Jones family lived there until 1963. Now rehabilitated, the tavern functions as a museum and community center. *Public/private*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Woburn
BALDWIN, LOAMMI, MANSION
12 Elm Street
c. 1750

This 3-story Federal house is covered by imitation ashlar siding and has a hipped monitor roof. There are giant Tuscan pilasters on high pedestals at each corner and simple block-shaped modillions under the eaves. The elaborate detailing of the entrance which is framed by Doric pilasters and a pediment, suggests that it was a later addition, as was the Palladian window above it. A long 2-story ell was attached to the rear facade about 1820. Loammi Baldwin, builder of the Middlesex Canal, and his son, Loammi, Jr., considered the father of American civil engineering, were early occupants of the house. *Municipal:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Woburn (also in Wilmington, Billerica, Chelmsford and Lowell)
MIDDLESEX CANAL
1803

The Middlesex Canal is the oldest canal of its size in the U.S. Built by James Sullivan and Loammi Baldwin, the 27 1/4-mile canal connected the Merrimack River and Boston and served as a model for later, more ambitious projects such as the Erie Canal. Little was known about civil engineering in the early 1800's and the canal featured many firsts such as the use of hydraulic cement and the wye level and rod with magnetic needle. The use of the canal reached its peak during the 1820's and 1830's. The opening of the Boston and Lowell Railroad in 1835 ended the profitable operation of the canal and in 1860 the Massachusetts legislature revoked the canal's charter. The canal had served to facilitate the exchange of goods and ideas in New England. *Multiple public/private*

NORFOLK COUNTY (also in Suffolk County)
Brookline
OLMSTED PARK SYSTEM
Encompassing the Back Bay Fens, Muddy River, Olmsted (Leverett) Park, Jamaica Park, Arborway, and Franklin Park
Late—19th century, Frederick Law Olmsted

Frederick Law Olmsted's design for Boston's city park system is one of the nation's outstanding examples of multi-use open space. Composed of a series of parks joined by unbroken parkways, the entire system was locally known as the Emerald Necklace around Boston. Olmsted devised a direct relationship between land and use for all areas within the system. Franklin Park (1885), the terminus of the system, is one of Olmsted's masterpieces. He planned it as a retreat for inner city laborers whose access to open space would otherwise be limited. *Municipal*

NORFOLK COUNTY
Dedham
NORFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
650 High Street
20th century

In 1920 and 1921, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were tried in this courthouse for the murder of two employees of a South Braintree factory and sentenced to death upon conviction. In the wake of post-war disillusionment and the hysteria of the Red Scare, the central issue—the guilt or innocence of the defendants—was swept aside and the trial became a confrontation between a heterogenous emerging America and the conservative, establishment traditions of an older one. *Public:* NHL

NORFOLK COUNTY
Milton vicinity
PAUL'S BRIDGE (HUBBARD'S BRIDGE)
Neponset Valley Parkway across Neponset River
1849

Paul's Bridge is the third bridge on this site. It was one of three Milton crossings over the Neponset River in the 18th century and, at that time, the only link between the towns of Milton and Dedham. The bridge, located within the Neponset River Reservation which forms an essential green link between the Stoney Brook and Blue Hills reservations, was planned by the architectural firm of Olmsted, Olmsted and Eliot. The parkway which goes over the bridge was 23 feet wide. It was widened between 1932 and 1935. *State*

NORFOLK COUNTY
Quincy
QUINCY GRANITE RAILWAY INCLINE
Mullin Avenue
1826

The Granite Railway was incorporated in March of 1826 and the first horse-drawn car traversed the three-mile distance in October. This innovative use of rails met with considerable skepticism as canals were then considered the optimum mode of transportation. The incline was built to overcome an 84-foot elevation which blocked access to a quarry. Cars moving up and down the plane were controlled by a chain attached to each car. The incline operated until the early 1940's, however, during the last two decades it was powered by steam. *Municipal:* HAER

NORFOLK COUNTY
Quincy
THOMAS CRANE PUBLIC LIBRARY
40 Washington Street
1881, Henry Hobson Richardson

The library was given to the town by the family of Thomas Crane on condition that the town supply a suitable site and the Crane family choose the architect. The library is constructed in random ashlar of Milford granite with red sandstone trim. A moderately steep pitched roof with eyelid dormers runs between the parapeted gables on the east and west ends. A low, broad arch over the entrance fills most of the wall to the right of a squat central tower. La Farge, who had previously collaborated with Richardson on the Trinity Church, designed opalescent panels to harmonize with Richardson's wood carvings. *Municipal*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Cohasset vicinity
CUSHING HOMESTEAD
W of Cohasset on Mass. 128
1678

This frame house, originally 1 1/2 stories, was raised a full story prior to the end of the 17th century. The original door remains and is enclosed by a 1-story pedimented porch. In the original kitchen two entire walls still feature the molded sheathing of that period and early sponge painting has been preserved on the framed ceiling and walls. To the west of the house is a corncrib, forge, and barn—the framing of which is perhaps the earliest in the state. The house was built for Peter Cushing by his father and has passed down through the male line of the family. *Private*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Hingham
LINCOLN, GENERAL BENJAMIN, HOUSE
181 North Street
18th—19th centuries

This 2-story, frame dwelling was the home from 1733 to 1810 of Benjamin Lincoln, Major General of the Continental Army. An officer in the Massachusetts Militia at the onset of the Revolution, Lincoln soon became a general in Washington's army. Wounded in the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga, Lincoln returned to Hingham where he remained until fall of 1778, when he headed south to aid in the defense of Charleston. His efforts were unsuccessful, and on May 12, 1780, Lincoln and his troops surrendered. He remained prisoner until November of that year when he was exchanged for a British general. After the war the general returned to this house. It has remained in the same family since its construction in 1637 and is furnished with much of the original Lincoln furniture. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Middleboro vicinity
WAPANUCKET SITE
SW of Middleboro off Mass. 25
Pre-Columbian—17th century

More than 4,000 artifacts typical of the Archaic period, as well as the floors of seven lodges, have been recovered from this site. Three ceremonial lodges, a number of secondary cremation burials, and three crematories have also been found. One of the burials is unique in the state and consisted of 11 interments of cremated human bone in one large, 30-by-30-foot pit within a ceremonial house. The burials also contained a number of typical Archaic tools. *Municipal*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Plymouth
OLD COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Leyden and Market streets
1749

This 2-story frame courthouse is one of the oldest local government buildings extant in the U.S. The east side has a high brick foundation while the south side and part of the west have a low granite foundation. Five bays wide, the front facade has a central entrance topped by a six-pane rectangular light and simple shelf entablature. A box cornice surrounds the eavesline of the gabled roof. Originally the building was shared by the county and town, with town offices on the first floor, the courthouse on the second, and a market in the basement and eastern end. *Municipal*

PLYMOUTH COUNTY
Plymouth
PILGRIM HALL
75 Court Street
1824, Alexander Parris

Pilgrim Hall is recognized as the first public museum in the country. Parris' original Greek temple design had a wooden portico with Doric columns. The present granite Tuscan portico is a replacement. Walls are of rough-faced granite on three sides while the main elevation is finished with smooth stone. There is a fanlight in the pediment above the portico. A flat-roofed library wing was added on the northwest side in 1904. *Private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
OLMSTED PARK SYSTEM

Reference—see Norfolk County

SUFFOLK COUNTY
PAUL'S BRIDGE (HUBBARD'S BRIDGE)

Reference—see Norfolk County

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Belmont
RED TOP (WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS HOUSE)
90 Somerset Street
1877, McKim, Mead and White

William Dean Howells (1837—1920) was America's foremost literary critic at the turn of the century. He became assistant editor for the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1866 and its editor from 1871 until 1881. During these years he built his reputation as an author and critic. Works written during his residency at Red Top include *The Lady of Aroostook* (1879) and *A Modern Instance* (1882). He later produced such classics as *The Rise of Silas Lapham* (1885) and *A Hazard of New Fortunes* (1890). In 1886, Howells began writing an editorial column for *Harper's Monthly* and during his tenure there made his greatest impact on the American literary scene by emphasizing the need for realism in the literature of the day. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
AFRICAN MEETINGHOUSE
8 Smith Street
1806

The First African Baptist Church was organized in 1805. The church building, completed the following year, was the only meeting place for black people in Boston and thereby became a center for community activities. A school for black children was conducted in a basement room. In January 1832, William Lloyd Garrison and a small group of followers met there to form Boston's first abolitionist organization, the New England Anti-Slavery Society. The 3-story building has brick walls laid in Flemish bond. Inside, a 2-story space is ringed by a gallery on three sides. Attenuated iron columns with stylized Egyptian frond capitals support the gallery. *Private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
ALICE S. WENTWORTH (schooner)
Pier 4, Northern Avenue
1863

The *Alice S. Wentworth* is probably the last remaining coasting schooner on the East Coast. The ship was built at Norwalk, Connecticut, and was used around Long Island Sound and the Hudson River to haul brick, coal, and paving stone. She is a gaff-rigged schooner with two masts and an oak hull. The ship is over 73 feet long and has a 24-foot beam. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
ARLINGTON STREET CHURCH
Arlington and Boylston streets
1859—1861, Arthur Gilman

This is a symmetrical 2 1/2-story stone church with an imposing tower and spire set above the pedimented entrance portico. The first church and public building erected in the city's Back Bay, it was an almost unique harbinger of the Colonial Revival ecclesiastical style. The elaborate steeple is patterned after that of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in London and terminates in a columniated octagonal lantern and steep spire. The interior is divided into a nave and two side aisles by a range of 35-foot Corinthian columns. Above the columns, supporting an impressive vaulted ceiling, spring five arches. The ceiling is ornamented with caissons and a rich plaster decoration. *Private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
ARMORY OF THE FIRST CORPS OF CADETS
97-105 Arlington Street and 130 Columbus Avenue
1891—1897, William Gibbons Preston

The last surviving Victorian armory in the city, this structure was planned, built, and financed by the First Corps of Cadets, a military group established in 1741 as the bodyguard to the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The armory consists of the 4-story head house, a 6-story hexagonal tower and a 1-story drill hall. The head house is shaped like a right triangle with the tower at the Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue corner. The drill hall has a slate pitched roof with pyramidal dormers. *Private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BLACKSTONE BLOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Area within Union, Hanover, Blackstone and North streets
17th—20th centuries

This block began as a bustling waterfront district and was the shipping center of the new town in the 17th century. The narrow alleys date from the 17th and early-18th centuries. The Boston Stone, a zero milestone from which all distances to the city were measured, is located within the block. Buildings represent 18th-, 19th-, and early-20th century styles, but display cohesiveness in their common use of brick and modest scale. The district includes the Georgian-style Ebenezer Hancock House (1767), the only house owned by John Hancock left in the city. Other 18th-century structures include the Union Oyster House (1713). Nineteenth-century structures include five buildings on Union Street, a row of 4-story Federal style buildings with gabled roofs and small cornices; and the Blackstone Block (1835). The late-19th century saw the introduction of taller buildings such as 24 North Street (1889), a 6-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, designed by Peabody and Stearns. Twentieth-century buildings include Number 14-22 Marshall Street (1916), a 4-story flat-roofed brick building with Chicago-style windows, designed by A. J. Carpenter *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BOSTON COMMON AND PUBLIC GARDEN
Beacon, Park, Tremont, Boylston, and Arlington streets
1634 (common); 1839—1856 (garden), John Cadness

Considered the oldest public park in the U.S., Boston Common was set aside in 1634 as common land for the citizens. In the 18th century it served as a political rallying point and as a military training field at the beginning of the Revolution. It became the site of the Central Burying Ground (1756) where soldiers killed during the Revolution were buried. Principal features of the park are the paths and monuments that embellish it. Monuments, ranging from commemorative tablets to fountains and large-scale statues, include works by such noted sculptors as Thomas Ball, Daniel Chester French, Bela Pratt, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and J.. Q. A. Ward. The Tremont Street Subway (1895—1898), the first such facility in the country, is located on the grounds. *Municipal*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Copley Square
1888—1895, Charles Follen McKim

This monumental 3-story freestanding block, nearly square in plan with an open court in the middle, is perhaps the most famous building of the second Renaissance Revival. Exterior walls are granite with carved decorative detailing broken by the large second story arched windows. On three sides friezes lie just below the richly detailed cornice and elaborate copper cresting completes the cornice treatment. A low hipped roof is covered with reddish-brown Spanish tiles. Both the severely simple outline of the building and the regular fenestration emphasize the horizontal lines of the library's street setting. *Municipal*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
CROWNINSHIELD HOUSE
164 Marlborough Street
1868—1870, Henry Hobson Richardson

The Crowninshield House was Richardson's first attempt at domestic architecture. Constructed almost entirely of red brick, the house is 4 stories including a full-story mansard roof. The entrance is in a central 2-story projection flanked by a pair of equally tall narrow windows and covered by a semicircular hood of wrought iron and glass. Between the second and third floors a brick string course set in a diamond pattern runs across the facade and continues around the building. Much of the interior woodwork and paneling exists in its original state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
CUSTOM HOUSE DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

In 1805 a development planned by Charles Bulfinch extended State Street to the wharf and added six new streets to the waterfront area. This new harbor district became the center of Boston's merchant business through the early years of the 19th century. In addition to adding the streets, Bulfinch's plan placed zoning and style restrictions upon the structures which could be built in the new area. Notable buildings include eight 4-story, hipped roofed structures on the Central Wharf, which originally consisted of a row of 54 brick stores; the Customs House, a Doric temple-style building; the Flour and Grain Exchange, a late Victorian structure; the State Street Block, a massive structure of dark granite; the Harvard Club, a French Renaissance Revival brick building; and the Chadwick Lead Works, a large brick building with terra-cotta and brownstone ornamentation and a drop tower. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
CYCLORAMA BUILDING
543-547 Tremont Street
1884, Charles A. Cummings and
Willard T. Sears

This building was erected for Charles F. Willoughby, a wealthy Chicago merchant, to provide exhibition space for a cyclorama by the French artist Paul Philippoteaux, of the Battle of Gettysburg. The work is now exhibited at the Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania. The 2-story brick and concrete building is capped by a glass dome and the main facade, which is 135 feet long, contains nine bays. At the end and center bays are 2-story arches outlined by inset concrete blocks which form a pattern of squares topped by concrete lintels. It was here that Albert Champion invented his A. C. spark plug in 1907. *Municipal*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (BRATTLE SQUARE CHURCH)
Commonwealth Avenue and
Clarendon Street
1872, Henry Hobson Richardson

The First Baptist Church is a cruciform building with a 176-foot corner tower built in the angle between the nave and transept. The tower rests upon four piers connected by great round arches that form a carriageway opening onto an arched entrance porch. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi modeled the massive tower frieze which has four gigantic angels with gilded trumpets standing at the corners. *Private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (South)
FORT INDEPENDENCE
Castle Island
17th—19th centuries

In the spring of 1634, John Winthrop visited Castle Island and decided to make it the primary defensive fortification of the colonial settlement. Since that time three forts on the site (Fort William—1705; Fort Independence—1798; fortification designed by John Foncin—1809, reconstructed 1836—1851) have controlled the main ship channel to Boston's inner harbor. It is the 19th-century structure, with some additional work done in 1870 and 1871, which stands today. The one-tiered brick and granite pentagon is partly casemated and earthen embankments top its ramparts. The 328-year military history of this site ended in 1962 when the area was ceded to the state for use as an historic monument. *State*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
FULTON-COMMERCIAL STREETS DISTRICT
Fulton, Commercial, Mercantile,
Lewis and Richmond streets
1830's—1860's

The district consists of about 80 row buildings which create two coherent and relatively unchanged streetscapes of 19th-century commercial architecture. One of the last remnants of Boston's 19th-century waterfront area, it developed in part as a result of the construction of the Quincy Markets0in 1825 which created a period of wide speculation around the waterfront. Developers Robert G. Shaw, Samuel S. Lewis, and Henry Gardner wrote into the deed requirements for height and building material, thereby creating a homogeneity of buildings. Nearly all are 4 stories high, brick and ornamented with granite. This motif later spread into other northeastern commercial blocks. *Multiple public/private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE
NW corner of Washington and
School streets
18th century

This is the only 18th-century structure remaining in this part of Boston. It is a 2 1/2-story brick house with a gambrel roof. The structure served as a dwelling for more than 100 years before being converted into a bookstore. In the mid-19th century the publishing company of Ticknor and Fields occupied the building. In the 1850's Fields was publisher and friend of almost every great English and American writer of the period. The bookstore became a favorite meeting place for the authors. Ticknor and Fields bought the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1859. In 1964, the structure was restored to its original appearance. *Private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
SOUTH END DISTRICT
19th century

The South End developed between 1848 and the 1870's after the city auctioned the land and placed certain restrictions on building height, material, and style. This controlled development produced a well-defined, densely built-up area characterized by architecture of relatively few building types with subtle variation in style, detailing, and roof height. There are two dominant building types in the district: the double basement, bow-fronted row house with mansard roof; and the low basement, flat-fronted row house often adorned by a projecting oriel. The dominant styling is Italianate but other influences include Greek Revival, Renaissance Revival, Second Empire, and a transitional style between Italianate and Greek Revival. Foci of the district are the urban squares created by the houses surrounding oblong parks. The urban concept used here is an adaption of the English garden style used by Charles A. Bulfinch in his design for the Tontine Crescent, also in Boston. *Multiple public/private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
TOWN HILL DISTRICT
17th—19th centuries

The Town Hill and its adjacent streets are characterized by late-18th- and 19th-century buildings, freestanding in rows or in clusters, all small in scale and proportion. The layout of the area was determined by Thomas Graves—an engineer commissioned by the Massachusetts Company in 1641 to plan streets for the colony. The district contains the best preserved cluster of pre-Federal and Federal structures in the entire city. One example is the Edward Everett House, built prior to 1841. Everett served as U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State, and governor of Massachusetts. In 1775 the British set fire to the area, then called Charlestown, destroying almost the entire settlement. After the Revolutionary War the area was rebuilt. A few of the early post-war Georgian structures remain as well as the Federal and later Greek Revival buildings. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston
TRINITY RECTORY
Clarendon and Newbury streets
1879—1880, Henry Hobson
Richardson

Trinity Rectory was the first in a series of fine houses built by Richardson in the

1880's. The 3-story red brick structure has a pitched roof with transverse gables and two dormers of unequal size over the main facade. Dominating the main facade is a deeply recessed entrance porch spanned by a low, broad Romanesque arch of brownstone. The most striking feature on the south facade is the bay which extends to the cornice. Curved planes connect the front wall of the projecting side chimney to the south facade. Windows in these planes allow the chimney piece to function as a bay window. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (Jamaica Plain)
LORING-GREENOUGH HOUSE
12 South Street
1760; 1775—1776

This house was originally built for Joshua Loring, commander of the British campaign against the French on Lakes George, Champlain, and Ontario. In 1775, Loring was appointed to the Governor's Council but was ill-treated and was forced to evacuate in March 1776, along with other Tories led by General Howe. Revolutionaries seized the house and for a brief period in June 1776, General Nathanael Greene made the house his headquarters and a military hospital. In 1784 a wealthy widow, Anne Doane, purchased the house and later married David Stoddard Greenough, whose family kept the house until 1924. The house is an almost square 2-story structure with a hipped roof, dormers on the north and south, and two massive chimneys on the east and west sides. *Private*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (Roxbury)
HALE, EDWARD EVERETT, HOUSE
12 Morely Street
1841

This is a large 2-story frame Greek Revival residence dominated by a 3-bay portico. The gabled roof has pairs of lateral chimneys, a pair of double-sashed pedimented dormers, and a cupola. The entablature of the tetrastyle Ionic portico continues around all elevations and forms an imitation pediment on the gable ends of the house. Edward Everett Hale, Unitarian clergyman, humanitarian reformer, and author of *The Man Without a Country* lived here from 1869 to 1909. *Private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (Roxbury)
JOHN ELIOT SQUARE DISTRICT
John Eliot Square
c. 1750—1873

This is an irregular district which includes 19 buildings forming a unique mixture of styles from the mid-18th through the 19th centuries. Two of the structures are of major importance—the First Church in Roxbury (1804), a 2-story frame church, a good example of a Federal meetinghouse, and the Dillaway-Thomas House (c. 1750—54), a 2 1/2-story gambrel-roofed clapboard structure of typical modest Georgian style. Eliot Square has been the center of Roxbury since the town's founding in 1630 and is a mixture of residential, commercial, religious and civic structures. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (Roxbury)
KITTREDGE, ALVAH, HOUSE
12 Linwood Street
1836

The Kittredge House is a 2-story frame Greek Revival dwelling with a full-height Ionic portico across the front and a cupola crowning the flat roof. The house was first owned by Alvah Kittredge, an early developer in the area, and was later owned by the noted Boston architect, Nathaniel J. Bradlee. *Municipal*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Boston (Roxbury District)
ROXBURY HIGH FORT (HIGHLAND PARK)
Beech Glen Street at Fort Avenue
1775 (fort), Henry Knox and Josiah Waters; 1869—1870 (tower), Standish and Woodbury; 1895—1916 (restoration), Frederick Law Olmsted

This park is on a knoll which overlooks the old city of Boston and its harbor. During the American Revolutionary period a quadrangular earthwork fort was erected here—perhaps the first regular fortification in the colonies—and was a segment of the encirclement which prevented the British from receiving supplies during their seige of the city. In later years the area served as location of a water standpipe and was part of Boston's water system, providing fresh water to the newly annexed (1871) section of Roxbury. A restoration of the fort began in 1895 and centered on the tower housing the standpipe and the historic aspect of the fort. The water tower, brick with granite trim, is a circular structure sitting on a gabled octagonal base. It is about 80 feet high and has a gabled octagonal observatory with a spire. *Municipal*

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Revere
SLADE SPICE MILL
770 Revere Beach Parkway
18th—20th centuries

The Slade Spice Mill is one of the two remaining mills in Massachusetts which were tide powered. It used one of the earliest of the horizontal (turbine) wheels, powered by the release of dammed water dependent on tidal action to turn the millstones each day. Some of the original machinery remains and the mill is still used for grinding and mixing spices. The present 3-story frame mill is the fourth on the site, replacing three earlier structures which were destroyed by fire. *Private*

WORCESTER COUNTY
North Uxbridge
CROWN AND EAGLE MILLS
123 Hartford Avenue East
19th century

The Crown Mill (1823—1825) and the Eagle Mill (1827) are typical of rural cotton mills dating from the infant years of New England's textile industry. Together, the mills display nearly all the salient features of the New England mills before 1850—the rectangular block form the clerestory monitor roof, the outside stair tower, and the cupola—differing only in the use of stone rather than masonry for wall construction. Built on opposite banks of the Mumford River, the mills were joined by a 3-story brick connecting unit in 1851 *Private*

WORCESTER COUNTY
North Uxbridge
ROGERSON'S VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
N and S sides of Hartford Avenue
19th century

Rogerson's Village is a nearly complete and largely unaltered rural cotton manufacturing community of the early-19th century. Its focal point is the complex formed by the stone Crown (1823—1825) and Eagle (1827) mills and their brick machine shop, the community center (including a store and meeting room), the brick workers' tenements, the owner's house, and a remodeled wooden mill. All date from the 1820's and 1830's and are prototypes of the New England mill town of that era. *Private*

WORCESTER COUNTY
Northborough
NORTHBOROUGH TOWN HALL
1868, A. R. Esty

Built in Second Empire style, the Northborough Town Hall has a striking mansard roof supported by brackets and covered with slate. Three stories high, the main facade is five bays wide with entrances located in projecting bays at either end. There is a brick band between the first and second stories, interrupted only on the projecting bays where the band is carried in wood as the top member of the entranceways. Above this band, the elongated windows of the second floor dominate. *Municipal*

WORCESTER COUNTY
Northbridge (also in Uxbridge)
BLACKSTONE CANAL
E of Mass. 122
1822—1828

The idea for a canal connecting the inland markets of Worcester and the Connecticut Valley with the trading centers of Boston and Providence materialized in 1828 when the 45-mile Blackstone Canal was completed. This section of the canal is 3 1/3 miles long and connects the cities of Northbridge and Uxbridge. *Multiple public/private;* HAER

WORCESTER COUNTY
Rutland
PUTNAM, GENERAL RUFUS, HOUSE
344 Main Street
18th century

This 2-story rectangular frame house was the home from 1781 to 1788 of General Putnam, engineer and soldier of the American Revolution, and later organizer of settlement in the Northwest Territory and surveyor general of the U.S. He left Rutland to join the first party of New Englanders settling in Marietta, Ohio. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

WORCESTER COUNTY
West Boylston
OLD STONE CHURCH
Off Mass. 140
1891

This English country style church of hand-cut stone symbolizes the community as it existed prior to 1895. Projecting from the north corner of the 1 1/2-story rectangular structure is a crenellated tower containing two entrances surmounted by round arches and filled with coursed blocks. The steeply pitched roof is pierced by small triangular dormers. *State*

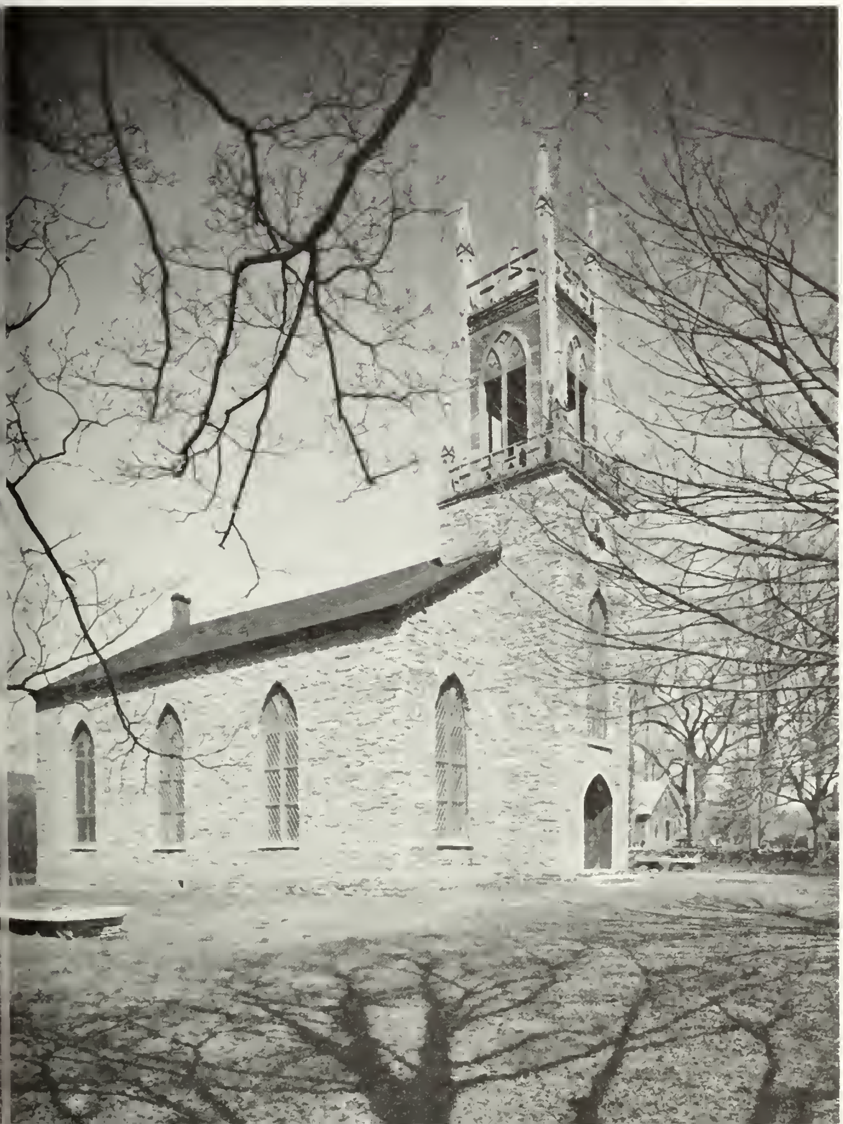
WORCESTER COUNTY
Worcester
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Between Salisbury Street and Drury Lane
19th century

This block of Massachusetts Avenue contains 11 single-family residences built to house some of Worcester's leading citizens. All the houses except the Trumbull Mansion (No. 6) were constructed between 1889 and 1906. Erected in 1751, the Trumbull Mansion served as the Worcester County Courthouse until moved to its present site and converted to a residence in 1899. A grassy mall divides the avenue. The dominant architectural mode is Colonial Revival ornamented by Queen Anne, Jacobean, and Shingle style elements. Distinguishing features of all but two of the houses are a rectangular shape, dormered hipped roofs, balustraded entrance porches, and Palladian windows. The two houses facing each other at the south end of the district have distinctive stuccoed and half-timbered gables. *Private*

WORCESTER COUNTY
Worcester
MECHANICS HALL
321 Main Street
1855—1857, Elbridge Boyden

This building was constructed for the Worcester Mechanics Association and provided a library and music hall for membership and community use. The large-scale, formal, symmetrical facade is built of cast and galvanized iron and mastic-covered brick. Six cast iron piers rise through 2 stories and support a cast iron belt cornice. At the third story level, eight Roman Corinthian columns set in pairs and flanked by paired pilasters of the same order support a heavy entablature with a denticulated and modillioned cornice. The capitals and bases of both columns and pilasters are cast iron and the shafts appear to be galvanized iron. There are two original ticket kiosks on the music hall level (second floor). *Private*

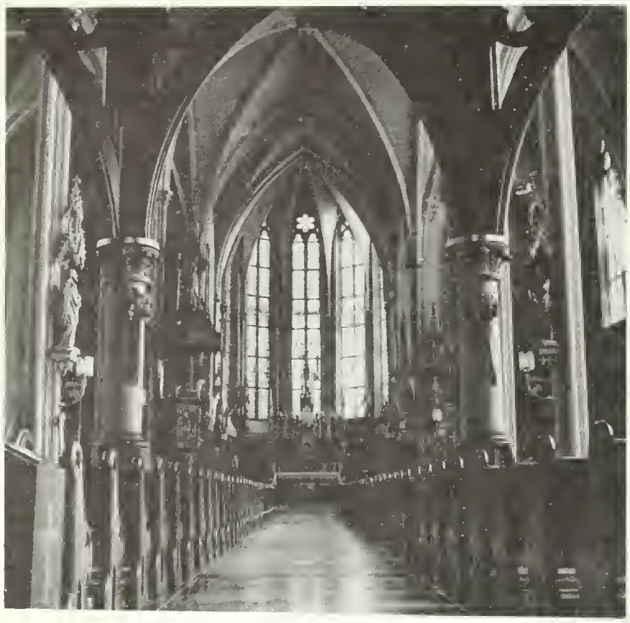
Gloucester City Hall, Gloucester, Massachusetts (Essex County). *J. O'Gorman*



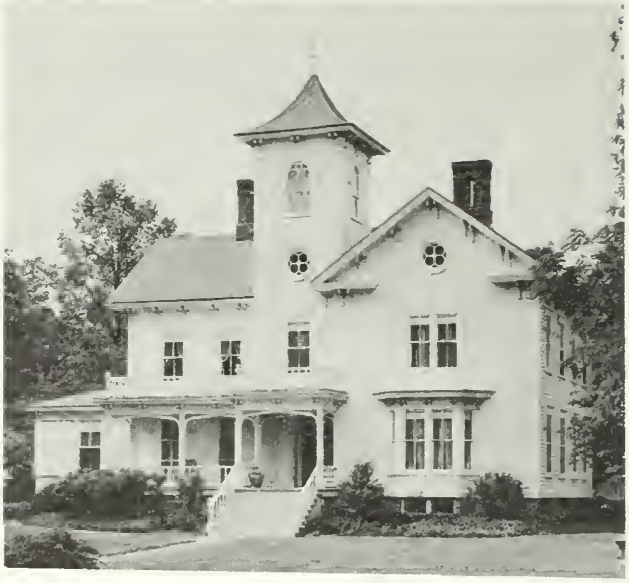
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Lanesborough, Massachusetts (Berkshire County). *William H. Pierson, Jr.*

Michigan

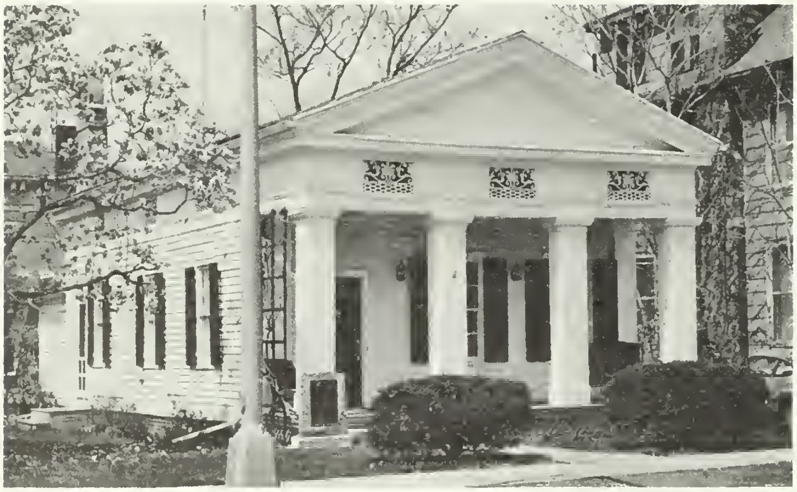
Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Michigan (Mackinac County).
Michigan Tourist Council



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Detroit, Michigan (Wayne County).
Morley Scott Stevenson

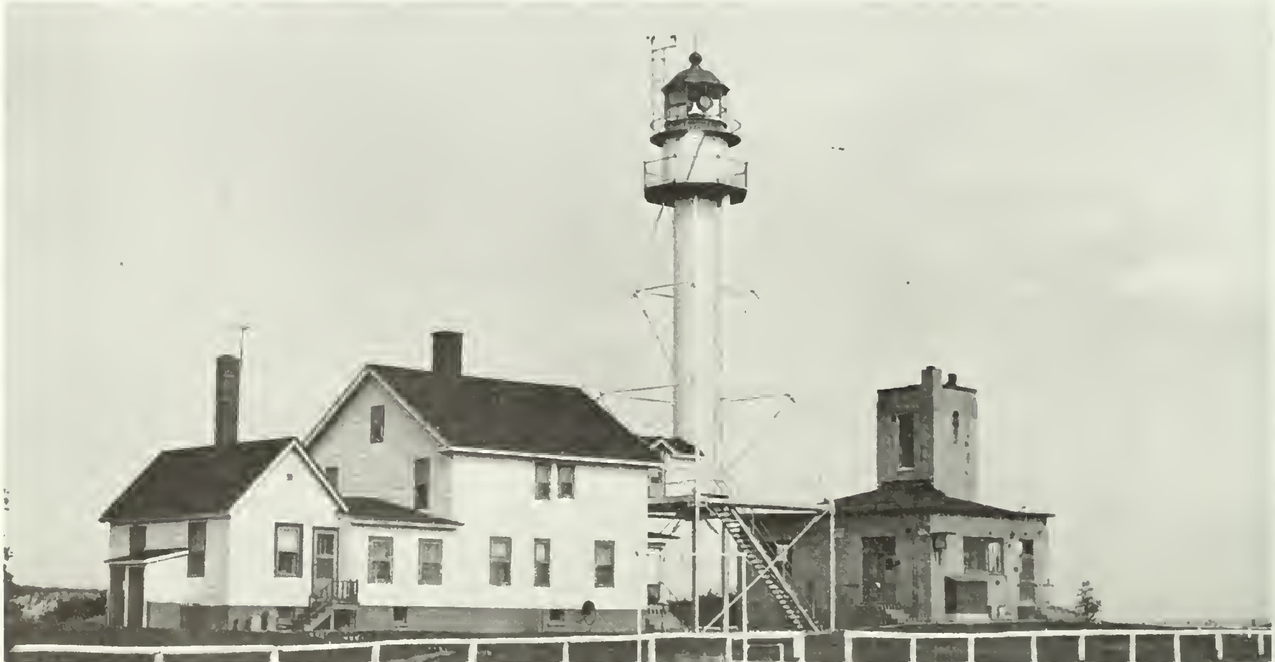


Stafford House, Port Hope, Michigan (Huron County).
Briggs Studio



Henry Bennett House (Reuben Kempf House), Ann Arbor, Michigan (Washtenaw County).
Eck Stanger for Division of Michigan History

Whitefish Point Lighthouse, Shelldrake vicinity, Michigan (Chippewa County). *Sault Ste. Marie Evening News*



ALGER COUNTY
AuTrain vicinity
PAULSON HOUSE
S of AuTrain on U.S. Forest Service Road 2278 in Hiawatha National Forest
1883

This rustic log house was one of the county's early farmhouses. Built by Charles Paulson, a Swedish homesteader who settled in the area, the exterior walls are cedar logs, and nearly half of the interior walls are exposed timbers. The 1-story, L-shaped building is covered by a gabled roof. *County*

ALGER COUNTY
Christmas vicinity
BAY FURNACE
NW of Christmas off Mich. 28
19th century

Concentrated efforts to mine the Marquette Iron Range were underway by the 1850's. Furnaces and charcoal kilns were built throughout the region, one of which, located west of Munising, was operated by the Bay Furnace Company. A settlement grew up around the furnace known as Onota or Bay Furnace. In full operation by 1870, the furnace was supplied by two separate sets of six charcoal kilns. The town contained 2-story frame dwellings, logs houses, a store, a school, blacksmith and wagon shops, and eventually a church. Suddenly in May 1877, a flaming holocaust developed from scattered fires and devastated the town. Bay Furnace was never rebuilt, and the massive sandstone furnace ruins are all that remain of the once booming community. *Federal*

ANTRIM COUNTY
HOLTZ SITE
Central Antrim County
Pre-Columbian

Stratigraphic and cultural evidence from this site point to a stable, relatively undisturbed single-component Middle Woodland site, probably of the Havana-Hopewell focus. It is apparent from the unusually high flake-artifact ratio that tool fabrication took place here. Flint was available from the Norwood quarry nearby, and transportation of the flint to this site was facilitated by a series of glacial lakes and streams. Artifacts uncovered include projectile points, scrapers, flint chippage, and pottery remains. *Private*

BARAGA COUNTY
SAND POINT SITE
Northern Baraga County
c. 800—1400

Sand Point Site is comprised of four large mounds and eight smaller ones, as well as a major portion of a village settlement. The influence of both local Late Woodland and Oneota or Upper Mississippian peoples of central and eastern Wisconsin is evident at the site and secondary bundle burials of individuals comparatively large in stature were discovered. *State*

BARAGA COUNTY
Assinins
ASSININS
U.S. 41
19th—20th centuries

Father Frederick Baraga established a permanent mission among the L'Anse Indians in 1843. With the aid of the Indians he erected a log church and school and the first mass was celebrated on June 16, 1844. In an attempt to settle the L'Anse near the church, Father Baraga purchased nearly 500 acres and erected log houses for the Indians. While at Assinins, Baraga wrote his most noted Indian works—the Chippewa grammar and dictionary. Following the outbreak of the Civil War, the mission land was conveyed directly to the Indians and functioned as an orphanage until the late-1960's. The Mission complex—comprised of the original school (1860), convent and orphanage, larger such structures erected in 1929, and a cemetery north of the mission—will be utilized as headquarters for the Indians' Tribal Council. *Private*

BARRY COUNTY
Hastings
STRIKER, DANIEL, HOUSE
321 S. Jefferson Street
Mid-1880's

Numerous gables, bays, and dormers, as well as irregular fenestration and an octagonal turret with balcony, combine to make this house an excellent example of Queen Anne style. It is an elaborate 2 1/2-story frame structure covered with clapboard siding and set upon a high ashlar foundation. Details include plentiful wooden scrollwork and brackets, two oramental capped chimneys, and several finials. The house was built for former Michigan Secretary of State (1870—1874) Daniel Striker. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BAY COUNTY
Bay City
TROMBLE HOUSE
114, 116, 118 Webster Street
1837

Medor and Joseph Tromble, French-Canadian fur traders, built this structure as a home and place of business. It also functioned as an inn for trappers, traders, and businessmen. As such, it was one of the first hotels in the Bay City area. It is a 2-story rectangular, gabled-roofed structure constructed of timber, mortised and tenoned. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BENZIE COUNTY
Benzonia
MILLS COMMUNITY HOUSE (MILLS COTTAGE)
891 Michigan Avenue
20th century

This 2-story brick structure is significant for its association with one of Michigan's earliest educational endeavors. Under the leadership of Charles E. Bailey, settlers desirous of establishing a Christian colony, church, and college in a wilderness area opened a preparatory school (Grand Traverse College) on the site in 1863. The institution later became Benzonia College (1891—1900), then Benzonia Academy (1900—1918). Built in 1909 basically as a girls' dormitory, Mills Cottage was remodeled for use as a community center in 1925, but remains as a reminder of the history of Benzonia College. *Private*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Benton Harbor
SHILOH HOUSE
Britain Road
c. 1903

Shiloh is the administration building and residence for the House of David colony, a cooperative community which has survived in the 20th century while many similar utopian projects have failed. Shiloh is a manor house reminiscent of Queen Anne style. It was the first structure in the compound to be built of cement blocks produced by the colony. The colony was founded in 1903 by Benjamin Purnell, the seventh and last in a line of self-proclaimed angelic messengers. *Private*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Harbert
SANDBURG HOUSE
Birchwood Court
c. 1928

Intended first as a summer residence, the Sandburg House became the family's year-round home when Carl Sandburg decided to devote himself entirely to his writing. Here he wrote his most significant volume of poetry, *The People, Yes*, and finished his Pulitzer Prize winning biography, *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years. Private; not accessible to the public*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Niles

FORT ST. JOSEPH SITE

Off S. Bond Street
17th—18th centuries

In the 1690's a small fort, consisting mainly of a single house and palisade, was established here by the French government. The fort was occupied by the French until 1761 when a British force took it over. During Pontiac's uprising in 1763, a band of Potawatomi unexpectedly attacked the fort, leaving only 4 of 15 men alive. After this, a permanent garrison was never maintained and the fort was little used, except in 1781, when Spanish from St. Louis occupied the fort for a day. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries the post was an important trading center since it stood near the frequently-used portage to the Illinois and Mississippi valleys. There are no physical remains. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Niles

LARDNER, RING, HOUSE

519 Bond Street
c. 1850

This 1 1/2-story Gothic style house, built by R. C. Paine, the town's mayor and banker, was the birthplace and childhood home of noted American author, Ring Lardner (1855—1933). Possibly the best known American author in the 1920's, Lardner served as a sportswriter, humorist, and sardonic observer of the American scene. In 1907 he received an appointment as sportswriter on the *Chicago Examiner*, where he won his first real fame as a humorous sportswriter. Beginning in 1914, the *Saturday Evening Post* began publishing a series of articles that were to become his best known works. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Niles

PAINE BANK

1008 Oak Street
1843

This is a small, frame, 1-story Greek Revival building constructed as a banking office. It features a pedimented tetrastyle Doric portico with fluted columns and antae at the corners. The bank has been moved twice. The building was erected by Rodney C. Paine, a local banker who managed to survive the panic of 1837 on his reputation alone—circulating what came to be known as "Paines's Money," while all other bank notes were being furiously sold. *Private*

BERRIEN COUNTY
Three Oaks

UNION MEAT MARKET

14 S. Elm
Late-19th century

This narrow, 1-story commercial structure is unique as a butcher shop which has operated continuously since its establishment in 1887 by Alec Watson. It is possible that the building predates Watson's arrival in Three Oaks. The exterior has a clapboard false front with scalloped wood trim. Many of the original features of the butcher shop remain including the floors, an 1890 round oak stove, meat hooks, tools, and work tables. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Athens vicinity

PINE CREEK POTAWATOMI RESERVATION (NOTTAWASIPPE RESERVATION)

1 mile W of Athens
19th—20th centuries

The last removal of Indians from southern Michigan began in 1840, but a small band of Potawatomi led by Chief Moguago escaped the military and settled in the Athens area. They were, however, without means of support so several sympathetic local residents helped secure land with the funds from back annuities due the Indians. This 120-acre tract of land, which was deeded in 1845 and 1848 to the governor of Michigan in trust for the Indians, is the only state-owned reservation in Michigan. *State*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Battle Creek

BATTLE CREEK POST OFFICE

67 E. Michigan Street
1907, Albert Kahn

This post office was one of the first buildings designed by Albert Kahn after he had established offices in Detroit in 1904. The structure is an early example of the evolution of the Renaissance architectural style Kahn preferred. Several features of the building are noteworthy, including the stone quoining on the brickwork, a stone balustrade, and a denticulated stone cornice. Brickwork in the building is diagonal Flemish bond. The interior of the building is lavishly decorated with blue and white Vermont marble—the lobby being especially handsome with its vaulted plaster ceiling and three round-arched windows. *Federal*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

CAPITOL HILL SCHOOL

603 Washington Street
1860

In the first decade of Michigan's statehood, Marshall was considered a frontrunner in the selection of a capital city. An area was set aside for the statehouse and designated as Capitol Hill, but the site of the present-day Lansing was chosen. Of three primary schools erected on the hill in 1860, only the present building survives. It is a 1-story, brick structure with Gothic Revival details. Classes were held here until 1961, and in the late-1960's the Marshall Historical Society acquired and renovated the building. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

JOY HOUSE

224 N. Kalamazoo Avenue
c. 1844

A well-preserved example of a mid-19th-century residence, Joy House is reminiscent of the Italian Villa style. The house was expanded in 1853, and about 1857 the 3-story tower with its pagoda-like pinnacle and pyramidal roof was added by Dr. Henry Joy, who became mayor of Marshall in 1877. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

STONEHALL (ANDREW L. HAYES HOUSE)

303 N. Kalamazoo Street
1837—1838

One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in the state, the mansion was originally built by Dr. Andrew L. Hayes, the town's first planter and physician. Famed for its classic lines and elegant decor, the house features a portico of five slender, unfluted Doric columns, a circular window in the tympanum, and white painted wood trim. Constructed primarily of Marshall sandstone, the structure is 2 stories with a basement and a third floor ballroom. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall

WAGNER'S BLOCK

143 W. Michigan
1870—1871, John Mills Van Osdel

Wagner's Block was built for businessman Martin V. Wagner who served four terms as mayor of Marshall. The 3-story building has a high mansard roof pierced by oval windows. Its facade is heavily ornamented in Second Empire style with cast iron and limestone. Window hoods on the second and third floors are supported by engaged Corinthian columns. There is a balcony on the third floor and the street level has been modernized. Various businesses have occupied the block, and the upper floor contained a combination ballroom and auditorium. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Marshall
WRIGHT-BROOKS HOUSE (DANIEL PRATT HOUSE)
122 N. High
1842

This 1-story, T-plan Greek Revival residence is noteworthy for its unusually fine four-column Doric portico and handsome doorway. The two high porch windows, which extend almost to the floor, and the elaborate and unusual side hall entrance echo the verticality of the columns. Tapered shouldered architrave trim, sidelights, and a transom frame the doorway. The house was built by Daniel Pratt, a jeweler, who sold the house in 1849 to his son-in-law George Wright. *Private; not accessible to the public* HABS

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
PEWANGOING QUARRY
Western Charlevoix County
Prehistoric

Pewangoing Quarry extends several hundred feet along the shoreline of Lake Michigan. As many as 12 layers of chert, alternated with veins of limestone and shale, are exposed at points. Directly above the quarry are shallow cultural deposits found to contain pottery and stone artifacts fabricated from the nearby flint. The site may represent an intensive occupation, or many occupations, of aboriginal people attracted by flint for tools. *State*

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
PINE RIVER SITE
NW Charlevoix County
1200 B.C., 100—400 A.D.,
800—1000 A.D.

The Pine River Site has been occupied by at least three distinct prehistoric peoples—the Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Early Late Woodland—all of whom are rare in this part of Michigan. The site was found in 1970 and a large quantity of lithic material, as well as pottery, was recovered from the surface. Three well-preserved sub-surface stratas contain remnants of the three occupations. *Private*

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
Charlevoix
CHARLEVOIX CITY PARK SITE
Prehistoric

In many ways this site resembles numerous other Late Woodland habitation areas in the Traverse Bay region. Favorable resources included a growing season sufficient for native maize and an almost-continuously navigable chain of inland lakes and rivers. Test excavations in the summer of 1968 yielded notched and unnotched triangular projectile points, side- and end-scrapers, flint knives, and large retouched flakes of indeterminate use. Flakes, cores, and preform blanks attest to lithic manufacture at the site. *Municipal*

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
Charlevoix vicinity
GREENSKY HILL MISSION (PINE RIVER INDIAN MISSION)
E of Charlevoix at intersection of
U.S. 31 and CR 630
19th century

Peter Greensky (1807—1866) was an Ottawa Indian licensed by the Methodist-Episcopal Church to preach the gospel and convert the Indians to Protestant Christianity. In 1860 he was given charge of the all-Indian Pine River Mission, a modest hewn-timber structure nestled below towering "council trees," the symbol of pre-Christian Indian culture. Greensky's preaching style was a bridge between the pagan Indian culture and the propriety of the Methodist-Episcopal mission. *Private*

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
St. James vicinity, Beaver Island
PROTAR, FEODAR, CABIN
SW of St. James
19th—20th centuries

Details about the life of Feodar Protar are shrouded in mystery. Said to be a "scion of old Russian nobility," Protar came to the U.S. in 1870. In 1893 he settled in this 1 1/2-story log cabin on Beaver Island in upper Lake Michigan. Realizing the desperate need of the islanders for medical attention, he began the study of medicine and soon was considered a capable, if unlicensed, physician. Until his death in 1925, he gave medical advice, services, and supplies to all who asked. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Sault Ste. Marie
NEW FORT BRADY
Lake Superior State College campus
19th—20th centuries

In 1886 the Secretary of War was authorized to sell Old Fort Brady and purchase a reservation for a new fort on higher ground for better protection of the Soo Locks. The new fort was completed in the fall of 1892. Following the two World Wars, in which the fort saw no action, it was decided that protection of the locks could be provided by personnel from another area. The post was deactivated in 1944 and the property given to the Michigan College of Mining and Technology for the site of their new branch, Lake Superior State College. Many of the old military structures have been adapted to educational needs. *Private*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Sault Ste. Marie
S.S. *VALLEY CAMP (LOUIS W. HILL)*
Old Union Carbide Dock
1917

The *Valley Camp* is an impressive symbol of Great Lakes shipping. She began her career as the *Louis W. Hill*, in honor of the president of the Great Northern Railway. In 1955 the name was changed to the *Valley Camp* as a tribute to the Valley Camp Coal Company, long associated with Great Lakes shipping. The ship remained an active and operational freighter for nearly 50 years, traveling more than three million miles and carrying over 16 million tons of cargo. She is 550 feet in length and 58 feet wide. In 1968 the ship was dedicated as a marine museum and visitors' center. *Private*

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
Shelldrake vicinity
WHITEFISH POINT LIGHTHOUSE
5 miles NE of Shelldrake on
Whitefish Road
1861

The Whitefish Point Lighthouse is the only one of three "iron pile" lighthouses surviving in Michigan. It is comprised of a 75-foot-high cylindrical iron tower supported by an iron framework. Adjoining the tower is a 1 1/2-story frame keeper's dwelling, and next to it is a 1-story brick building which houses the boilers for the steam-powered fog horns. *Federal*

CLINTON COUNTY
Ovid
MAIN STREET BUILDING, UNITED CHURCH OF OVID
222 Main Street
1872

The Main Street Building of the United Church of Ovid is a 1-story, frame structure with a gallery and a three-stage tower which terminates in an octagonal buttressed belfry with battlements. Gothic influence is seen in the arched windows and doors and in the rose window. In 1899 the house was moved to a more central location. Originally the First Congregational Church of Ovid, it merged with the local Methodist church in the early-1940's. *Private:* HABS

DELTA COUNTY

Summer Island

SUMMER ISLAND SITE

Prehistoric, 13th century, 17th century

Formal study of this prehistoric beach site was conducted in 1967, and three distinct cultural areas were revealed. The first midden, identified as a Middle Woodland component (c. 250), yielded faunal evidence, Laurel Ware, and stone artifacts. Adjoining the first midden area is an Upper Mississippian component (c. 1290) with a lithic inventory similar to that of the earlier site. Ceramics uncovered, however, differ radically and approximate those found in central Wisconsin and Illinois. The third component is a protohistoric midden (c. 1620). Evidence indicates that there was at least one pole dwelling on the site which housed an estimated 20 to 30 persons. *Private*

DICKINSON COUNTY

Iron Mountain

ARDIS FURNACE

Aragon and Antoine streets

20th century

At a time when the supply of high grade iron ore in the Upper Peninsula was being exhausted, inventor John T. Jones (1847—1928) realized the potential of using low grade iron ore and began perfecting a process for converting it into metal. To test his theories, Jones erected the Ardis Furnace (1908) on 140 acres of land which he had acquired. The kiln, supported on concrete pillars, consisted of a long inclined, fire brick-lined metal tube which rotated slowly as the ore passed through. Initially the John T. Jones Step Process operated successfully, but eventually the fire brick deteriorated under the intense heat and Jones was forced to abandon the operation. Only the pillars of the huge furnace stand as reminders of the inventor who laid the foundation for the eventual successful use of low grade ore. *Private*

EATON COUNTY

Olivet

HANCE HOUSE

217 Yale Street

1884

This fine brick Victorian house was built by Myram H. Hance, a prominent Olivet businessman. It is 2 stories with porches on the front and side and is covered by a flat roof. The stone lintels over the windows and doorways are adorned with a petal motif which is duplicated in miniature on the porch roofs, as is the design of the carved brackets and frieze decorating the roofline. *Private; not accessible to the public*

EATON COUNTY

Vermontville

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

341 S. Main Street

1862—1864

This church strongly resembles New England meetinghouses of the late-18th century. Especially noticeable is its roof framing of roughly hewn timbers. The building is a 1-story, frame rectangle with gabled roof, corner buttresses, and a square central entrance tower surmounted by an octagonal spire. The four windows along each side and two in front are semicircular arched, but are set within rectangular heads. *Private:* HABS

EATON COUNTY

Vermontville

VERMONTVILLE CHAPEL AND ACADEMY

N. Main Street

19th century

This 2-story, gabled-roofed, clapboard structure was built to serve as a church and school for the new community of Vermontville which was settled in 1836 by a group of Congregationalists. The second floor, completed first (1844), functioned as the school; the first floor (1858) served as the church until the Congregational Church was erected six years later. *Private:* HABS

EMMET COUNTY

PONSHEWAING POINT SITE

Central Emmet County

800

The Ponshewaing Point Site is a multicomponent prehistoric occupation site with at least three Traverse Corridor Woodland cultural phases represented—the Mackinac, Bois Blanc, and Juntunen. Excavations during the summer months of 1967 and 1970 revealed four basic pit types including those dug to accommodate large posts, probably for shelter construction. Rows of postmolds were also found indicating the presence of two district dwellings slightly over 15 feet long and 8 to 10 feet wide. *Private*

EMMET COUNTY

Harbor Springs

BLACKBIRD, CHIEF ANDREW J., HOUSE (CHIEF BLACKBIRD OTTAWA INDIAN MUSEUM)

368 E. Main Street

19th century

This museum building is comprised of the 1 1/2-story frame house (c. 1860) of the Andrew Blackbird family, as well as a later addition (1870's) which served as a post office during Chief Blackbird's appointment (1869—1877) as first postmaster of Little Traverse. Blackbird compiled and published two books on his Indian language and legends, including an autobiography of his experiences in adapting to white civilization. The house remained in the Blackbird family until it was sold in 1947 for use as a local museum specializing in Indian artifacts. *Municipal*

EMMET COUNTY

Harbor Springs

SHAY COMPLEX

Main and Judd streets

1892, residence; 1888—1889, machine shop; 1889—1890, waterworks

The three buildings in this complex were designed and constructed by Ephraim Shay, famous for inventing the logging locomotive bearing his name. Built in 1880 and patented in 1881, it was the first logging locomotive used in Michigan and was later used by all the prominent lumber companies in the U.S. After constructing the machine shop where he designed his inventions, Shay erected a waterworks system which supplied people in the vicinity with 100,000 gallons of water per day. His residence, built entirely of metal, is an unusual design comprised of a central core surrounded by six hexagonal wings, each one a room by itself. *Municipal/private*

EMMET COUNTY

Petoskey

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS MISSION

West Lake Street

Mid-19th century

Frederick Baraga, bishop of the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette, was given charge of Indian missions in the northern portion of Michigan's lower peninsula. He had founded these religious outposts, supplied them with priests, and visited all personally from time to time. This 1-story, one-room frame church was finally completed in 1860. It is the only extant structure erected during Bishop Baraga's lifetime in the district where he began his labors among the Indians. *Private*

EMMET COUNTY
Petoskey vicinity
BAY VIEW
NE of Petoskey on U.S. 131
19th—20th centuries

Bay View originated in 1876 when the land was donated as a site for summer camp meetings. Within five years, 150 permanent cottages had been erected. Ten years later the first of the Bay View Assemblies, an annual Chautauqua program, was held and Bay View began to grow and change into a totally non-sectarian permanent summer colony. The remainder of the 450 cottages which comprise the district today were built between 1880 and 1900. Most are Eastlake or Stick Style interspersed with a nominal amount of Shingle Style and Queen Anne buildings. Nearly all are frame, painted white, and have large fanciful porches and highly decorated vergeboards. *Multiple private*

GENESEE COUNTY
Linden
LINDEN MILL (GRIST MILL)
Tickner Street
c. 1850

Located on a bend of the Shiawassee River, the town owes its existence to milling activity. The first two mills, built in 1837 and 1838, burned down soon after. In 1850 Seth Sadler and M. Warren bought the mill sites and constructed grist- and sawmills. Although the sawmill is no longer standing, the gristmill continued in operation until 1956. *Municipal*

GOGEBIC COUNTY
Ironwood
COPPER PEAK (CHIPPEWA HILL; CHIPPEWA BLUFF; OLD PEAK)
N. Black River Valley Parkway
1846 to c. 1900

The adits in Chippewa Hill represent the southernmost probes for copper in the Lake Superior area. The area around Chippewa Hill later became a bonanza area for iron rather than copper, as it is part of the Gogebic Iron Range. Of the thousands of adits in the Superior area, these were never filled or capped. *Private*

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY
SKEGEMOG POINT SITE
Northeastern Grand Traverse County
c. 900—1200

The Skegemog Point Site is an extensive Late Woodland village area situated on the eastern side of Skegemog Point. Twenty-six hearth areas have been investigated. Evidence remains of wooden posts set into the ground forming a circular configuration about 10 feet in diameter. These post molds suggest temporary or seasonal dwellings of a wigwam type. *Private*

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY
Traverse City
CITY OPERA HOUSE
106, 108, 110, 112 Front Street
1891, E. R. Prall

The City Opera House is a 3-story red brick commercial building. Stores occupy the first floor with the auditorium of the opera house on the second floor and its balcony occupying the third floor. The original steel roof of the opera house was rebuilt with a series of semicircular vaults sheathed in asbestos, resulting in near perfect acoustics. The interior of the opera house contains the original furnishings, but the store fronts below have been modernized by their owners. *Private*

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY
Traverse City
HANNAH, PERRY, HOUSE
305 6th Street
1891, W. G. Robinson

In 1857 Perry Hannah established a lumber firm and by the 1880's had prospered and acquired a sawmill, bank and department store in Traverse City. This 3-story Queen Anne style mansion reflects Hannah's position within the civic and business community. Inside the house a skylight illuminates the wide curved natural finish hardwood stairway of the central hall. Most of the rooms have their original wallpaper. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HOUGHTON COUNTY
Calumet
CALUMET THEATRE
340 6th Street
1900, D. K. Shand

Entertainment in the mining regions of Michigan's Upper Penisula was in great demand and often opera houses were located in the upper floors of commercial buildings. The Calumet Theatre was built when the population had reached 50,000 and the city fathers adjudged Calumet to be ready for culture. The theater has a rusticated ground floor with brick above. Round-arched windows appear in the second floor, and there is a round-arched blind arcade over the second floor window level. A square clock tower rises from the west elevation. The theater seats 1,200 with a stage measuring 60 feet wide by 28 feet deep. During the 1920's and 1930's the Calumet was converted to a motion picture house. *Municipal*

HOUGHTON COUNTY
Hancock
OLD MAIN, SUOMI COLLEGE
Quincy Street, Suomi College campus
1800—1900

As Finnish settlements grew in Michigan and Minnesota, the Finnish Lutheran Church of Suomi Synod realized the importance of establishing an institution of learning to train ministers. Suomi College was formed for that purpose, and Old Main was the first building erected on the campus. It is 3 stories and has a central tower. Its Richardsonian Romanesque style is evident in the use of rough red sandstone as the building material, in the arched treatment of the entryway, and in the rounded surfaces on the tower. Old Main survives as a symbol of the origins of Suomi College, the only institution of higher learning in the nation established by Finnish-Americans. *Private*

HURON COUNTY
Bad Axe
SLEEPER, ALBERT E., HOUSE
302 West Huron
1916—1917

This 2-story brick Colonial Revival mansion was built by Albert E. Sleeper, governor of Michigan from 1917 to 1921. Sleeper's administration was only a few months old when U.S. entry into World War I monopolized Michigan's legislative attention. As a result he established the first "United Service Organization" in New York for the benefit of Michigan soldiers enroute for overseas duty. As governor, he also helped establish the Michigan State Police and was responsible for the state's Public Utilities Commission and park system. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HURON COUNTY
Grindstone City
GRINDSTONE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
On U.S. 25
19th century

Origins of the grindstone industry in Michigan may be traced to the 1830's when Aaron G. Peer came to the area and began a grindstone quarry and mill. Michigan was long a major producer of grindstones and as late as 1918 was second in the nation. The depression of the 1930's brought an end to operations at Grindstone City. The historc district is comprised of the abandoned quarries and pits; random slabs of sandstone up to 8-feet square; and two stone buildings, one built by Peer (1884) and the other a former grain mill (1887). *Multiple public/private*

HURON COUNTY
Harbor Beach

MURPHY, FRANK, BIRTHPLACE

142 S. Huron Street
19th—20th centuries

Frank Murphy (1890—1949) was born here and spent his early childhood in this house. He became governor general of the Philippines (1933), governor of Michigan (1936), Attorney General of the U.S., and an associate justice of the Supreme Court (1940—)1949). This 1 1/2 story frame cottage is the building most associated with Murphy's career. Attached to the house is a 1-story, false front addition that was the elder Murphy's law office. *Private*

HURON COUNTY
Huron City vicinity

POINTE AUX BARQUES LIGHTHOUSE

E of Huron City on Light House Road
19th—20th centuries

The Pointe Aux Barques Lighthouse consists of a white conical brick tower with an attached 1 1/2-story white brick lightkeeper's house (1908). Although some of the original tower (1847) may remain, the present tower dates from a rebuilding in 1857. Among the 10 oldest lighthouses in the state, the 89-foot structure continues to guide vessels into Saginaw Bay. *Federal/county*

HURON COUNTY
Port Hope

STAFFORD HOUSE

4467 Main Street
1866

This is a large, 2-story mid-Victorian house with Italianate trim. It was built by William R. Stafford, one of the first pioneers to settle in this part of the state. He founded a mercantile and lumber business on which Port Hope grew and flourished. He also served as the town's postmaster for 22 years. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HURON COUNTY
Sebewaing

INDIAN MISSION (LUCKHARD MUSEUM)

590 E. Bay Street
1849

This 1 1/2-story, rectangular frame building was constructed by John J. Auch, a Lutheran missionary who first brought settlers to this region in 1845. The mission served as a chapel, dwelling, and school for the Chippewa Indians and missionary children until the Indians moved to Harbor Springs to join the Ottawa tribe (c.1856). In 1954, the building was restored by C. F. Luckhard as a museum of Indian and missionary lore. *Private*

INGHAM COUNTY
East Lansing

EUSTACE HALL (HORTICULTURAL LABORATORY BUILDING)

Michigan State University campus
1888

Liberty Hyde Bailey (1858—1954) graduated from Michigan Agricultural College in 1882. He served as professor of horticulture and landscape gardening at his alma mater from 1883 until 1888. While thus employed he designed this building, the nation's first horticultural laboratory, and under his guidance horticulture became a strong, separate department within the college. Bailey advocated crossbreeding, hybridization, and seedling cultivation. He later taught and did research at Cornell University and wrote extensively about horticulture. The 2-story brick laboratory building was used until 1921, when replaced by a new structure. *State*

INGHAM COUNTY
Lansing

DODGE MANSION (GREAT LAKES BIBLE COLLEGE)

106 E. North Street
c. 1850

In the 1850's merchant James Turner constructed one of the largest and most pretentious dwellings in Lansing. In 1888, Frank L. Dodge, a young lawyer, married one of Turner's daughters and moved into the mansion. Acquiring ownership in 1899, Dodge launched an ambitious project to enlarge and modernize the building. When completed the Dodge Mansion was the largest Georgian Revival building in Lansing. Although the walls of the Turner house are still visible, the early-20th-century renovations were so markedly different in style that the building was essentially new. The most notable feature of the house is its large front porch and roof supported by 2-story wooden Ionic columns. *Private*

INGHAM COUNTY
Mason

INGHAM COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Jefferson and Ash streets
1904

In 1840 the Michigan legislature selected Mason as county seat of Ingham County. This courthouse is the third erected in Mason. The building itself is a mixture of styles resulting in an indigenous architectural phenomenon obviously influenced by earlier courthouses in the southern part of the state. Symmetrical in plan, the courthouse has a facade which is broken into advancing and receding planes and accented by quoining. There are paired pillars supporting the pediment of the front portico which is four bays wide and 2 stories high. The cut stone walls are topped by mansard roofs, and the main entrance is round-arched with spandrels and a cartouche. *County*

JACKSON COUNTY

CLARK-STRINGHAM SITE

Southern Jackson County
Prehistoric

Surface collections suggest that the Clark-Stringham Site is a rich multicomponent occupation site spanning several cultural time periods, probably ranging from the Archaic Period to the Late Woodland. The site exhibits a rich artifact assemblage including scrapers, drills, ground slate, massive chopper-like core tools, and numerous projectile points. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Grass Lake

SMITH, SIDNEY, T., HOUSE

Michigan Avenue
c. 1846

Originally a three-part composition, the Smith House has a bold, 2-story central block flanked by symmetrical 1-story wings. The central block has a tetrastyle Doric portico, while the wings are sheltered by less elaborate porches. There is a marked resemblance between this house and architect Lafever, Minard. *See* Smith, Sidney T., House (Grass Lake, MI) Minard Lafever's design for a country residence (*Modern Builder's Guide*, New York, 1833), although the Smith House is more modest in dimension and detail. Sidney Smith was a well-to-do merchant who served two terms in the Michigan House of Representatives. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

JACKSON COUNTY
Jackson

SHARP, ELLA, HOUSE

3225 4th Street
Mid-1850's

This 2-story brick dwelling with a freestanding, 3-story Italianate tower, is the focal point of a 19th-century farm complex. Under the management of Dwight Merriman in the 1860's and 1870's, it developed into one of the finest farms in the state. Merriman's daughter, Ella, inherited the house and married John Sharp who contributed much of his time to improving the farm, especially its livestock. Upon the death of Ella Sharp in 1912, the entire complex was bequeathed to the city for use as a park and museum. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Jackson
STONE POST OFFICE
Rear of 125 N. Jackson Street
19th century

One of the first permanent buildings in what was then Jacksonburgh, the old Stone Post Office, was constructed in 1839. There are six pillars and two engaged columns along the front of this simple 2-story sandstone structure. It has served as a general store, as the home of one of the city's first newspapers, and presently as a warehouse. Although extensively repaired through the years, the interior woodwork is in good condition and the first floor still suggests a general store of the 19th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JACKSON COUNTY
Waterloo Township
SIEBOLD FAR RUEHLE (REALY) FARM (WATERLOO FARM MUSEUM)
9998 Waterloo-Munith Road
19th century

The northern portion of this farmhouse, built in 1855, is a 2-story brick structure with gabled roof. The southern, 2-story brick section was built soon after; its gabled roof runs perpendicular to the original roof. On the south is an L-shaped 1 1/2-story clapboard section, probably built at the time of the second section. Outbuildings include a Perkins windmill; a milk house and icehouse; a rebuilt bake house and a repair shop. The farm was particularly well known for the cider which its mill produced. *Public/private*

KALAMAZOO COUNTY
Kalmazoo
KALAMAZOO STATE HOSPITAL WATER TOWER
Oakland Drive
1895, B. F. Stratton

In designing this water tower, the architect sought to create a structure which would complement the medieval design of the rest of the hospital. The tower is brick, rests upon a stone foundation, and has a crenelated brick curtain wall surrounding the reservoirs at the top. Reminiscent of a fortress lookout, it is an almost smooth cylinder, projecting slightly to encompass the reservoir. The resulting overhang is bracketed. *State*

KALAMAZOO COUNTY
Kalamazoo
STUART, CHARLES E., HOUSE
427 Stuart Avenue
19th century

Charles E. Stuart, a Michigan congressman, introduced the bill which granted public land and right-of-way for construction of St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal. This canal facilitated the development of vast mineral resources in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Later a senator and candidate for governor, he built this 2 1/2-story Italian Villa style house about 1858. The interior has a fountain with imported tile from Italy and several marble fireplaces. Extensive woodwork decorated the library and reading room which features hand stenciling and wood paneled walls. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids
LADIES' LITERARY CLU
61 Sheldon Street, SE
1887

This Richardsonian Romanesque structure has walls of common bond brick with blue stone- faced trim around the windows and entrances. It is 2 stories at the front with a lofty single story in the rear containing the auditorium. The building was specifically erected to house the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids. Organized in March 1870, the club had as its objective the promotion of scientific and literary interest among its members. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 400. The interior of the hall is Renaissance in style and has a stained glass Shakespeare window and continuous wainscoting with black and white Grecian murals above. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Grand Rapids
ST. CECILIA SOCIETY BUILDING
24-30 Ransom Avenue, NE
1849, Henry Ives Cobb

The St. Cecilia Society Building is a large 2-story Second Renaissance Revival edifice with a full English basement. The first floor is stone and the second is brick with a terra cotta frieze and cornice. Ornamented arched and square openings for the leaded glass windows highlight the main facade. The stage in the main auditorium has a wide proscenium arch, and high rounded Renaissance arch moldings define the side walls. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Lowell
GRAHAM HOUSE (LOWELL LIBRARY)
323-325 Main Street
1873

This house is a significant example of Italianate architecture also important because of its association with architect Ernest Graham (1868—1936). Graham joined the Chicago firm of Burnham and Root in 1888. It became Graham and Associates upon the death of Burnham in 1912 and Graham, Anderson, Probst, and White in 1917. The works of these firms included the Merchandise Mart, Marshall Field and Company, the Civic Opera, the Field Museum, and the Wrigley Building, all in Chicago. Graham's parents built this house and he spent his childhood here. The facade of the 2-story, yellow brick dwelling has a flat center section and identical wings on either side formed by projecting rounded bays. Italianate features are the hooded windows and the flat roof with its wide bracketed overhang. *Municipal*

KENT COUNTY
Lowell vicinity
FALLASBURG COVERED BRIDGE
N of Lowell across the Flat River
19th century

Built in 1871, the Fallasburg Covered Bridge is a single span, 100 feet long. It has a gabled roof and vertical planks on the sides with latticework trusses made of white pine timbers. The timber abutments were replaced by concrete in 1905. In 1945 the bridge was strengthened; a new floor system was installed and steel plates and tie rods were added to the wooden trusses. *County*

KEWEENAW COUNTY
Central
CENTRAL MINE METHODIST CHURCH
About 1 mile N of U.S. 41
1869

Immigrant miners from Cornwall came to the Central Mine and brought with them a characteristic and well-established Methodist faith. The community developed around the prospering mine and in 1865 the congregation was organized. Through the combined efforts of the mining company and the miners themselves, a simple, 1-story frame church was erected and became the center for various local secular activities. When production of the mine fell off, miners moved elsewhere for employment and Central gradually dwindled in size. Today, the church is the only surviving structure from the former mining community. *Private*

KEWEENAW COUNTY
Eagle Harbor
EAGLE HARBOR SCHOOLHOUSE
Village of Eagle Harbor
1853

The first schoolhouse in Eagle Harbor, this 1-story, square, frame building was also the site where Justus H. Rathbone, founder of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias, wrote the ritual for the Order. Rathbone came to the port to teach school, and while there helped form a drama association. John Banim's play "Damon and Pythias" inspired Rathbone to write the ritual. On February 19, 1864, he founded the first mother lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Washington, D.C. The schoolhouse was restored in the 1920's as a shrine for the Pythians. *Private*

KEWEENAW COUNTY
Eagle Harbor
HOLY REDEEMER CHURCH
19th century

Once a busy port through which mining supplies for the area were unloaded, Eagle Harbor is now a small resort town. Bishop Frederick Baraga first visited the community in 1846 and was surprised to find that a large number of the residents were Roman Catholic. He soon sent Henry L. Theile, the first priest ordained in and for the Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette. Thiele initiated the construction of this small white pine church in 1854. A tower with a louvered belfry and octagonal spire with finials and a wrought iron cross tops the gabled roof. Above the double-doored entrance is a Gothic arch with a tympanum. *Private*

LAKE COUNTY
Marlborough and vicinity
MARLBOROUGH HISTORIC DISTRICT
James Road
20th century

This site, marked only by the ruins of massive concrete buildings, is representative of the experimental stage of the booming cement industry in Michigan. In 1902, the Great Northern Portland Cement Company erected a large plant to produce cement from the native marl, and with Howard H. Parson as the prime mover, a model village was incorporated to serve the plant employees. The village contained 6 kilns and 14 grinding mills, each with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. By late-1906 the process had proven too costly and the factory was dynamited for scrap iron. *Private*

LAPEER COUNTY
Lapeer
LAPEER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1845—1846

This courthouse is an impressive example of the Greek Revival style. Its 2 stories of native white pine lumber rest on a brick foundation. The front facade features a 2-story portico with four fluted Doric columns supporting the pediment. At the rear of the building is a three-tier tower surmounted by a dome. A later addition to the structure was a board and batten 2-story vestibule built into the portico. The courthouse still serves as the seat of the county government. *County*

LEELANUA COUNTY
Omena
GROVE HILL NEW MISSION CHURCH (OMENA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)
On Mich. 22
19th century

The settlement of Omena was a direct result of the revised state constitution of 1850 which gave citizenship rights to all persons of Indian descent who were not members of a tribe. Because the land they had originally hoped to purchase was not available, the Ottawa Indians, with the encouragement of Peter Dougherty, the first Presbyterian missionary in Grand Traverse region, moved to this site. Dougherty immediately erected a 2-story building which served as a church, school, and community center until construction of this clapboard structure in 1858. For over 30 years, he befriended the Indians and mastered their language well enough to write an Indian primer with the aid of his interpreter. Although mission work at the church ceased by 1871, the church is still used for services, and stands as a reminder of the work of Peter Dougherty in the area. *Private*

LENAWEE COUNTY
Adrian
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL
Monument Park
1801, Benjamin H. Latrobe

This single, stone Ionic column is the only surviving segment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia until its demolition after the Civil War. The bank was the first building to incorporate a Greek order in the U.S., and was designed by an architect whose style dominated American architecture from the late-18th century to the 1860's. When the column was erected in Adrian in 1870 and made into a Civil War monument, it was set on a three-stage octagonal pedestal with eight bronze tablets inscribed with the names of the men killed in the war. *Municipal:* HABS

LENAWEE COUNTY
Adrian
CROSWELL, GOVERNOR CHARLES, HOUSE
228 N. Broad Street
1840's

Charles Croswell began the study of law in 1846 and was appointed deputy clerk of Lenawee County. Elected Register of Deeds in 1850 and 1852, he purchased this 2-story brick house from his uncle's estate during his second term. He served two terms in the state legislature and later served as governor (1857—1881). The house, containing some furnishings, a law library, assorted personal papers and pictures that belonged to Croswell, was given to the local DAR chapter as a memorial. *Private*

LENAWEE COUNTY
Blissfield
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BLISSFIELD
306 Franklin Street
1849

The construction of this sanctuary was effected through the efforts of John Monteith. An outspoken, morally rigid young man, he became the first Protestant clergyman to serve the burgeoning English-speaking population of Detroit. Monteith was later appointed first president of the University of Michigan; and then finally settled in Blissfield. As pastor, he supervised the construction of the church which follows greatly simplified Greek Revival lines. The rectangular windows have interlaced wooden strips which build to lancet peaks within the frames, resulting in an interesting blend of classical and Gothic Revival styles. The sanctuary has been moved back 25 feet from its original site and raised 20 inches from the ground. An addition was made to the rear of the church and the interior has been extensively remodeled. *Private*

LENAWEE COUNTY
Tecumseh
EVANS, MUSGROVE, HOUSE
409-411 E. Logan Street
19th century

Musgrove Evans platted the village of Tecumseh and was among its first residents. Built in 1826 at the corner of Chicago and Ottawa streets, this 2-story, five-bay, modified Federal structure served as a family home and an inn. The house features turned-back cornice moldings, a well-proportioned fanlight over the center door, and small semicircular windows at the gable ends. In 1886, the house was moved to its present location. It is the oldest house standing in Lenawee County and is among the oldest in the state. *Private*

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Brighton
BINGHAM HOUSE
13270 Silver Lake Road
19th century

The house is one of the oldest and finest Greek Revival buildings in the state. It consists of a frame 2-story rectangular central mass with 1-story wide wings in a modified basilica style. Kingsley S. Bingham served as postmaster, justice of the peace, the county's first probate judge, a member of the state legislature, a U.S. Congressman, and governor. *Private*

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Rushton vicinity
OLDS, ALONZO W., HOUSE
10084 Rushton Road
19th century

The Olds House is a handsome Greek Revival house consisting of a narrow 2-story central block with 1-story hipped-roofed wings. Fluted Ionic columns form a tetrastyle pedimented portico on the front of the center section. Alonzo W. Olds built the house on land he had used for raising sheep and construction of a sawmill. Alterations to the house include replacement of the original wood shingle roof with asphalt roofing in 1940 and the addition of a kitchen and family room wing on the rear. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
GRAND HOTEL
Grand Hotel Avenue
1887

Michigan Senator Francis B. Stockbridge purchased this site in 1882. Five years later, the hotel was constructed on the site by Oliver Plank, one of the country's leading resort operators at that time. Built of virgin white pine, the structure is 4 stories high with two porticoes. Additions in 1897 and 1912 doubled the hotel's size, and the entire property was remodeled and enlarged in 1919. There are several additional buildings in the hotel complex including housing for 400 employees, a superintendent's residence, stables for 50 horses, and heating and electric plants. The hotel's first guests included beer barons of the Middle West, railroad magnates, and the elite families of Chicago and Detroit. In later years the hotel has been used for several assemblies of the governors of the United States and as summer headquarters for the Michigan governors. *Private*

MACKINAC COUNTY
Mackinac Island
INDIAN DORMITORY
Huron Street
1838

On March 28, 1836, a treaty was signed between the Ottawa and Chippewa nations and the U.S. government. It effected one of the largest Indian land cessions ever while providing for the reservation of various tracts to be held in trust for the Indian nation. Article Seven of the treaty called for construction of a dormitory for the Indians visiting the post. Plans for the building were drawn up under the supervision of Indian agent Henry Rowe Schoolcraft. By the 1850's a dormitory was no longer needed, and the building was converted to a school for the Indian children. During the mid-1860's the dormitory served as a teaching facility for the city of Mackinac Island and continued as such for over 90 years. In 1964 the structure was purchased and restored by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. *State*

MACOMB COUNTY (also in Oakland County)
Utica vicinity
CLINTON-KALAMAZOO CANAL
19th century

On July 20, 1838, ground-breaking ceremonies took place for the Clinton-Kalamazoo Canal, which was to provide a continuous waterway across the state, furnish the area residents with an additional source of hydraulic power, and transform Mount Clemens, the Macomb county seat, into a great shipping port. Work on the canal proceeded slowly. The section connecting Utica and Rochester ascended for 100 feet which was accomplished by constructing a series of dams and locks. At Yates Crossing an aqueduct was built to carry the canal over the Clinton River. By July 1842, all hope of completing the waterway was gone. The Morris Canal and Banking Company, principal financier, went bankrupt in 1840 leaving the state with worthless securities. Today sections of the original 20-foot-wide canal and the foundation piers of the aqueduct at Yates Crossing are still visible. *Multiple public/private*

MACOMB COUNTY
Washington
WASHINGTON OCTAGON HOUSE
5763 Van Dyke
1860

The octagonal house was a fad of the mid-19th century popularized by phrenologist Orson Squire Fowler. Loren Andrus was the man who had the Washington Octagon built. It has an elaborately bracketed pyramidal roof surmounted by a cupola, and there are four rooms on each floor separated by large triangular alcoves. A spiral staircase leads from the main floor to the cupola. Exterior walls are brick made from local clay, and a wooden porch surrounds the house on seven sides; on the eighth side is a single-story kitchen wing. *Private: not accessible to the public.*

MANISTEE COUNTY
Manistee
OUR SAVIOUR'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH)
300 Walnut Street
1870

Typical of the small frame churches built in Michigan in the mid-19th century, this structure is the oldest extant Danish Lutheran church in the U.S. and housed one of the first Danish Lutheran congregations. The tower and belfry were later additions (1888). *Private*

MANISTEE COUNTY
Manistee
RAMSDELL THEATRE
101 Maple Street
1903

Thomas J. Ramsdell, a prominent lawyer and civic leader concerned about the cultural welfare of his community, provided funds for construction of this theater. The brick and masonry structure is characteristic of turn-of-the-century playhouses. It has been used for legitimate theater and as a movie house for silent films. A Doric 1-story portico shelters the main entrance which leads to the lobby. *Municipal*

MNARQUETTE COUNTY
Lake Superior
STANNARD ROCK LIGHTHOUSE
Off Keweenaw Peninsula
1882—present

The Stannard Rock Lighthouse is moored on a sandstone shoal about 45 feet long and 30 feet across extending several miles off Keweenaw Peninsula. For many years the shoal went undiscovered until Captain Charles C. Stanard nearly wrecked his ship on the shoal in 1835. By the 1860's the shipping traffic in the lake created an increased need for a warning light off this shoal. The lighthouse was erected on top of the pier formed by a rock-filled cofferdam tied to the shoal. The light was automated in 1962. *Federal*

MARQUETTE COUNTY
Marquette
CALL HOUSE
450 E. Ridge Street
1870's, C. J. Struck

This 1 1/2-story dwelling, although somewhat altered, is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival cottage, with its graceful woodwork, and typical board and batten exterior. Delicate ornamental carving appears in the pierced vergeboards on the sharply-pitched gabled roof. Hoods with projecting scalloped cornices protect the window openings on the main floor. The house was originally owned by C. H. Call, president of the Lake Superior Power Company and co-owner of C. H. Call and Company, dealers in heavy hardware and mining supplies. By the late-19th century it was owned by George Shiras II, who was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1892. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MARQUETTE COUNTY
Negaunee vicinity
JACKSON MINE
W of Negaunee
19th—20th centuries

Vast mountains of iron ore in the Marquette Range were unknown until found by William A. Burt and his surveying party in 1844. The following year a company was formed at Jackson to investigate the mineral possibilities of the Lake Superior region. During the spring of 1846 an expedition removed 300 pounds of iron ore from the Marquette Range and brought it back to Jackson. Eventually this material was smelted to produce the first iron made from Lake Superior ore. The excellent quality of the raw material and the iron it produced helped establish the high reputation of Lake Superior ore. Operations at the main Jackson pit ceased in 1924. *Private*

MIDLAND COUNTY
OXBOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Eastern Midland County
Prehistoric—1800

This archeological district indicates both single and multi-component occupancy with four distinct periods represented—Middle and Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Historic. Although nearly the entire site has been cultivated, surface collection has produced 2,000 artifacts ranging from flint scrapers and drills to ceramics and chert implements. *Private*

MIDLAND COUNTY
Midland
BRADLEY HOUSE
Corner of Cook Road and Main Street
1874

The Bradley House is a 2-story frame structure with a steeply-pitched gable and ornate bargeboards. Architectural detailing on the exterior and woodwork on the interior are primarily of oak and mainly of Victorian design. Weatherboarding on the exterior is white pine and the roof, originally covered with wood shingles, is now covered with asphalt roofing. Benjamin Bradley owned and operated two shops in 19th-century Midland—a grocery store and dry goods store. He also served as postmaster for 15 years, president of the local town council, alderman, ward supervisor and a member of the board of education. *County*

MISSAUKEE COUNTY
AETNA EARTHWORKS
Central Missaukee County
1470

This site consists of two nearly circular mounds referred to as Aetna I and II. Aetna I measures about 156 feet in diameter; Aetna II is about 175 feet across. Both earthworks date from the Late Woodland Period. Artifacts retrieved from the area correspond in style to Traverse wares, also dating from the 15th century. *State*

MONROE COUNTY
Monroe
FIX HOUSE
Sterling State Park
1853

The Fix House was constructed like a traditional French-Canadian cottage, few of which remain in Monroe County. Although the slope of the roof has been modified and the materials used for construction are different, the building generally conforms to the Quebec style as described by Ramsey Traquair in *The Old Architecture of Quebec* (1947). The original section of the 1 1/2-story brick structure features a central entrance flanked by a window on each side. About 1870 two additions were made to the east side, and a porch was later built on the south. *State; not accessible to the public*

MONROE COUNTY
Monroe
MCCLELLAND, GOVERNOR ROBERT, HOUSE
47 E. Elm
c. 1840

The original section of the McClelland House is a frame 2-story structure reflecting classical revival influence. This section is three bays wide and has its entrance on one side. A brick, 1-story wing on the west and a dining room and kitchen on the rear were added later. Robert McClelland, mayor of Monroe in 1841, purchased the property about that time. After serving two years in Congress, he was elected governor of the state. He sold the property when he was appointed Secretary of the Interior in 1853. *Private; not accessible to the public;* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Monroe
NIMS, RUDOLPH, HOUSE
206 W. Noble Avenue
19th century

This 2-story oak frame structure with clapboards is considered a highly developed example of Greek Revival architecture. A gabled roof tops the main section as well as the 2-story rear wing, a 1-story extension and another 1-story wing. There have been several additions—the dining room (1863), a summer kitchen (1911), and a small porch (1914). *Private*

MONROE COUNTY
Monroe vicinity
NAVARRE-ANDERSON TRADING POST
North Custer and Raisinville roads
19th century

This 1 1/2-story cabin has a gabled roof and is constructed of white oak logs. The logs, about six inches thick and 12 inches high, are united at the building's corners in a simple half-notch. Vertical beams on the exterior hold the walls firmly together, an unusual feature for Michigan log buildings. The cabin has been moved at least twice—once in 1894 and again in early 1972. The cabin is believed to date to early permanent French settlement on the Raisin River when it might have been used as an Indian trading post. Probably no log construction was undertaken in Monroe County after the 1820's, indicating that this cabin is one of the oldest buildings in the state. *County*

MUSKEGON COUNTY
SPRING CREEK SITE
Central Muskegon County
1000

The Spring Creek Site was a densely settled Late Woodland village site. In 1955 and 1966, partial excavations of a sand midden ranging from six to 12 inches thick uncovered an abundance of characteristic ceramics and a smaller amount of flaked and ground stone material. A few small mammal remains and bone artifacts were also recovered. *Private*

MUSKEGON COUNTY
Muskegon
HUME HOUSE
472 W. Webster Avenue
1887—1888

The Hume House, built in the Queen Anne style, is representative of Muskegon's golden era of lumbering. Constructed of white pine, its foundation is solid cut stone. It has a gabled roof and large brick chimneys with ornamental caps. A turret and a balcony with ornamented horseshoe arches embellish the facade. *Private*

MUSKEGON COUNTY
Muskegon
MUSKEGON HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th century

The structures in this district were constructed during the late-19th century when Muskegon was the most important lumbering town on Lake Michigan. Two prominent residences are the Hackley House (1887), erected by Charles H. Hackley, who owned the lumber mills responsible for the town's growth, and the 30-room granite house constructed by John Torrent (1892), another influential lumberman and three-term mayor. There are other late Italianate style houses in the district, as well as several noteworthy public buildings, including the Hackley Library (1890), the Hackley Art Gallery (1912), and the Hackley School Administration Building (1893). *Multiple public/private*

NEWAYGO COUNTY
TOFT LAKE VILLAGE SITE
Manistee National Forest
300—1500

The Toft Lake Village Site is a small sparsely settled riverine-lacustrine site exhibiting artifacts stylistically typical of the Michigan Hopewell. Test pits have revealed that cultural material, including flint and ground stone points, scrapers, and gorgets, and many pottery sherds, extends to a depth of about 10 inches. The site probably served as a seasonal hunting or fishing station, as the sparse lithic sample precludes continuous occupation. *Federal*

OAKLAND COUNTY
CLINTON-KALAMAZOO CANAL

Reference—see Macomb County

OAKLAND COUNTY
Birmingham
HUNTER, JOHN W., HOUSE
556 W. Maple Road
1822

John W. Hunter emigrated to Michigan Territory in 1817 from New York state. He was one of the earliest settlers in the region and constructed the first frame house in Bloomfield Township. It is a simple 1 1/2-story Greek Revival structure covered with clapboard siding. The house has been altered several times and moved twice. *Municipal*

OAKLAND COUNTY
Bloomfield Hills
CRANBROOK
Lone Pine Road
1908—1941

Cranbrook is an educational and religious complex containing the residence of the late George Gough Booth, publisher of the *Detroit News*; a church; two schools; a science institute; and an accredited art academy. The buildings and campus represent the fulfillment of Booth's enthusiasm for art. He valued highly artistic collaboration, hand craftmanship, and functionalism and those views are incorporated in the three major phases of construction at Cranbrook—the English Tudor phase of the Cranbrook House (1908) by Albert Kahn; the Gothic phase of Christ Church (1926) by Bertram Goodhue; and the Modernistic phase of the Cranbrook and Kingswood schools (1925, 1931), the Academy of Art's Museum and Library building (1941), and the Institute of Science, all by Eliel Saarinen. Swedish sculptor Carl Milles produced over 70 sculptures for Cranbrook. *Private*

OAKLAND COUNTY
Rochester vicinity
STONY CREEK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NE of Rochester on Washington Road
19th—20th centuries

Stony Creek was originally settled in 1823 by Lemuel Taylor, Sr., who dammed the creek and constructed a gristmill the following year. The mill provided impetus for the town's existence until the 20th century. Seventeen houses, most predating the Civil War and of Greek Revival style, and a number of farm outbuildings comprise the present historic district. *Multiple public/private*

OAKLAND COUNTY
Troy
BROOKS FARM
3521 Big Beaver Road
1852

Brooks Farm was an operative dairy farm until the mid-1960's when all but three acres was sold. The 2-story farmhouse with walls of cut fieldstone has a gabled roof with a denticulated cornice. Two windows on either side flank the central entrance with its 1-story portico. A stone machine shop with attached smokehouse, as well as barns, silo, windmill, and other original farm structures, remain. *Private; not accessible to the public*

OAKLAND COUNTY
Troy
CASWELL HOUSE
60 W. Wattles Road
c. 1832

The Caswell House is a 2-story, gabled-roofed frame residence with Greek Revival ornament. Prominent exterior features are a denticulated cornice and a sheltered front entrance with sidelights. Originally a 1-story shed ran the length of the rear of the house, but when a large addition was made about 1850, only a small section of the shed was retained. The house was moved to its present location in 1968. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

OCEANA COUNTY
DUMAW CREEK SITE
Northwestern Oceana County
800—1680

This multi-component site, comprised of an extensive village with an adjacent burial ground, was occupied several times by Late Woodland peoples. Burials from a period of occupation from 1605 to 1620 were exposed and excavated in 1915 and 1916. The burials, about 14 of them, were in a flexed position with the heads turned toward the west. Many pottery, lithic, and copper artifacts were found in association with the graves. *Private*

OCEANA COUNTY
GREEN QUARRY SITE
Northwestern Oceana County
Prehistoric

This site is the only known quarry for Lambrix chert. Buried beneath about two feet of glacial till, the chert is presently exposed in over 100 pits. Surrounding the immediate vicinity of the pits are flint chips, flakes, and hammer stones. An extensive variety of tools made from Lambrix chert have been found in Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland sites in at least three counties in Michigan (Oceana, Mason and Lake). *Private*

OSCODA COUNTY
Mio
OSCODA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Morence Street
1888

This is the county's original courthouse and the oldest wooden courthouse remaining in the northern Lower Peninsula. It is a 2-story structure with a tower in the front and projecting 1-story wings on both sides. The original clapboard siding has been replaced by aluminum siding. *County*

OTTAWA COUNTY

SPOONVILLE SITE

Northwestern Ottawa County
2nd—3rd centuries

This site may have been occupied several times during the prehistoric period. Its most significant, and best known, occupation, however, dates from the Middle Woodland period. Three Hopewellian mounds are believed to have been first disturbed during the 1870's; excavation work, begun in the 1940's, produced such artifacts as copper implements, celts, pottery and several bone materials. Flint, hearths, refuse, and storage pits have also been uncovered around the village site. *Private*

OTTAWA COUNTY

Coopersville

GRAND RAPIDS, GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON RAILWAY DEPOT

363 W. Main Street
1902

This depot is a small, 1-story red brick building with tower. Like other depots on the 44-mile, interurban, commuter line, the depot was used as both a passenger waiting room and electrical substation. The tower, which housed machinery, was connected by cable to railway power lines. Openings for passage of the cable are still visible on the tower. *Municipal*

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

Presque Isle Township

OLD PRESQUE ISLE LIGHTHOUSE

Presque Isle Harbor
1840

Because Presque Isle Harbor was used frequently by the coastal shipping trade and was the only "safe haven" between Detroit and Michilimackinac, this site was chosen for the location of a lighthouse. The lighthouse is a circular tower 30 feet tall, 18 feet in diameter at the base, and 9 feet at the top. Walls are three feet thick at ground level tapering to 20 inches at the top. They are stone on the lower two-thirds and brick on the top. Adjacent to the tower is the 2 1/2-story brick lightkeeper's dwelling. In 1871 a taller light was built at the top of Presque Isle to replace this structure. *Private*

SAGINAW COUNTY

Saginaw

CASTLE STATION (SAGINAW POST OFFICE)

S. Jefferson at Federal Street
19th century, William M. Aiken

The Castle Station officially opened July 4, 1898, and was considered the best planned building for a city the size of Saginaw. At that time it was the only French Chateau style post office in the country. Its massive buttresses, four large towers, and domes are beautified with antique mythical and realistic dragons and allegorical figures. The interior is marble and stone with ceilings finished in white with stuccoed cornices. *Federal*

SAGINAW COUNTY

Saginaw

PASSOLT HOUSE

1105 S. Jefferson Avenue
19th century

Saginaw attracted many manufacturers in the 19th century. One of the first to make their fortunes here was Henry Passolt. He came to Saginaw in 1863 from Detroit and began to manufacture Atlas laundry soap. As a result of his success, the Passolt house was one of the most regal mansions in Saginaw. It is a double brick, 2-story house with a heavy low-stone foundation and box cornices. The distinctive arch brickwork above the windows is exemplary of that time. *Private*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Marine City

WARD-HOLLAND HOUSE

433 N. Main Street
c. 1830

The Ward-Holland House is one of the oldest brick dwellings in the Marine City area. It is notable for its thick (about 16 inches) exterior walls and its framework which consists of hand-hewn beams 8 to 12 inches square. The present portico is a recent replacement for an earlier gingerbread style front porch. There are five bays on the main facade with the front framed by wide sidelights and a five-pane transom. The house was built by a prominent Marine City shipbuilder, Captain Samuel Ward. In 1876 it was purchased by shipbuilder Robert Holland. *Private*

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Port Huron

DAVIDSON, WILBUR F., HOUSE

1707 Military Street
1890

The Davidson House is one of the finest Queen Anne structures in Port Huron, built at the beginning of the style's popularity in Michigan. Two and one-half stories high, the 23-room frame building has undergone few alterations since its construction, with the exception of the removal of a porte cochere and the addition of a few porches. A half-timbered effect was created in the gables by the use of raised wood decoration. The residence was built by Wilbur F. Davidson, organizer of the Port Huron Light and Power Company. *Private*

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Colon

FARRAND HALL

451 Farrand Road
1854

Farrand Hall has Greek Revival characteristics including an entablature and pilasters, while the fenestration is typically Federal. The structure is clapboard with a gabled roof and 1-story rear wing. Henry K. Farrand, who was active in local politics and served as township supervisor from 1872 to 1883, built the house, still owned by his heirs. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Constantine

BARRY, GOVERNOR JOHN S., HOUSE

280 N. Washington Street
19th century

John S. Barry, one of Michigan's most efficient and popular governors, was a member of the constitutional convention (1835), a state senator (1837), a director of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and governor (1841—1844 and 1849—1850). His major accomplishment while governor was saving the state from near bankruptcy following the panic of 1837. Operated as a museum, this 2-story white frame house contains some of the governor's possessions. *Private*

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Mendon

MARANTETTE HOUSE

Simpson Road
19th century

Erected in 1835 adjacent to an Indian trading post, the house was the scene of negotiations for Indian removal between the Not-a-wa-sepe band of Potowatomis and the U.S. government in 1840. The 2-story, frame dwelling is a vernacular adaptation of the Greek Revival style. With porches on both levels overlooking the St. Joseph River, the house dates from the period when river traffic dominated transportation and commerce in Michigan. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

Nottawa vicinity

NOTTAWA STONE SCHOOL

E of Nottawa at intersection of
Sturgis and Filmore roads
1870

The Nottawa Stone School is a unique structure built of native materials. It is a 1-story L-shaped building consisting of two parts, the original fieldstone section, and a brick addition (late-1880's). The gabled-roofed portion features rounded arch windows and a similary arched doorway, all topped by cut stone lintels. A variety of stones were used in construction of the school: cobblestone laid in courses in the gable ends, squared stone on the front, rubble-stone on the sides, and large blocks as quoins. The building was used as a primary school until the late-1950's and now serves as a school museum. *Municipal*

SANILAC COUNTY
Port Sanilac
LOOP, JOSEPH M., HOUSE
228 S. Ridge (U.S. 25)
19th century

This Second Empire style, 2 1/2-story house features a high mansard roof with dormers and a balustraded balcony on the second floor supported by a portico. One of Port Sanilac's first doctors, Joseph Miller Loop, built the house during the 1870's to serve as his office and family residence. *County*

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
Owosso
CURWOOD CASTLE
224 John Street
1922

James Oliver Curwood (1878—1927) was an author and conservationist. In 1907 he began writing novels, his first— *The Courage of Captain Plum*—appeared the following year. He wrote over 30 successful fiction works about simple, boldly heroic characters in complementary settings. Curwood was an early member of the Michigan Conservation Commission and has been called a pioneer in the ecological movement. His house is a romantic adaptation of a Norman Chateau. It has an irregular plan and squat, conical-roofed spires at three corners. Exterior walls are stuccoed and contain decorative fieldstone projections at widely-spaced intervals. *Municipal*

TUSCOLA COUNTY
Vassar
MCKINLEY SCHOOL
510 Butler Street
1886

This two-room, 1 1/2-story schoolhouse was built in a Greek cross shape with elaborate brickwork. The schoolhouse is typical of those which served western mining or lumbering communities in the 19th century. The structure is substantially built and was used as a school until 1964. *Private*

TUSCOLA COUNTY
Vassar
SMITH HOUSE
113-115 Prospect Street
1851

The first frame house in Vassar, the Smith House is 1 1/2 stories with a gabled roof and partial hipped roof on the front facade. Sold in 1908, the house was remodeled into a two-family structure; in 1914 porches, den, cellar, kitchen, and baths were added. *Private; not accessible to the public*

VAN BUREN COUNTY
Paw Paw
PAW PAW CITY HALL (VAN BUREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
E. Michigan Avenue
1845

The Van Buren county seat was changed from Lawrence to Paw Paw in 1840. Completed in 1845, the old Van Buren County Courthouse was replaced in 1900 and soon after moved from its original location. At its new location the building was used as a feed store, a youth center during the Depression, and is currently the Paw Paw City Hall. This 2-story temple-style building has a gabled roof and features a simplified Palladian window. *Municipal*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
ANN ARBOR CENTRAL FIRE STATION
Corner of 5th Avenue and Huron Street
1883

Ann Arbor's first efforts at firefighting came with the organization of volunteer fire companies. As hand powered and operated equipment proved cumbersome the city aldermen authorized construction of a permanent firehouse and the purchase of a horse-drawn hook and ladder truck. The resulting firehouse is a 2-story brick building with a pyramidal-roofed corner tower, heavy cornices, and elaborate window surrounds. The main facade has three large doors to accommodate the trucks. Originally, the first floor contained space for equipment plus cooking and eating areas, while sleeping quarters were upstairs. *Municipal*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
BENNETT, HENRY, HOUSE (REUBAN KEMPF HOUSE)
312 S. Division Street
19th century

This is a frame, 1 1/2-story temple-style Greek Revival building on a brick foundation. The facade consists of four massive squared Doric columns, three windows with iron anthemion grilles in the frieze, and a graceful tympanum. A row of dentils borders the architrave. The interior is plain except for the parlor which features a tapered door and window frames with heavy lintels, reminiscent of the Egyptian Revival style. *Municipal*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
FRIEZE, HENRY S., HOUSE
1547 Washtenaw Avenue
1860—1862

The Frieze House is a handsome 2-story Italianate villa with a hipped and gabled roof. Exterior walls are dressed fieldstone ranging in color from black to light gray. A wooden cupola with a concave hipped roof was a later addition (c.1870). Henry S. Frieze, builder of the house, came to Ann Arbor in 1854 as a professor of Latin at the University of Michigan. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
NEWBERRY HALL (FRANCIS W. KELSEY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY)
434 S. State Street
1891, Rohn and Spier

Newberry Hall is a fine Richardsonian Romanesque structure constructed to accommodate the 300-member Student Christian Association of the University of Michigan. Two stories above a full basement, the building features several series of straight-topped windows and round-arched windows, colonnettes, a gabled roof, and a projecting corner turret with a conical roof. *State*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
OLD WEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

The Old West Side Historic District is unusual as an area of well-preserved residences typical of middle class working families at the turn of the century. A majority of the buildings, constructed between 1880 and 1915, are 2-story frame dwellings with gabled roofs. Scattered among these houses are about 50 others of outstanding architectural and historic significance. Some are excellent examples of the Italianate and Queen Anne styles, and a few predate the Civil War. *Multiple public/private*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
TICKNOR, DR. BENAJAH, HOUSE
2781 Packard Road
19th century

The Ticknor House is one of the best examples of a cobblestone house in Michigan, a rare building technique in the state. On the facade, the stones are laid in a herringbone pattern; regular courses were used on the sides; and the rear wall is built of random rubble. An open-sided, two-bay carriage shed was joined to the rear of the original rectangular, 2-story structure. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ann Arbor
WILSON, JUDGE ROBERT S., HOUSE
126 N. Division Street
c. 1839

This 2-story stuccoed brick house with full-height tetrastyle Ionic portico is a fine example of the Greek Revival style. Denticulation carried around the cornice is repeated in the pediment above the portico. There is a later 2-story wing on the rear. Robert S. Wilson served as Judge of Probate in Washtenaw County for one year and was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Dexter
GORDON HALL (SAMUEL W. DEXTER HOUSE)
8347 Island Lake Road
19th century

The imposing size of this house, coupled with its massive hexastyle Doric portico, makes it unique in the state. Greek Revival in style, it is frame covered with clapboards. Samuel W. Dexter, one time Regent of the University of Michigan, erected the house. *State; not accessible to the public*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Dixboro
DIXBORO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
5221 Church Street
1858

This small wooden Greek Revival meetinghouse is a good example of a style which flourished in rural Michigan in the mid-19th century. Although Dixboro was founded in 1826, its spiritual life was tended by circuit riders until 1857 when a revivalist preacher aroused interest in building a church. Plans for the building were drawn by Abraham Cooper. The simple lines of the T-plan church are relieved on the front by four flat Doric pilasters. The gabled roof is topped by a two-story square cupola and belfry. Other alterations include the addition of a front portico, new seating arrangements, a new pulpit and the addition of two modern office and educational wings to the rear. *Private*

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ypsilanti
LADIES' LITERARY CLUB BUILDING (WILLIAM M. DAVIS HOUSE)
218 N. Washington Street
1843—1845

With its pedimented tetrastyle wood portico, supported by four massive, paneled, square Doric columns, the Davis House is one of the best examples of the Greek Revival style in the area. Interesting features of the 1 1/2-story brick building include a 1-story wing with portico, also supported by paneled square columns, delicate wood tracery arches between these columns, and ornamental strapwork in the tympanum. The denticulated frieze of the portico is interrupted by grilled openings, repeated on the sides. A frame wing at the rear was a later addition. Since 1913, the Davis House has been occupied by the Ladies' Literary Club. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
BAGLEY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN
Woodward and Monroe avenues
1887, Henry Hobson Richardson

The Bagley Memorial Fountain is an adaptation of a ciborium in St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. Below the pyramidal canopy, the fountain's arched spandrels and column capitals are embellished by crisp foliate carvings. Four lion heads spout water. The 18-foot-high fountain is white granite. John Judson Bagley was governor of Michigan from 1873 to 1877. His will left funds for construction of the fountain. *Municipal*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
FORT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
631 W. Fort Street
1855

This church is a delicately ornamented example of Gothic Revival architecture built of limestone ashlar. The prominent corner tower has a slender octagonal wooden spire and soars over 200 feet above ground level. A smaller tower on the northeast corner terminates in an octagonal turret. High lancet windows with wood tracery are set between pinnacled wall buttresses along the seven-bay sides. The walls are embellished by cut stone trim, jambs, arch moldings, parapets, and pinnacles. Twice the interior was destroyed by fire (1876 and 1914) and rebuilt but the exterior remains essentially unaltered. *Private:* HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
HECKER, COLONEL FRANK J., HOUSE
5510 Woodward Avenue
1888—1891, Louis Kamper

This Chateauesque style mansion has walls of Indiana limestone embellished with a denticulated cornice beneath the eaves and second floor balustrades. At each corner of the structure is a 3-story, three-quarter tower topped by a conical roof. The roofline is cut by steep gables and tall stone chimneys. Inside, all partitions are brick and stone, and the floors are laid in elaborate parquet designs. In the center of the house is a colonnaded reception room from which a grand staircase rises to a stained glass window at the landing. Since 1947 the house has been used for commercial purposes and as a center for the performing arts in Detroit. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
INDIAN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded by Mack, Burns, Jefferson, and Seminole avenues
20th century

Indian Village Historic District contains examples of the best Georgian Revival houses in Michigan. Of the nearly 300 buildings within the historic area two-thirds are Georgian. The remainder illustrate the Tudor, Spanish, and Oriental influences prevalent in the early-20th century. Originally platted and named in 1894, the neighborhood is predominantly residential. *Multiple public/private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
KAHN, ALBERT, HOUSE
208 Mack Avenue
1906, Albert Kahn

Industrial architect Albert Kahn's house is English Renaissance in style, with stone trim on the lower half and stucco above with a slate roof. The latest engineering development at that time—Truscon reinforced concrete—was used in the construction of the floor, with concrete and tile forming a flat ceiling over each floor. Elizabethan-style wood paneling was used in several places throughout the house. Most of the furniture was also designed by Kahn. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
MOROSS HOUSE
1460 E. Jefferson Avenue
c. 1850's

The Moross House is one of the oldest brick buildings of its type in Detroit. It is a 2-story town house of modified Greek Revival style. The front facade is three bays wide with the entrance in the left bay. Distinctive features are parapet gables and symmetrical chimneys on the east and west ends, a wooden cornice with dentils, and stone lintels over the windows. Later additions include an adjoining rear section and a 1-story addition on the west. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
PEWABIC POTTERY
10125 E. Jefferson Avenue
20th century, William B. Stratton

In 1908 Mary Stratton, nee Mary Chase Perry, the nationally renowned ceramist and artist, established her second pottery in this 2-story, half-timbered building designed by her husband. Exhaustive experimentation led her to the discovery of brilliant new firing techniques and original iridescent glazes. As the artist's glazing techniques improved, she embarked on a new endeavor—the manufacture of glazed architectural tile. Her commission for utilizing the new tiny glazed tesserae included decorating the crypt of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C. in 1925. *State*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
1828 Jay Street
1870—1873, Francis X. Himpler

This large Gothic Revival church was built along the lines of a German hall-church. It is constructed from local rough-faced limestone, with cut stone decorative work. The facade is dominated by a large tower and spire nearly 300 feet tall. The tower is square to just above the roof line of the nave, where a transition to an octagonal plan is carried out in typical Gothic fashion with pinnacles at the four corners. The flanking portions of the facade are finished at the top with filled-in flying buttresses. The parish was one of the city's leading German American immigrant institutions. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
SAINTS PETER AND PAUL CHURCH
629 E. Jefferson Avenue
19th century, Francis Letourneau and Peter Kindenkens

An excellent example of Roman Revival architecture, the church is constructed of brick and is Basilican in style. It has a slightly projecting central front tower terminating in a low square cupola outlined by thin pilasters. The windows are round-arched, and the main doorway is framed by a pedimented Ionic frontispiece. The church was built to serve as the cathedral of Detroit. *Private:* HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Detroit
WHITNEY, DAVID, HOUSE
4421 Woodward Avenue
1890, 1894; Gordon W. Lloyd

David Whitney, Jr., moved to Detroit in 1857 and assumed charge of a large lumber purchasing and shipping firm. His house is Romanesque Revival in style, and was constructed of jasper from South Dakota, with pillars of polished jasper. It is 3 stories, has 42 rooms, and 20 fireplaces, each of a different marble or onyx. There are 218 stained glass windows executed by Tiffany's of New York. The grand hall is the most impressive room and the mantel in that room is partially made of Pomplian brick with a bronze clock set in. From there it was possible to view the grand staircase with its bronze balustrade and newels. Other interior features include hand-carved woodwork, parquet floors and carved pillars. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Grosse Ile
ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHAPEL
25150 E. River Road
1868, Gordon W. Lloyd

St. James Episcopal Chapel is a Carpenter Gothic edifice with vertical board and batten siding, gingerbread vergeboards, and steep pointed roof gables. Wooden buttresses support each of the side walls, and a wooden bell cote is topped by a steeple and spire at one end of the facade. The church owes its existence to Elizabeth Denison Forth, who, born into slavery achieved freedom in 1815, and joined the William Biddle household in 1831. She bequeathed her life savings to Biddle to be used in the erection of an Episcopal chapel. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Grosse Pointe Farms
DODGE MANSION (ROSE TERRACE)
12 Lakeshore Drive
1931—1934, Horace Trumbauer

This immense Louis XV chateau was designed in an effort to recapture the grandeur of the "Gilded Age." It is a steel frame building and consists of a main section flanked by two wings. There are three floors, mezzanine, and basement, and about 70 rooms with ceilings over 18 feet high. The residence was built for Anna Thompson Dodge, widow of automobile manufacturer Horace E. Dodge. During her lifetime its furnishings included furniture from the imperial palaces of Russia, the households of Louis XV and XVI, Beauvois tapestries, Sevres porcelain, and paintings by Bucher, Gainsborough, and Van Dyke. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAYNE COUNTY
Highland Park
HIGHLAND PARK PLANT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY
15050 Woodward Avenue
1910, Albert Kahn

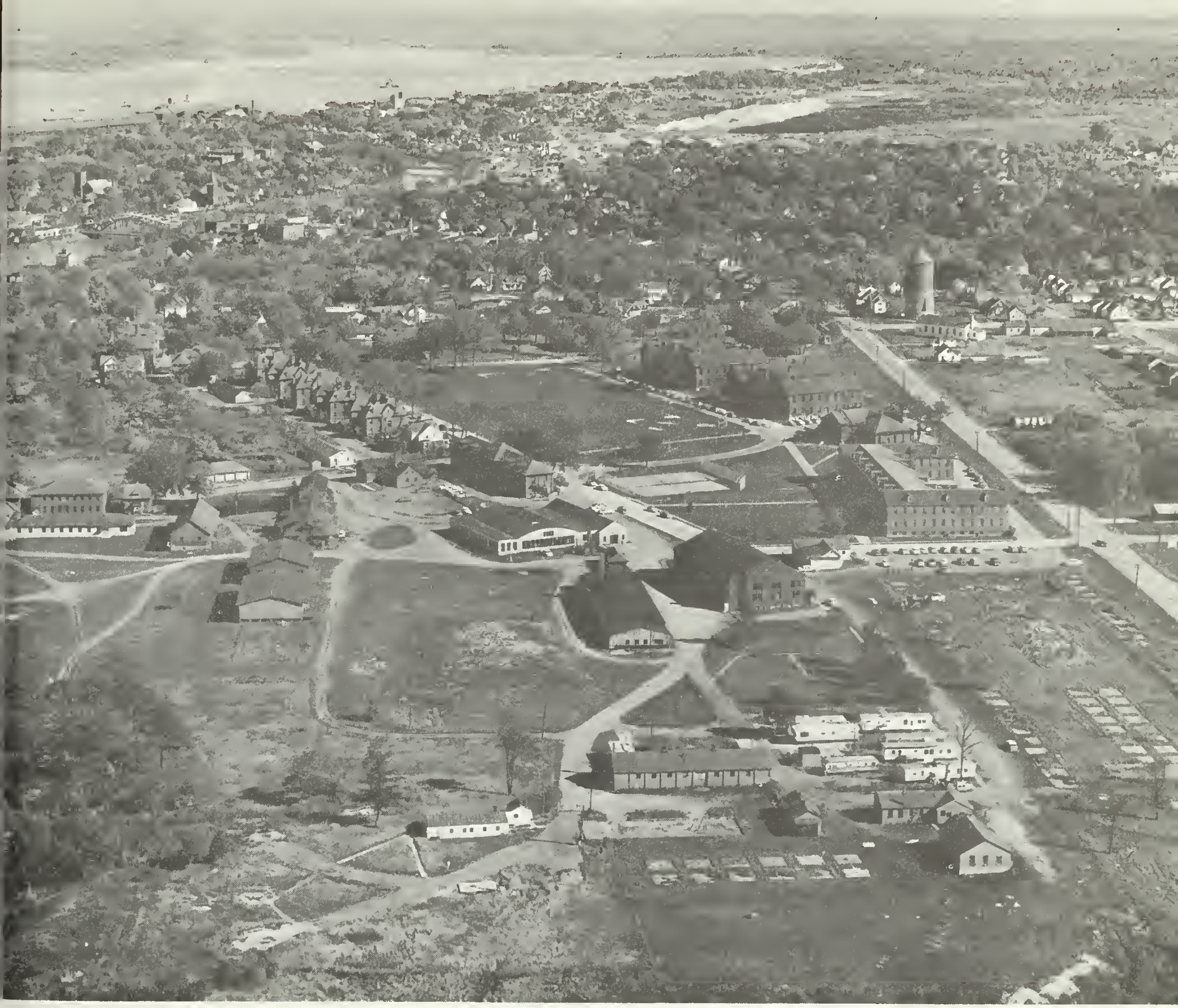
The Highland Park Plant was the core of the Ford Motor Company in 1917. It was here that Henry Ford reached his goal of a car every minute through mass production. Designed by the leading industrial architect in Detroit at that time, the structure (4 stories high and one-sixth of a mile long) is utilitarian in its rectangular lines. It was built entirely of steel, concrete, and glass. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Livonia
GREENMEAD FARMS
38125 Base Line Road
1841, Serquium Lyon

Joshua Simmons, an early settler, built the first mills in this area. His house is a large 2-story Greek Revival structure with a 1-story wing. Dependencies include two barns, two outbuildings, a servants' dwelling, and a large greenhouse. The farm complex is significant because it typifies a way of life which long ago vanished from the Detroit metropolitan area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAYNE COUNTY
Northville
NORTHVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

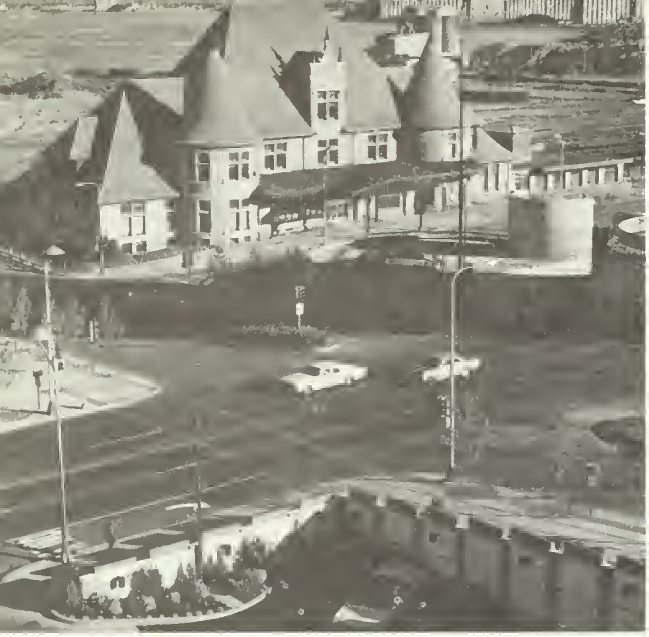
Settlement in the Northville vicinity began in the 1820's and 1830's, but the town itself was not incorporated until 1867. Until the mid-20th century, Northville existed as a semi-rural community with furniture manufacturing as the prominent industry; however, after the post-World War II boom it developed into more of an urban center. Of the 73 significant buildings within the historic district the majority are Gothic Revival cottages constructed from 1860 to 1880, although there are also several Queen Anne and Italianate structures. *Multiple public/private*



New Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan (Chippewa County). *Lake Superior State College*

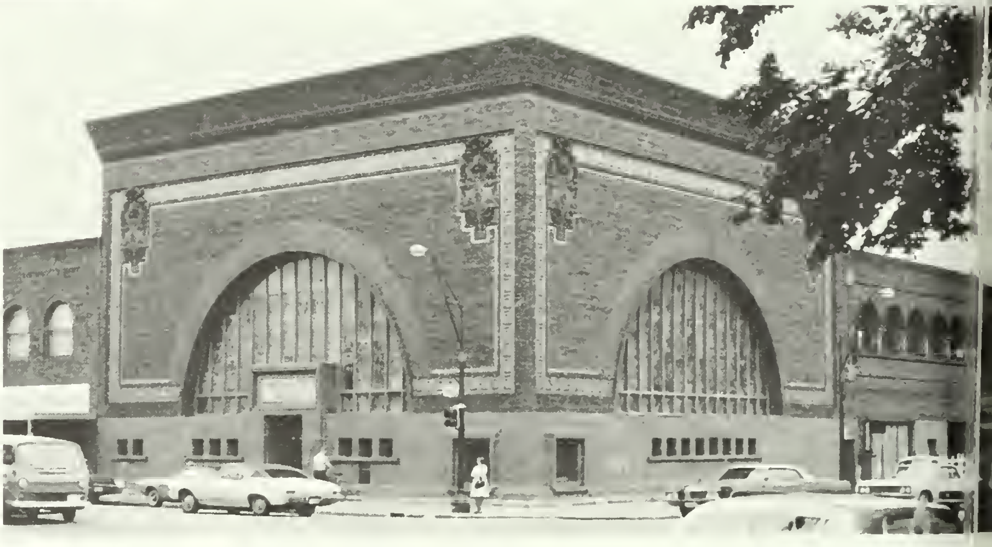
Minnesota

Sibley House, Mendota, Minnesota (Dakota County).
Minnesota Historical Society

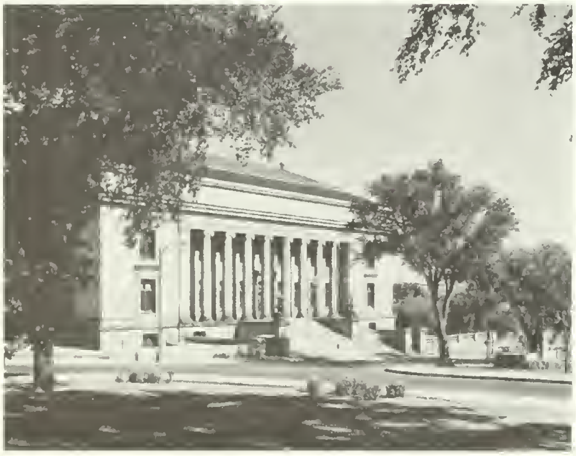


Duluth Union Depot, Duluth, Minnesota
(St. Louis County).
Lyman E. Nylander

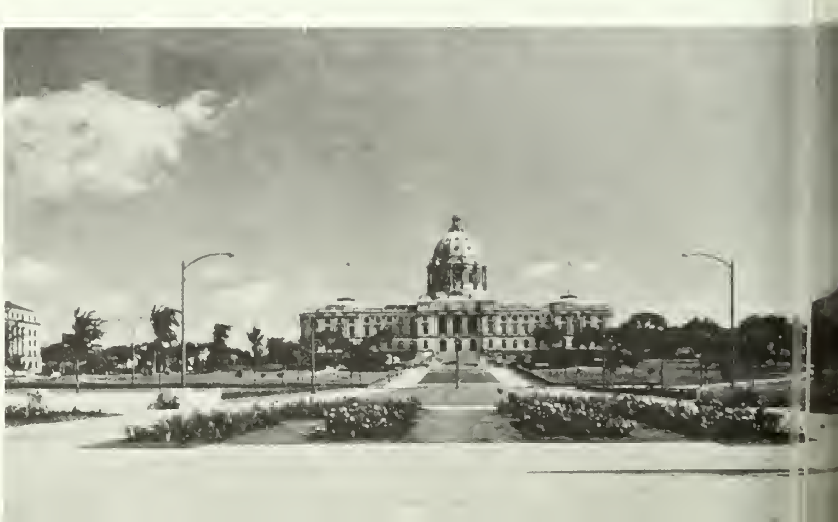
Connor's Fur Post, Pine City vicinity, Minnesota (Pine County).
Minnesota Historical Society



Security Bank and Trust Company
(National Farmer's Bank of Owatonna),
Owatonna, Minnesota (Steele County).
Diana Mitchell



Minnesota Historical Society Building, St. Paul,
Minnesota (Ramsey County).
Minnesota Historical Society



Minnesota State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota
(Ramsey County).
E. D. Becker for Minnesota Historical Society

AITKIN COUNTY
McGregor vicinity
SAVANNA PORTAGE
Savanna Portage State Park
18th—19th centuries

The Savanna Portage was one of the most important avenues of communication between the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes during the days of the fur trade in Minnesota, and has been described in the journals of traders, travelers, and missionaries who penetrated the region between 1763 and 1850. Some of the earliest written references to the portage routes were left by Jean Baptiste Perrault; David Thompson, a Scottish surveyor; and Dr. Alexander Wolcott, a surgeon who traveled the route with the expedition of Governor Lewis Cass in 1820. Today the six-mile portage is marked by guideposts and flags along its full length. *State*

BLUE EARTH COUNTY
Mankato vicinity
SEPPMAN MILL
W of Mankato off Minn. 68 in
Minneopa State Park
1863

Louis Seppman, a native of Germany, settled in Blue Earth County in 1857. He built this stone mill which ground flour and later feed. Circular in shape, the structure is 30 feet in diameter at the base and 20 feet at the top. It stands 36 feet high and has a dome-shaped roof fitted on a track with rollers in order to place the arms of the wheel in the best position to catch the wind. The arms were wood frames covered with canvas, each 35 feet long. The mill operated until 1890. *State*

BROWN COUNTY
New Ulm
KIESLING HOUSE
220 N. Minnesota Street
19th century

The 2-story frame Kiesling House is significant as one of the few surviving dwellings built within the first decade of the founding of New Ulm (early-1850's) and as one of the few extant structures in the state associated with the Sioux uprising of the 1860's. On August 23, 1862, a fighting force of about 650 Sioux under the leadership of Mankato, Wabasha, and Big Eagle attacked New Ulm. The Kiesling House, located near the northeast perimeter of the barricaded area of town, was filled with hay ready for the torch in case it had to be abandoned. It is possible that the house may have sheltered some of the defenders led by Charles Flandrau during the heaviest fighting. *Municipal*

CARLTON COUNTY
Duluth vicinity
GRAND PORTAGE OF THE ST. LOUIS RIVER
W of Duluth in Jay Cooke State Park
off Minn. 210
19th century

The streams and lakes threading the landscape of Minnesota were the highway of the fur trade. One of the most important of these was the complex of lakes and streams connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River. The route began at the mouth of the St. Louis River near present-day Duluth and ended at Big Sandy Lake and the Mississippi, some 70 miles to the west. Traders going between these two major points often followed smaller streams and negotiated several difficult portages, one of which was the Grand Portage—a rugged seven-mile trip along a stretch of the St. Louis River. *State*

CASS COUNTY
Pillager vicinity
CHIPPEWA AGENCY HISTORIC DISTRICT
E of Pillager
1851—1869

In 1851 the Chippewa Indian Agency at Sandy Lake was moved to the Crow Wing River and by 1852 the agency structures included an administration building, two log warehouses, and a small log dwelling for the agent. Today the most obvious physical remnants of the agency are weathered cellar depressions, the majority lying along the eastern shore of the Crow Wing River. A portion of the original Crow Wing to Otter Tail Road is preserved, as are a variety of period artifacts. *Private*

CASS COUNTY
Pillager vicinity
GULL LAKE MOUNDS SITE
NE of Pillager
c. 800 B.C.—200 A.D.

This site consists of 12 complete and several partial burial mounds built on a prehistoric habitation site, probably occupied by peoples affiliated with the Malmo Focus. Mounds occur as both single conical and elongated cumulative forms. Burials uncovered in 1969 were single or multiple secondary bundle burials placed on the surface and covered with mound fill, and primary and secondary pit burials. All artifacts collected were utilitarian. *Federal*

CASS COUNTY
Pillager vicinity
HOLE-IN-THE-DAY II CABIN SITE
N of Pillager on the NE corner of
Hole-in-the-Day Lake
19th century

Hole-in-the-Day II was a famous Chippewa chief who emulated the customs and habits of the white men in order to enhance the ability of his tribe to convert to a different civilization. Only a cellar depression from the log cabin, built for the chief by the government in the 1850's, remains. *Private*

CHICAGO COUNTY
Taylors Falls
ANGEL'S HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Between 1840 and 1870 settlers from New England were attracted to the timber-rich St. Croix Valley. This district, situated above the commercial district of Taylors Falls, remains a relatively unaltered example of a New England enclave in the upper Midwest. Houses exemplify the New England version of Greek Revival in which Greek detail is applied to Federal or Georgian homes. Almost all are constructed of solid white pine, covered with clapboards, and trimmed with green painted exterior blinds. Architectural ornament varies from house to house. Typical structures include the Dresser-Murdock House (1859), the Winslow House (1857), and the W. H. C. Falsom House (1854–1855). The First Methodist Church (1861) is the focal point of the district. *Multiple private;* HABS

CHIPPEWA COUNTY (also in Lac qui
Parle County)
Montevideo vicinity
LAC QUI PARLE MISSION SITE
About 10 miles NW of Montevideo at
end of Lac qui Parle Lake
19th century

Joseph Renville built a stockaded log house to serve as a trading post here about 1825. Dr. Thomas Williamson later founded the Lac qui Parle Mission on the site. Soon after the arrival of the missionaries, a large five-room log house was constructed and several additional houses, as well as a church, were built. The mission prospered until 1846 when Renville died, but was not abandoned until 1854. *State*

CLEARWATER COUNTY
Park Rapids vicinity
ITASCA STATE PARK
21 miles N of Park Rapids off U.S. 71
Prehistoric—20th century

Lake Itasca is the official source of the Mississippi River. The headwaters were first discovered by Indian agent, author, and geologist, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft who visited the upper river as a member of governor Cass's exploration party in 1820. In 1836, French scientist Joseph N. Nicollet surveyed and mapped the entire Itasca basin. Evidences of prehistoric habitation have been found in sites within the park and there is one bison kill site. The park was established in 1891 and structures from that period are the Theodore Wegmann Cabin (1893) and the Douglas Lodge (1905, Clarence H. Johnston, Sr., architect). *State*

COTTONWOOD COUNTY
Mountain Lake vicinity
MOUNTAIN LAKE SITE
Pre-Columbian

Excavations in 1957 revealed a deeply stratified village site which seemed to contain a nearly continuous record of this portion of the state from the Late Archaic to the end of the prehistoric period. Habitation was primarily Woodland with an Oneota component also evident. Pottery and other artifacts found in all levels consisted of both grit- and shell-tempered ware with plain, cord-wrapped paddle impressions and brush markings. The site has been grouped with the Fox Lake Village Site and the Pederson Village Site (see separate listings) and all three have been designated the Fox Lake Focus. *Private*

DAKOTA COUNTY
Mendota
SIBLEY HOUSE
1836

The Sibley House was the residence of Henry Hastings Sibley, fur trader, member of the constitutional convention, delegate to Congress, and first governor of the state from 1836 to 1862. The 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed structure was built of local limestone and has walls two-and-one-half feet thick. The beams, flooring, and window sills are of hand-hewn timber fitted together with wooden pegs. About 1843 a small wing was added to the east side and a larger section was built on the rear. Outbuildings include a restored icehouse and a reconstructed wash house. *Private*

FILLMORE COUNTY
Preston vicinity
FORESTVILLE TOWN SITE
About 9 miles SW of Preston in Forestville State Park
19th century

Forestville was settled shortly after the treaty of 1851, opening the Minnesota Territory north of Iowa and west of the Mississippi to white settlement. Originally the town site contained at least two stores, two hotels, two sawmills, a gristmill, distillery, tavern, and several other commercial structures. All that remains is a store and residence built by early settlers Felix Meighen and Robert Foster in 1856, and the Freemont House, a hotel adjacent to the store. *State*

GOODHUE COUNTY
Kenyon
GRONVOLD, DR. JUST CHRISTIAN, ESTATE
County Road 8
1873—1895

The main building on this estate is a 3-story Carpenter Gothic house with a balustraded porch and balcony across the front and an observation deck. Other structures include a small bathouse at the rear of the main house, a summer kitchen of painted board-and-batten construction, a wash house, a limestone smokehouse, and a small log cabin playhouse. Gronvold came to this country on a leave of absence from the Army of Norway and pursued the study and practice of medicine, first at the Marine U.S. Army Hospital until 1866, and then in Goodhue County. After beginning to practice medicine in Wanamingo in 1869 he soon started pioneer research work on the cures for leprosy and pneumonia. Gronvold died of pneumonia in September 1895. *Private*

GOODHUE COUNTY
Old Frontenac
OLD FRONTENAC HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This historic district encompasses an entire village and remains an example of the early midwestern, mid-19th-century style of town planning and design. Important structures include the 3-story Frontenac Inn, originally a grain warehouse; Locust Lodge, a Greek Revival building of stone; St. Hubert's Lodge, a French Colonial style board-and-batten house with a wide gallery; the Pavilion, a large 2-story gabled-roofed structure originally serving as a general store and saloon; and Greystone, so-called because of the manner of its construction in which grout was poured between forms to create the exterior walls. After the Civil War the community developed into a resort area and remained so until the 1930's. *Multiple private*

GOODHUE COUNTY
Red Wing
MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL
E. 7th Street
1889, W. B. Dunnell

The Richardsonian Romanesque administration building is 3 stories with a projecting central pavilion and 8-story tower with circular turret. The roof is cross-hipped with projecting bays on the east and south. To the rear of the building is the dining hall addition constructed of stone and similar in style, although it is only 2 stories with a steeply pitched gabled roof. The vocational building is 2 stories with a gabled central section flanked by a projecting 4-story tower. Also on the property is a 3-story brick and stone dormitory building now used as a chapel. The school opened in the late-1880's and was considered a positive social approach to the education of "unfortunate and erring" young boys and girls. *State*

HENNEPIN COUNTY
Minneapolis
AMERICAN SWEDISH INSTITUTE (SWAN J. TURNBLAD RESIDENCE)
2600 Park Avenue
1903—1910, Boehme and Cordella

The Turnblad residence is a 3-story, Chateauesque building with exterior walls of Bedford limestone. Arbitrary asymmetry and plan irregularities combine to mask the basically simple mass of the building. The irregular roofline features three turrets and five chimneys. Another unusual element is the glazed solarium above the porte-cochere. Inside, the 2-story grand hall has walls of African mahogany, while the formal dining room has woodwork of oak and bleached mahogany and a wood coffered ceiling. All other major rooms have individually sculptured plaster ceilings. Swan Turnblad was the owner of the *Svenska Amerikanska Posten*, a Swedish language newspaper published in Minneapolis. In 1929 he founded the American Institute of Arts, Literature, and Sciences, now the American Swedish Institute. *Private*

HUBBARD COUNTY

Park Rapids vicinity

SHELL RIVER PREHISTORIC VILLAGE AND MOUND DISTRICT

SE of Park Rapids
1000 B.C.—1700 A.D.

This mound village site was first noted by Jacob V. Brower in 1899 and was surveyed by him two years later. Materials collected from the site indicate occupancy by peoples of the Woodland cultural tradition. Due to the number of mounds (14 linear and 26 round) and the strategic location of the site, a long occupation period is probable. The majority of mounds remain as originally described; the village site is disturbed along one edge. *Private/state*

ITASCA COUNTY

Grand Rapids vicinity

WHITE OAK POINT SITE

W of Grand Rapids on the Mississippi River
Prehistoric

White Oak Point, the only known deeply stratified prehistoric archeological site in central and northern Minnesota, consists of an elevated terrace with several burial mounds. Flexed burials were uncovered in the terrace mound and multiple secondary, primary flexed, and primary extended burials were found in a flood plain mound. Material collected from the site indicates occupancy from about 5000 B.C. through a historic Chippewa habitation. *County*

KOOCHICHING COUNTY

Little Fork vicinity

LAUREL MOUNDS

Prehistoric

This group of five prehistoric burial mounds and adjoining village site contain the richest known component of the Laurel tradition (600 B.C.—700 A.D.) as well as the largest yet discovered burial mound in the Great Lakes region. In 1933 one of the smaller mounds was excavated and found to contain five levels of bundle burials. On three of the five levels there were also primary burials and associated artifacts. Evidence indicates that the excavated mound was built over a habitation site. In 1968 and 1970 several test pits were excavated in the presumed village area near the mounds. Blackduck (700 A.D.—1600 A.D.) cultural material was found above the Laurel levels in three of the five test squares, and the Laurel component appeared to be restricted to the western portion of the site. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

LAC QUI PARLE MISSION SITE

Reference—see Chippewa County

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY

Montevideo vicinity

CAMP RELEASE SITE (CAMP RELEASE STATE MEMORIAL WAYSIDE)

About 2 miles SW of Montevideo off U.S. 212
1862

Following the defeat of the Dakota Indians after the final battle of the Sioux War of 1862, many of those who were captured or surrendered were taken to Camp Release. The camp consisted of the tents and wagons of General Henry H. Sibley's troops and about 150 Indian lodges housing about 1200 Indians. Some traces of the camp's entrenchments are visible in the park today. *State*

LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY

Angle Inlet vicinity

NORTHWEST POINT (NORTHWEST ANGLE)

19th century

Following the War of 1812, the Treaty of Ghent called for a commission to reconcile the conflicting British and American land claims in the area between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The Treaty of Paris, 1783, drew the line due west from Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi River, but since this was geographically impossible, the convention of 1818 decided to run a line due south from the northwest point of Lake of the Woods to the 49th parallel. This decisive action gave the U.S. a curious projection of land separated from the rest of the land area of the U.S. by Buffalo Bay. *Private*

MARSHALL COUNTY

Newfolden vicinity

OLD MILL

9 miles W of Newfolden on the Middle River in Old Mill State Park
1889

This is one of the best remaining examples of an early frame gristmill in the western section of the state. Built by John Larson, son of the earliest miller in the area, it was used for flour grinding and was powered by an eight-horsepower steam engine. The mill building is a frame structure divided into two rooms—one covered with a gabled roof of hand-split shingles, the other with a shingled flat roof. The mill was moved about 0.25 mile downstream in 1897 and functioned until about 1914. *State:* HAER

MORRISON COUNTY

Belle Prairie

AYER MISSION SITE

0.5 mile N of Belle Prairie off U.S. 371
1849—1860

In 1849 missionary Frederick Ayer settled here. The following year a portable sawmill was brought to the area and the timber cut for construction of the mission school, a large 2-story frame house, and a barn. The mission school, the first in the area, gave manual training to local Indians. The school operated until the Indian uprising of 1862 and the Civil War dispersed families settled in the area. The only extant structure is the barn although the foundation outline of the house is visible, and the school site is demarcated. *Private*

MORRISON COUNTY

Camp Ripley

OLD FORT RIPLEY

1848—1877

Fort Ripley was the second most important military site in Minnesota. It was constructed by the army to keep peace between the Sioux, Chippewa, and Winnebago Indians. Federal troops evacuated the fort in 1857 but were immediately ordered back when friction developed between the settlers and the Indians. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Minnesota volunteers replaced the federal troops. It was they who manned the fort during the Sioux uprising of 1862. By 1877 the region was well settled and the post was abandoned. Original buildings at the fort were frame covered with clapboards, but the only visible remains are the ruins of the powder magazine. *Federal*

NICOLLET COUNTY

New Ulm vicinity

HARKIN, ALEXANDER, STORE

10 miles W of Ulm on County Road 21
1871—1901

This is a 1-story building of native pine and black walnut held together with squarehead nails. Alexander Harkin built the store when he became postmaster and used it for both post and a retail business. Harkin was also justice of the peace, a land salesman, and an administrator of estates. In 1901, with the coming of the Rural Free Delivery, the post office and store closed. *Private*

NICOLLET COUNTY
St. Peter vicinity
TRAVERSE DES SIOUX STATE PARK
2 miles N of St. Peter off U.S. 169
18th—19th centuries

Traverse des Sioux was the site of a treaty between the white men and 35 Dakota chiefs. The treaty opened up what is now southern Minnesota as well as parts of Iowa and South Dakota to white settlement. The Traverse was also a fording spot in the Minnesota River, and the location of fur-trading posts since the early-1800's. *State*

OTTER TAIL COUNTY
Battle Lake vicinity
MORRISON MOUNDS
c. 690 B.C.

This group of prehistoric burial mounds represents the earliest burial mound mode known in Minnesota. Four of the mounds excavated in 1937 were found to be similar in construction, with the burials occurring in pits beneath the topsoil. The predominant burial mode was multiple secondary, with inhumation in a single pit, or secondary burial intrusively in an existing mound. *State; not accessible to the public*

PINE COUNTY
Hinckley
HINCKLEY DEPOT (NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT)
Old U.S. 61 and 1st Street SE
1895

Hinckley's original depot was destroyed in a forest fire which ravaged most of the county in 1894. The present station, a near duplicate of the first, consists of a large central 2-story frame structure with a hipped roof, and flanking 1-story wings with simple jerkinhead roofs. Originally the central portion housed the depot offices and a hotel. *Private*

PINE COUNTY
Pine City vicinity
CONNOR'S FUR POST
On the Snake River, W of Pine City
19th century

The reconstructed stockade and "range" which comprise Connor's Fur Post are typical of the wintering quarters of fur traders during the French and British Canadian periods. Based on information from the 1804—1805 diary of trader Thomas Connor of the Northwest Company, archeological excavations, and other early references to the construction of the early fur posts, it is the state's first reconstruction of a fur post on its original site. The house is a modified "post on sill" structure, and the rectangular stockade is made of upright logs. *State*

PINE COUNTY
Pine City vicinity
STUMNE MOUNDS
Prehistoric

An example of a St. Croix phase site dating from about 600, the Stumne Mound group consists of 13 lineal mounds and two conical mounds. The lineal mounds range from 100 to 460 feet long and from 1.5 feet to 4 feet high. Two mounds, excavated in 1963 and 1964, contain two primary flexed burials, a group of secondary bundle burials in a mass grave, various unidentified green stone artifacts, three clay elbow pipes, and a complete mortuary vessel. The fact that lineal mounds are relatively rare in the upper Mississippi enhances the significance of the Stumne group. *State*

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
FITZGERALD, F. SCOTT, HOUSE (SUMMIT TERRACE)
599 Summit Avenue
1919—1920

One of several St. Paul locations in which F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896—1940) lived, this Victorian residence typifies the environment which inspired some of his finest stories. Here in July 1919, Fitzgerald created his first published novel, *This Side of Paradise*, which established him as the prime spokesman for the emancipated youth of the Jazz Age. After completion of this novel, Fitzgerald remained at the house and wrote short stories. Other major works were not published, however, until after he had left St. Paul. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING
690 Cedar Street
1915—1918, Clarence H. Johnston

This simplified Roman Renaissance edifice is the home of the oldest (October 20, 1849) institution in the state. It is 5 stories, measures 160 feet by 100 feet, and is constructed of gray granite. The central motif is a stately Ionic colonnade projected over a recessed loggia. Broad terraces flank the main entrance on both sides. *State*

RAMSEY COUNTY
St. Paul
MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL
Aurora between Cedar and Park
1896—1905, Cass Gilbert

The Minnesota State Capitol is an excellent example of classical revival architecture. The front facade has a central prostyle portico comprised of three arched doorways, and above this is an open loggia extending to the third story. The entablature supported by the columns of the loggia is decorated with six statues. Rising from the center of the roof is the largest self-supporting marble dome in the world. The wings of the capitol contain the senate, house of representatives, and the state supreme court. *State*

RENVILLE COUNTY
Morton vicinity
BIRCH COULEE
Birch Coulee State Park off U.S. 71
1862

On August 31, 1862, after being assured by scouts that no Sioux were nearby, Henry H. Sibley sent a party from Fort Ridgely to bury the remains of settlers killed in the first outbreaks of the Sioux War of 1862. The force of 170 men was commanded by a former Indian agent, Major Joseph R. Brown. Early on the morning of September 2, the force was attacked by more than 200 Sioux. The battle raged for 30 hours with the Indians surrounding the troops who had been hastily forced to dig trenches and fight from behind their dead horses. The arrival of Sibley's main force saved the troops although they had already suffered the heaviest casualties of the war. *State*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Duluth
AERIAL LIFT BRIDGE
Lake Avenue
1905, Thomas F. McGibray

The original aerial bridge had vertical riveted steel trussed towers built on concrete piers on each side of the Duluth Ship Canal. The structure stood 186 feet high with a bridging truss across the top and had a gondola car transversing the span underneath the top truss. The car was capable of carrying 125,000 pounds and made a maximum of 12 round trips an hour. In 1929 the bridge was modified according to the design of C. P. A. Turner—the gondola car was removed, the steel towers lengthened, and an elevating, counterweighted roadway was added to replace the gondola. The bridge was modeled after a similar bridge in Rouen, France. *Municipal*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Duluth
DULUTH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Lake Avenue and 2nd Street
1892

Designed by Emmet S. Palmer, Lucien Hall, and Richard Morris Hunt and local architects Oliver Traphagen and Francis Fitzpatric, this 3-story structure of Lake Superior brownstone is considered one of the state's finest examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. It is comprised of a central mass with a 210-foot central clock tower set between two smaller turrets and flanked by wings on each end. The round arch in the elaborately carved entrance at the base of the tower is repeated in many rows of arched windows, in large stone wall dormers, and in the clock tower. *Public*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Duluth
DULUTH UNION DEPOT
5th Avenue West and Michigan Street
19th century, Peabody and Stearns

This unusual and striking edifice looks like a French chateau transplanted to America. The exterior is symmetrical but is dominated by steeply-pitched roof masses rising to the towering central section. There are projecting circular towers topped by flared, conical roofs at either side of the entrance. A trio of arches makes up the street entrance, and an ornate pedimented dormer rises from the main roof high above the central arch. A cast iron portico was added over the entrance early in the 20th century, and the original slate roof and fanciful chimneys were removed in 1953. *Private*

SCOTT COUNTY
Shakopee
SHAKOPEE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Memorial Park
Pre-Columbian and 19th century

A large concentration of Indian mounds built between 300 B.C. and 1700 A.D. is located within the Shakopee Historic District. Santee Dakota of the woodland Sioux lived in the area as early as the 1600's, and their bark-lodge village at the site survived into the late-1850's. A group of 19th-century structures has been moved or erected here in an attempt to create a period community. There are homes, artisans' shops, a hotel-tavern, a mill, a church, and a farm complex. Specific structures are the Faribault House, the first house constructed in Scott County (relocated); the Berger Farm buildings, typical of German architecture (relocated); and the Pond Grist Mill (1875), the major grist and flour mill in the vicinity. *County*

STEELE COUNTY
Owatonna
SECURITY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY (NATIONAL FARMERS BANK OF OWATONNA)
N. Cedar Street and E. Broadway
1908, Louis Sullivan

Louis Sullivan has skillfully combined planned space, massing, and the imaginative use of materials, colors, and ornamentation in his Owatonna bank. His design is a bold statement against eclecticism in which he strengthens the concept of function and design being mutually complementary. The base of the structure is sandstone, and a softer-colored "tapestry brick" comprises the rest. A wide band of terra cotta and a narrow band of glass mosaic frame the exterior walls. Corner ornaments and the cornice are brown terra cotta, and huge, cave-like arches enclose golden-hued stained glass windows on the west and south facades. Although modernized, the bank interior is a striking combination of materials and colors. Floors are green tile, wainscoting is red brick, and the woodwork is white oak. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Lakeland
GROUT HOUSE
Minnesota Street between Green and Prairie streets
1858

This 1-story cottage with Gothic Revival ornament is one of the few examples in Minnesota of a masonry-constructed ancient north European building. The one-foot-thick exterior walls are made of small, unsplit boulders covered with troweled mortar. The inside face is lined with vertical wood furring strips, wood lath, and plaster. The Grout House has an ell on the east, an attached wood shed at the rear, and a porch on the south of the ell. The latter two are replacements of earlier appendages. *Private; not accessible to the public*

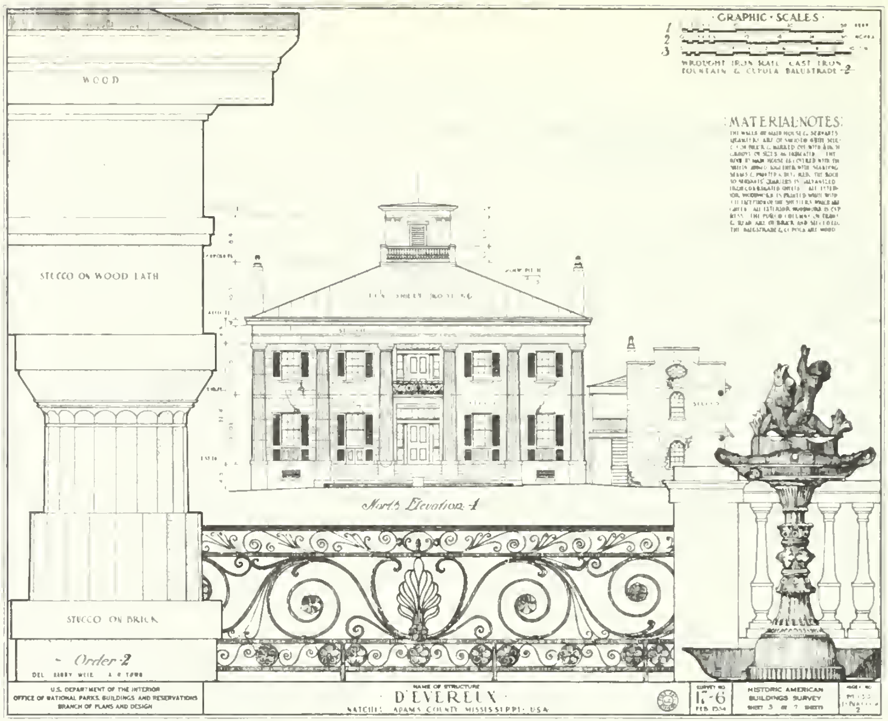
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Stillwater
WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
W. Pine Street at S. 3rd Street
1870, Augustus F. Knight

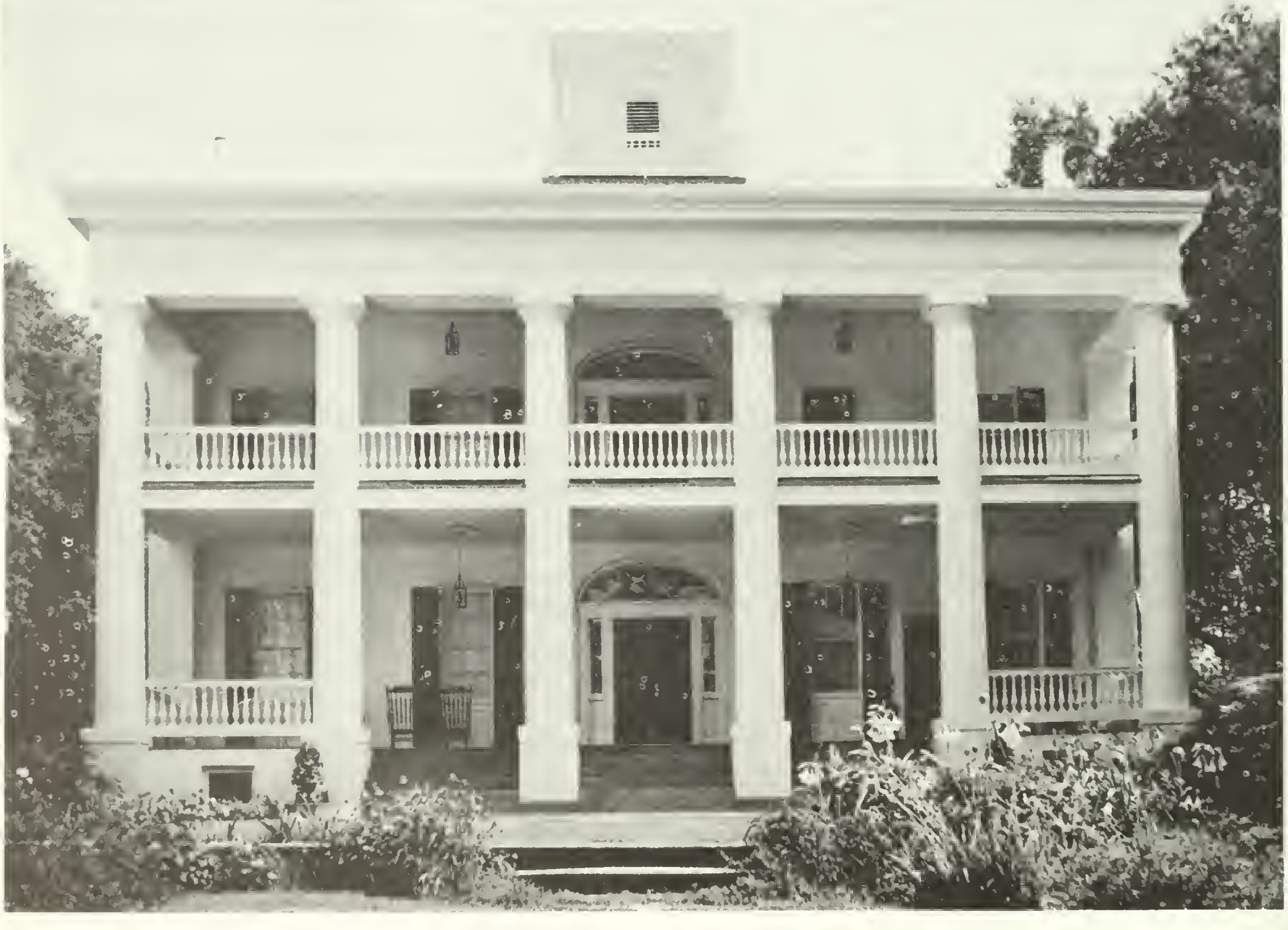
The Washington County Courthouse is the oldest building of its kind still in use in the state. The 2-story structure has walls of local sandstone faced with brick and is shaped like a Latin cross. A two-tier entrance portico on the north facade has a double arcade, the arches separated by quoined brick piers. Other decorative features are quoining, string courses between floors, bands of projecting brick outlining windows and doors, and a limestone water table. The roof cornice has both dentils and modillions. A ribbed dome surmounts the crossing of the gabled roofs and rests on a drum containing 12 high and narrow roundheaded windows. *County*

WINONA COUNTY
Homer
BUNNELL HOUSE
U.S. 14
1849

This 2 1/2-story, Gothic Revival, board-and-batten structure features an unusual flat-roofed extension in the rear and a large 2-story veranda in the front. The Bunnell brothers, Willard Bradley and Dr. Lafayette Houghton, were descendants of pioneer stock and became involved in one of the first attempts at commercialized rafting and logging in the Chippewa River Valley, establishing logging camps at the mouth of the Red Cedar River. *County*

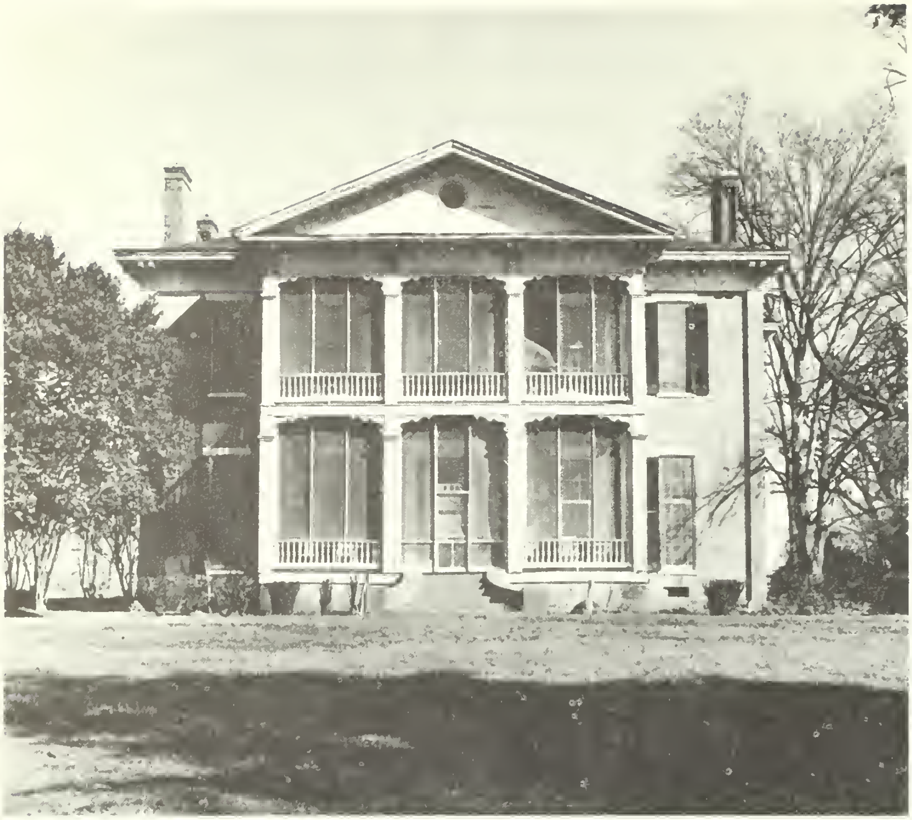
D'Evereux, Natchez, Mississippi (Adams County). *HABS drawing by Harry Weir, A. H. Town*


GRAPHIC · SCALES
WROUGHT IRON RAIL · CAST IRON FOUNTAIN & CUPOLA BALUSTRADE
MATERIAL NOTES
WOOD
STUCCO ON WOOD LATH
STUCCO ON BRICK
North Elevation 1
Order 2
DEL. HARRY WEIR A. H. TOWN
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN
NAME OF STRUCTURE
D'EVEREUX
NATCHEZ · ADAMS COUNTY · MISSISSIPPI · USA
17-6
FEB. 1934
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 7 SHEETS

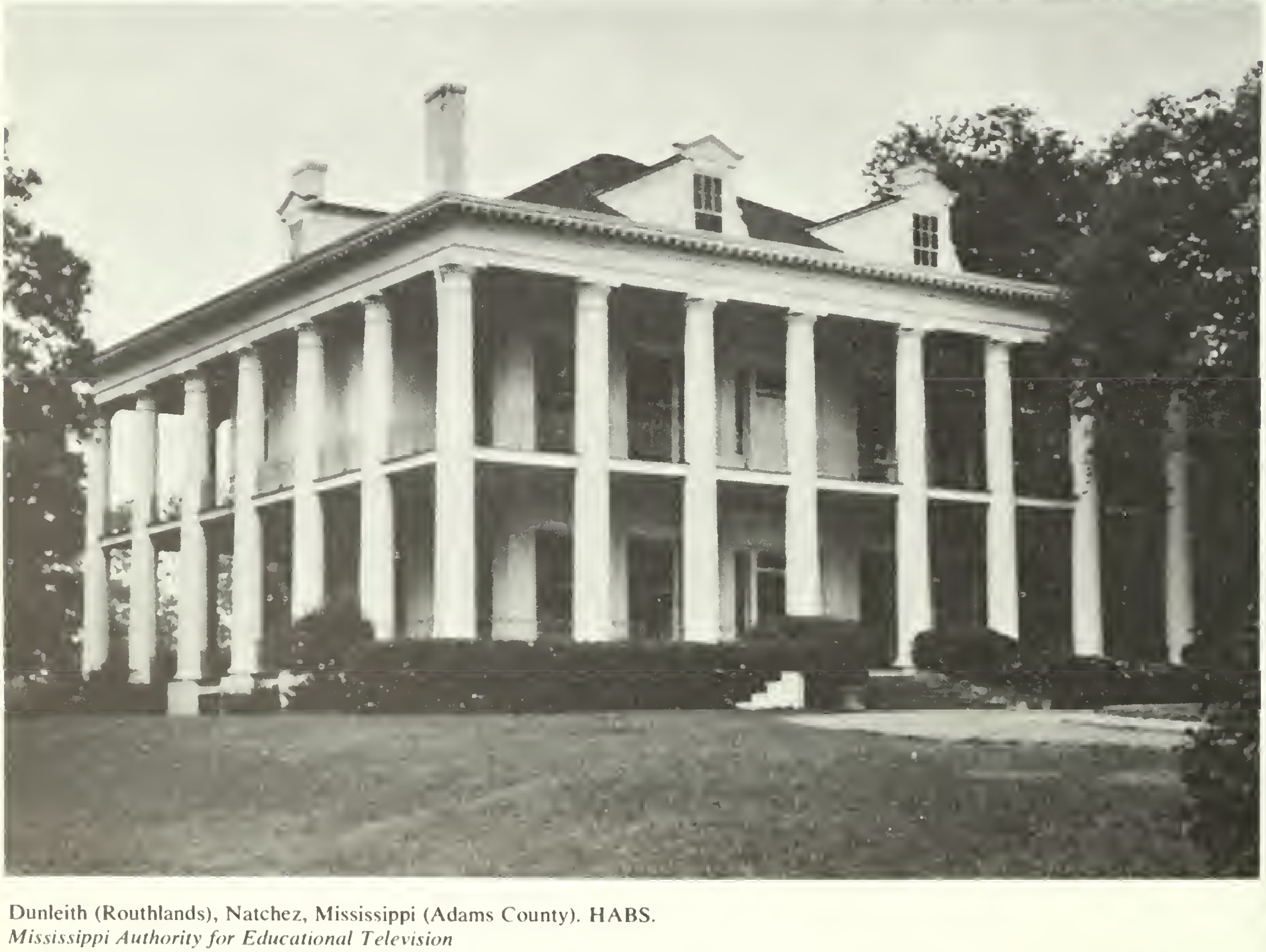


Mississippi

D'Evereux, Natchez, Mississippi (Adams County). HABS.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History



Belmont, Wayside, Mississippi (Washington County). HABS.
Dr. D. C. Montgomery, Jr.



Dunleith (Routhlands), Natchez, Mississippi (Adams County). HABS.
Mississippi Authority for Educational Television

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez
D'EVEREUX
D'Evereux Drive
c. 1840

D'Evereux is considered a prototype of Southern Greek Revival architecture. The north (front) portico features six Doric columns of fluted stucco over brick which support a full entablature. The architrave has a paneled soffit with a plain frieze and cornice. Above the first-floor central doorway is an identical second-story doorway opening onto a balcony enclosed by a wrought iron railing. The rear portico has smooth columns and a second-floor veranda with a carved wooden balustrade. Exterior walls are stucco scored to resemble stone, and pilasters divide the bays on the east and west sides. A square cupola, embellished by a full entablature surmounts the low, hipped roof. *Private:* HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez
DUNLEITH (ROUTHLANDS)
84 Homochitto Street
c. 1855

Dunleith is on the site of an earlier house, Routhlands, which was built by Job Routh, one of the largest landholders and planters in the Natchez area. It is a 2-story plastered brick structure featuring galleries with ornamental iron balustrades on the first and second floors, sidelights, a transom, double pairs of pilasters, and a fully expressed entablature. *Private*

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez
MONMOUTH
E. Franklin Street and Melrose Avenue
c. 1820

A relative of the prominent Schuyler family of New York, John Hankinson, built this residence. It is a rather austere 2-story brick building with a main block and rear wing. A giant portico featuring four massive square columns supporting a full entablature and pediment spans the central bays. There is a balustrade of V-shaped design enclosing the second floor front balcony and a 2-story gallery with columns and entablature matching those of the main facade, extending across the rear elevation. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Natchez
NATCHEZ BLUFFS AND UNDER-THE-HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Control of the culturally advanced Natchez tribe as well as domination of river traffic influenced Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville to select this site for the location of a fortified French settlement in the first half of the 18th century. Fort Rosalie (1730—1734), built by the French on the bluffs overlooking Natchez Landing, was occupied successively by the British, Spanish, and Americans, until its disestablishment in 1801. Natchez Landing (Under-the-Hill) played a significant role in the development of the city of Natchez into one of the world's busiest cotton markets. When the advent of the railroad era marked the end of steamboat traffic on the Mississippi, Under-the-Hill experienced a gradual economic decline until its final demise in 1940 when the Natchez-Vidalia Bridge was built across the Mississippi. The historic district includes the original Natchez Landing, the old town square, and the site of Fort Rosalie on the bluffs above. *Municipal/multiple private*

ALCORN COUNTY
Corinth
FORT ROBINETTE
Robinette Street
1862

Fort Robinette was the scene of a vigorous, but unsuccessful Confederate assault on Union lines in the October 1862 battle of Corinth. Battery Robinette was the strongest section of the last line of Federal defense works comprised of Battery Robinette, Fort Powell, Battery Williams and Battery Phillips. Situated about 200 yards north of the vital Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the battery consisted of an earth wall about six feet high surrounded by a deep ditch. The Confederates stormed the earthwork redoubt three times but were repulsed. Prompt Federal action and reinforcements coupled with Confederate confusion saved Corinth. Six Confederate graves and two granite monuments are the only visible evidence of this fierce battle. *Municipal*

CARROLL COUNTY
Carrollton
GEORGE, JAMES Z., LAW OFFICE
Washington Street between Lexington and Green streets
19th century

James Zachariah George (1826-1897), honored in the U.S. Capitol Building's Statuary Hall, represented Mississippi in the U.S. Senate from 1881 to 1897. He participated in formulating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 and introduced the bill which created the Department of Agriculture. He was also member-at-large to the Mississippi Constitutional Convention of 1890 and was the person chiefly responsible for that document. At the time of his death, George had partially completed *The Political History of Slavery in the United States*, published in 1915. This 1-story, two-room clapboard structure was George's law office throughout his professional life, with the exception of the years 1872 to 1887. *Private*

CARROLL COUNTY
Carrollton
MERRILL'S STORE
Corner of Jackson and Lexington streets
19th century

Merrill's Store is the sole survivor of Tobin Row, a block of 19th-century commercial buildings on the south side of Jackson Street, one of Carrollton's main thoroughfares. The store is a 2-story, flat-roofed, common-bond brick structure which has three sets of double doorways on the front facade. A post office was located here in the late-1850's, and in the 1870's the county board of commissioners rented the first floor for courtroom use while the present courthouse was being built. *Private*

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
Port Gibson vicinity
GRAND GULF MILITARY STATE PARK
About 6 miles W of Port Gibson
19th century

The Civil War fortifications of Fort Coburn and Fort Wade occupied key positions along the bluffs of Grand Gulf on the Mississippi River, 20 miles below Vicksburg. Here cannoneers of the Brookhaven Light Artillery harrassed the Federal fleet commanded by Commodore David G. Farragut. On April 29, 1863, the Union gunboats launched a determined assault on Grand Gulf, but were repulsed. The ultimate defeat of Confederate

General John S. Bowen west of Port Gibson (May 1, 1863) rendered the fortifications at Grand Gulf untenable and they were abandoned. Earthworks, rifle pits, and gun embrasures are still visible on the site today, although the Mississippi River altered its course in 1929 and is now almost one-half mile from the defensive positions. *State*

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
Port Gibson vicinity
PORT GIBSON BATTLEFIELD
4 miles W of Port Gibson
1863

On May 1, 1863, 8,000 Confederate troops led by Brigadier General John S. Bowen fought a holding action against 24,000 Federal troops under command of General Ulysses S. Grant. Grant had arrived by river and marched inland to Vicksburg. The battlefield has changed little since the war. Remaining structures are the A. K. Shaifer House, with walls showing the scars of bullets, and the foundation and cistern of the Magnolia Church, where the Confederate placed their first line of defense. *Private*

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
Port Gibson vicinity
WINDSOR RUINS
On Miss. 552, 12 miles SW of Port Gibson
1859—1861

Windsor, erected by Smith Coffee Daniell, II, was a raised Greek Revival dwelling with a finished basement, two residential floors and an attic. The projecting roofline was supported by 29 columns, each 30 feet tall. These fluted stucco-over-brick columns had iron Corinthian capitals and were joined at the galleries by an ornamental iron balustrade. Iron stairs provided access to the raised second floor. Centered doorways on the second and third floors had elliptical fanlights with radial muntins and rectangular panes in the sidelights. In 1890 a fire destroyed all but the columns, balustrades, and the iron stairs. The Windsor Ruins are all that remain of what was the ultimate expression of residential Greek Revival architecture in Mississippi. *Private:* HABS

COAHOMA COUNTY
Coahoma vicinity
PARCHMAN PLACE SITE
About 5 miles E of Friars Point
c. 1450

This site, consisting of a large platform mound and two smaller mounds, is the type site of the Parchman Phase, a late Mississippian manifestation in the area. Southeast of the mounds is a large depression, thought to be a borrow pit from which dirt was taken for use in mound construction. Artifacts collected from the surface include burned daub, potsherds and flint flakes. *Private*

COAHOMA COUNTY
Moon Lake vicinity
YAZOO PASS LEVEE
On Miss. 1, near Moon Lake
1863

Prior to the construction of a levee between Moon Lake and the Mississippi River in 1856, this pass was used to link the Mississippi, Coldwater, Tallahatchie, and Yazoo rivers. During the Civil War, Major General Ulysses S. Grant ordered the levee broken in order to move his forces by water to gain a foothold on higher ground near Vicksburg and thereby avoid a direct confrontation with the Vicksburg batteries; however, the Federals failed in their attempt. Today the pass is a sluggish slough. *Municipal*

COPIAH COUNTY
Wesson
WESSON HOTEL (RICHARDSON HOUSE)
Railroad Avenue and Spring Street
1877

In the heyday of railroad travel, the Richardson House was ideally located to serve passengers who arrived and departed at the Illinois Central Railroad station located a few hundreds yards away. The hotel was known for its excellent meals and comfortably furnished rooms. It was headquarters for political rallies and also derived some of its business from traveling salesmen. The 2 1/2-story structure is a symmetrical "U" shape except for a 1-story kitchen. There are 28 guest rooms and dining and display facilities. *Private*

HARRISON COUNTY
Biloxi
BEAUVOIR
200 W. Beach Boulevard
c. 1852

Beauvoir was the home of Jefferson Davis during the last 12 years of his life. During that time he completed his book *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, published in 1881. This raised cottage consists of a residential story supported on nine-foot brick pillars above a full latticed basement. A balustraded veranda extends across the front and halfway around each side. Square wooden Doric columns rise to a broad unadorned frieze and denticulated cornice beneath a hipped roof. One of the two cottages which flank the house was used as a study by Davis. *Private:* HABS

HARRISON COUNTY
Biloxi
BILOXI GARDEN CENTER (OLD BRICK HOUSE)
410 E. Bayview Avenue
19th century

This is a seven-bay, 1 1/2-story brick structure. A 12-foot-wide gallery on the north side was rebuilt in 1969 and is supported on uprights connected by a railing of square balusters. As late as 1872 this was one of only four brick structures in the town. It is thought to be the oldest extant building in Biloxi. *Private*

HARRISON COUNTY
Biloxi
GILLIS HOUSE
896 W. Beach Boulevard
c. 1838

This 1 1/2-story frame house combines Greek Revival detailing with an overall Federal style and earlier French climatic architectural adaptations. French windows with louvered shutters occupy all bays except for the center bay in the front and rear which contains matched single-leaf doorways with sidelights, transom, Greek Ionic columns and architrave. Four 1-story clapboard outbuildings are located to the rear. Auguste Bohn, who bought the property in 1888 as a summer home, was a New Orleans cotton merchant. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

HARRISON COUNTY
Biloxi
MAGNOLIA HOTEL
137 Magnolia Street
1847

This is the oldest hotel known to survive on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. It is a 2 1/2-story frame building with plastered exterior walls and a 2-story gallery on all sides. The top floor was later altered to accommodate guests and exterior batten doors were replaced with louvered ones. The hotel was built using a regional construction technique known as brick-between-posts. *Municipal*

HARRISON COUNTY
Biloxi
MARGARET EMILIE **(schooner)**
1036 Fred Haise Boulevard
1912

The *Margaret Emilie*, built by J. D. Covacevich, is a largely unaltered Biloxi schooner hull salvaged after years of wear and neglect. Originally named the *Dorothy Hilzheim*, she plied the oyster beds of the Mississippi Sound from September until May with between 200 and 300 other schooners. This boat is of shallow-draft construction, a concession to the shoals and oyster reefs common to the Sound and the Gulf of Mexico. About 1930 the stern was altered and power converted from sails to an engine. Due to damage by several hurricanes, only the hull of the ship remains. *Private*

HARRISON COUNTY
Gulfport
MILNER HOUSE (GRASSLAWN)
720 E. Beach Boulevard
c. 1850

Grasslawn was built prior to the Civil War by Dr. Hiram Alexander Roberts, a Port Gibson landowner and surgeon who also maintained sugar plantations in Louisiana. In 1904 Grasslawn was purchased by John Kennedy Milner, recognized as Gulfport's most outstanding citizen in 1932 and again in 1938. The house is a white 2-story structure of pegged construction with timbers of hand-hewn longleaf pine and walls of cypress. The original plan consisted of three 20-foot square rooms on a single axis on each floor, but was enlarged in 1925 to include additional rooms and halls on the north, east and west. Sections of the galleries, which originally surrounded the house, were enclosed at that time. *Private*

HINDS COUNTY
Bolton vicinity
CHAMPION HILL BATTLEFIELD
About 4 miles SW of Bolton
1863

The battle of Champion Hill, fought on May 16, 1863, played a crucial role in the Vicksburg campaign. Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant were advancing toward Vicksburg. Three divisions (15,000 men) under Confederate General John C. Pemberton were trying to unite with the Confederates who had just evacuated the fortification of Jackson. Pemberton's left wing was placed on the crest of Champion Hill facing east toward Grant's army. As the Confederates charged the larger Union forces, they were met by withering artillery fire. The number of Federal troops, increased by fresh divisions from nearby Raymond, compelled Pemberton and his men to withdraw across the Big Black River. Grant's victory was the decisive stroke of the campaign. The Confederates were scattered, enabling the Federal troops to advance toward their objective—Vicksburg. *Multiple private*

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
MANSHIP HOUSE
412 E. Fortification Street
c. 1857

This is a 1-story frame Gothic Revival house with Greek Revival interior trim. It consists of a main block and an ell. Inside, the house is based on a central hall plan. Charles H. Manship was an early settler of Jackson and was a skilled artisan, prominent businessman, and civic leader. *Private:* HABS

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
MILLSAPS-BUIE HOUSE
626 N. State Street
c. 1888

This 2-story frame house is designed in Queen Anne style with a gabled projection, tower and porch. The house was built for Major Reuben Webster Millsaps, a wealthy businessman and philanthropist. His financial interests were varied and numerous—he organized several banks, was a stockholder in many other enterprises, and owned land in the Mississippi Delta. The property passed to Webster Millsaps Buie, nephew and protege of the elder Millsaps. Buie's career rivaled his uncle's in magnitude: he held high offices in several of Millsaps' banks, and other important Jackson companies; was a member of the board of trustees of Millsaps College; and was president of the chamber of commerce. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HINDS COUNTY
Jackson
OAKS, THE (BOYD HOUSE)
823 N. Jefferson Street
Mid-19th century

This simple 1-story frame and clapboard Greek Revival dwelling was built for James H. Boyd, who served four terms as mayor of Jackson. The five bays of the front facade are marked by six square wood posts with molded bases and capitals supporting an extension of the gabled roof. *Private:* HABS

HINDS COUNTY
Pocahontas
POCAHONTAS MOUND B
Prehistoric

Pocahontas Mound B is a burial mound measuring 72 feet in diameter and eight feet in height. During its excavation in 1926 by archeologists, between six and eight burials were uncovered. Artifacts recovered included a crouched human effigy pipe, a copper-covered stone ear spool, a 14-inch celt, and an excellent example of Dupree-incised pottery. An analysis of the material suggests that Mound B is associated with a larger temple mound (Pocahontas Mound A) to the southwest and is transitional between Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods. *Private*

HINDS COUNTY
Raymond vicinity
RAYMOND BATTLEFIELD
About 2.5 miles SW of Raymond on Miss. 18
1863

On May 11, 1863, Confederate General John C. Pemberton concluded that General Grant was merely feinting toward Jackson and that his main force would head for the Big Black River Bridge east of Vicksburg. Pemberton wired General John Gregg at Raymond to strike the Yankees on their flank and rear. Early the next day Gregg was mistakenly informed that a Federal brigade, rather than a full corps, was marching up the Utica Road. Thinking this was the "feint," he deployed a regiment each on the Gallatin and Utica roads, and the two forces were soon in combat. Eventually the outnumbered Confederates were forced to withdraw, and the Federals pushed forward to Raymond. *State/private*

HINDS COUNTY
Smith's Station vicinity
BIG BLACK RIVER BATTLEFIELD
On both banks of the Big Black River between Smith's Station and Bovina
1863—1864

The battle at the Big Black River Bridge occurred on May 17, 1863, in an area where the river forms a horseshoe bend. The Confederates, under Generals John C. Vaughn and Martin Green, had constructed rifle pits as defenses; their steamers, seeking safety from Union fleets, were placed parallel to the bridge. On the morning of May 17 the Union forces of General John A. McClernand engaged and repulsed the Confederate pickets about two miles east of the bridge. After crossing the bridge in retreat, the Confederates burned the steamers and bridge to hinder their pursuers. Some remains of the Confederate defenses and Union fortifications are distinguishable and the wreckage of the steamers is visible when the river is low. *Private*

HUMPHREYS COUNTY
Belzoni vicinity
JAKETOWN SITE
About 5 miles N of Belzoni
Pre-Columbian

The Jaketown Site consists of eight small, low mounds of undetermined function. Initially settled shortly after 1000 B.C., the site had an almost continuous occupation beginning with part of the Poverty Point period and continuing through subsequent archeological periods of the Lower Mississippi Valley. *Multiple public/private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Pascagoula
OLD SPANISH FORT (OLD FRENCH FORT)
200 Fort Street
18th century

The land on which the Old Spanish Fort is located was part of a concession made early in the 18th century by the French government to the Duchesse de Chaumont. A palisaded complex was presumably erected in January, 1721, when a contingent of 300 settlers arrived. Whether the present structure was part of that fort has not yet been determined, but structural evidence indicates that it indeed could date from the 1720's. The three-room rectangular structure has 1 story plus an attic and walls framed of cypress and cedar, with oyster shell concrete fill. The structure was reportedly used as a fortified residence by Don Enrique Grimarest, an officer of the Spanish army, during the Spanish provincial period of the late-18th century. *County:* HABS

JACKSON COUNTY
Pascagoula
U.S.S. *CAIRO*
Ingalls Shipyard
1861

The U.S.S. *Cairo* was one of seven ironclads constructed by James B. Eads during the Civil War. The *Cairo* was active in the battle of Memphis and the Vicksburg campaign of 1862. While on a mission to clear the Yazoo River of Southern forces, the *Cairo* struck two Confederate mines. The vessel, which measured 175 feet by 50 feet by 15 feet and had armor plate 2 1/2 inches thick, remained hidden where it sank until it was located in 1956 and raised three years later. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Fayette vicinity
SPRINGFIELD PLANTATION
8 miles W of Fayette via Rte. 553
c. 1800

The owner of Springfield, Thomas M. Green, Jr., (1758—1813), was a member of one of the most prominent families in Mississippi. He was also a member of the territorial assembly and represented Mississippi in Congress. A prototype of the antebellum planter whose fortune was based on cotton, Green built himself a brick residence with a 2-story veranda on the main facade and interior chimneys at each end. The six columns of the portico are approximations of the Tuscan order and are made of triangular bricks covered with stucco. A small, frame outside kitchen was added in the late-1930's. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Rodney
RODNEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
c. 1832

This is a 2-story brick building with a stuccoed-over-brick retaining wall and plain brick side walls. During the Civil War a slight skirmish occurred at the church when the crew of a Union gunboat, invited to attend services, was captured by a party of Confederate soldiers. When word reached the gunboat, docked a few hundred yards from the church, orders were given to bombard the town. The church still bears scars from the incident. *Private:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Rodney
SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
1868

This small rectangular Carpenter's Gothic structure contains vestibule beneath a belfry, a nave and a chancel. In 1894 the church was the site of the christening of the future Most Reverend Bishop Charles P. Greco, the first Mississippian to become a Roman Catholic bishop. *Private:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Rodney vicinity
LAUREL HILL PLANTATION HOUSE
2 miles SE of Rodney
c. 1815

Dr. Rush Nutt, builder of the plantation house, is renowned for his agricultural and scientific study and for initiating improvements in farming implements. This is a large white 2-story frame structure built along simple lines with overhanging eaves protecting double galleries on the west elevation. The lower gallery is supported by square columns and the second level has round columns. Both are enclosed by a balustrade. *Private*

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
Meridian
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
2208 5th Street
1890, G. M. Tergenson

This is an oblong structure divided into two nearly equal parts by the proscenium arch. In front of the arch is the auditorium and the lobby and behind is the stage—30 feet high and 50 feet deep. At present the interior is merely a shell, having been stripped of most of its accoutrements. An interesting feature of the original design of the building is the ground-level store space. The building was designed as part of a commercial block during the zenith of American vaudeville. *Private*

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
Meridian
MERREHOPE
905 31st Avenue
19th—20th centuries

Merrehope, a 26-room Colonial Revival mansion, evolved from a late-19th-century house which was itself probably the outgrowth of an antebellum cottage. Shortly after 1900 the house assumed its present appearance. A 1-story kitchen ell on the north rear was detached and moved back 20 feet, and a dining room, stair hall, bath, and guest room were added across the rear of the main block. A giant portico with a heavy bracketed cornice was built on the east and south elevations. This feeling of monumentality was increased by basing the fluted Ionic columns on six-foot-high plinths connected by a wall with curvilinear coping. Other exterior features are heavy cornices, canopied semihexagonal windows, shouldered architraves, and a network of jigsaw brackets and balustrades. *Private*

LAWRENCE COUNTY
Monticello
LONGINO HOUSE
Caswell Street
c. 1884

This modest frame structure is the only extant residence associated with Andrew Houston Longino (1854—1942), governor of Mississippi from 1900 to 1904. He and his wife occupied the house from about 1884 to 1888. The Longino administration was responsible for construction of the present state capitol, increased appropriations for public schools, and establishment of outside investments in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LEFLORE COUNTY
Greenwood vicinity
FORT PEMBERTON SITE
W of Greenwood off U.S. 49E
19th century

The fortifications consisted of an earthwork line extending across the narrow strip of land between the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers. These works, about 2,500 feet long, allowed the Confederate gunners a commanding position and complete control of the riverfront for about 1000 yards. Battery platforms were four feet high and protected by earth parapets and cotton bales 10 feet high. Fort Pemberton was used in stopping the Union advance in the 1863 Vicksburg campaign. *Federal*

MADISON COUNTY

Mannsdale

CHAPEL OF THE CROSS

6 miles NW of the junction of Miss. 463 and I-55
1850—1852

This 1-story brick structure with steeply-pitched gabled roof is a fine example of 19th-century Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The floor plan consists of nave, chancel, sacristy, organ niche and porch, all fully articulated on the exterior. Verticality is emphasized by piers on the side elevations, buttresses at the corners, and a taller pair of buttresses on the west front which terminates in a bell cote at the roofline. Services at the chapel ceased in 1903, but were revived in 1914 and are still being held there. In 1956 the structure was fully restored. *Private:* HABS

MARSHALL COUNTY

Holly Springs vicinity

CONFEDERATE ARMORY SITE (JONES-MCELWAIN COMPANY IRON FOUNDRY)

N of Holly Springs
1859—1862

The Jones-McElwain and Company Iron Foundry was established in 1859 at Holly Springs and prior to the Civil War manufactured ornamental iron, fences, and railroad forgings. In 1861 the firm became an armory under contract to the Confederate government. Fearful of being overrun by Federal troops following the Battle of Shiloh, Jones-McElwain sold its machinery to the Confederacy for transport to Macon, Georgia. On November 13, 1862, the Union Troops occupied Holly Springs and converted the former armory structures into an army hospital. About a month later Confederate cavalry leader Earl Van Dorn raided the town and burned the entire hospital complex. Today the foundations of the foundry remain intact. *Private*

MONROE COUNTY

Amory vicinity

COTTON GIN PORT SITE

3 miles W of Amory and 1 mile S of U.S. 278
c. 1838

After the passage of the Indian Civilization Act in 1801, the U.S. government established a gin in an attempt to convert the Chickasaws into peaceful farmers and to win support of the tribe, long allied with the British. Cotton Gin Port died abruptly in 1887 when the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad was completed, running three miles east of the town. Amory quickly developed as a town and absorbed most of the population of the Port and many of its buildings, which were taken apart and reassembled in Amory. Today all that remains where the Port once stood are scattered brick foundations. Archeological surveys in the area indicate prehistoric Indian occupation from about 500 B.C. and continuing well after white contact. The region around the port was also inhabited by the historic Chickasaws. *Private*

NESHOBA COUNTY

Philadelphia vicinity

NANIH WAIYA CAVE MOUND

About 4 miles S of Vernon
18th century

The Nanih Waiya Cave Mound, 35 feet high by 250 yards long and 150 yards wide, is considered by many present-day Mississippi Choctaws to be the "Mother Mound" mentioned in their ancient legends. Both versions of the way in which the Choctaws originally appeared in Mississippi mention a sloping hill or mound, usually with a cave or hole in it; several of the earliest records refer to a subterranean genesis. *State*

NOXUBEE COUNTY

Macon vicinity

DANCING RABBIT CREEK TREATY SITE

13 miles SW of Macon
1830

On September 27, 1830, the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was signed here—removing the Choctaws to lands west of the Mississippi River. The major emigration occurred in 1831—1833. Structures on or near the site at the time of the treaty negotiations were a council house, beef pens, and supply depot. Today only a marker remains. *State*

TISHOMINGO COUNTY

Iuka

OLD TISHOMINGO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

NE corner of Quitman and Liberty streets
1889, L. M. Weathers

From 1889 to 1971 when it was abandoned, the courthouse was the focal point of the county's political life and the center for occasional social gatherings. The 2-story rectangular brick building is distinguished by its intricate brickwork arranged in corbeled patterns. *County; not accessible to the public*

TUNICA COUNTY

Tunica vicinity

HOLLYWOOD SITE

About 5 miles SW of Robinsonville
Pre-Columbian

This archeological site is comprised of a large, well-preserved platform mound about 20 feet high, two smaller mounds five feet high (now with tenant houses on them), and several low elevations along the perimenter. These elevations are the remains of an earthen enclosure which once surrounded the large mound. Few sites in this area of Mississippi have been reported to have such enclosures. Evidence of burials found on some of the mounds are thickly covered with daub, indicating the presence of houses on the mounds. Although archeologists assign the site to the Kent Phase and estimate an occupational date range of 1400 to 1600, further investigation and radio-carbon dating are necessary to confirm the information. *Private*

WARREN COUNTY

BIG BLACK RIVER BATTLEFIELD

Reference—see Hinds County

WARREN COUNTY

Redwood

SNYDER'S BLUFF (FORT ST. PETER; (FORT SNYDER)

Miss. 3
18th—19th centuries

The construction of Fort St. Peter began in 1719; shortly afterwards two French ships arrived on the Gulf Coast with 250 Frenchmen for the new settlement. Ten years later the French inhabitants of the fort were massacred. No further fortifications were erected until 1862 when Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard ordered construction of batteries on the bluffs which formed the previous fort. The works were named Fort Snyder. In a battle with General William Sherman's Federal troops that December, the Rebels at Fort Snyder repulsed the landing and caused Sherman to retreat to Memphis. By the next year, however, the Federal troops had control of the fort and remained in control until the close of the war. Although no part of the original Fort St. Peter remains, earthworks and fortifications of Fort Snyder are still evident. *Multiple private*

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg
BALFOUR HOUSE
1002 Crawford Street
c. 1836

The 2-story brick Balfour House is basically a Greek Revival dwelling within a Federal framework. The Federal house was obscured when the present porch, spanning three of the five front bays and featuring wooden piers with splayed brackets, was constructed in the late-19th century. A 2-story addition was built at the southeast corner of the main block during the same period. The south facade is notable for its 2-story, four-bay gallery. Originally there were six, 1-story, fluted Doric columns on each level of the gallery, but the first-story columns were replaced by brick pillars in the 1940's. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg
VICKSBURG SIEGE CAVE
Near Vicksburg City Cemetery
19th century

This cave and the many sunken depressions dotting the hills of Vicksburg are reminders of the siege of Vicksburg (May 18—July 4, 1863). To shelter themselves from the 200-pound missiles fired from the Union mortarboats, the city's residents resorted to going beneath the earth for protection. This typical two-room Y-shaped cave, constructed by Robert S. Hough and his laborer, Henry Lester, is the last remaining Civil War cave in Vicksburg. *Private*

WARREN COUNTY
Vicksburg vicinity
CHICKASAW BAYOU BATTLEFIELD
N of Vicksburg on U.S. 61
1861—1863

The Chickasaw Bayou Battlefield was the site of the first land engagement in the numerous Federal attempts to capture Vicksburg. Major General William T. Sherman was in charge of the Federal advance. A Federal flotilla descended the Mississippi River, and Sherman's brigade proceeded up the Yazoo River to the plantation of Captain Walter Johnson. By December 27, five divisions began their advance toward the bluffs south of the Chickasaw Bayou. A general artillery duel raged along a three-mile front until January 1, 1863 when the Federal forces were defeated due mainly to the terrain of the bayous and the quagmire fields. The Confederate victory enabled the South to control Vicksburg another seven months. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Wayside
BELMONT
Intersection of Miss. 1 and 438
c. 1857

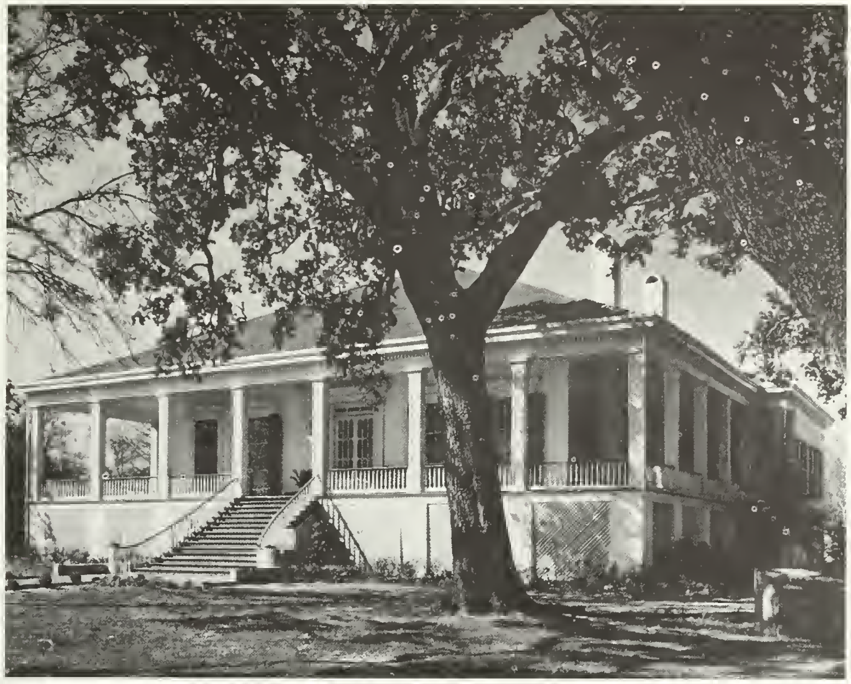
One of the few remaining antebellum houses in the Mississippi Delta, Belmont was built for William Worthington, an influential Delta planter. A 2-story projecting portico on the main facade has square wooden columns, a bracketed cornice, and a pediment containing a circular window. Exterior walls are brick and the roof is a shallow hip. The central hall inside opens onto two rooms on each side both with elaborately molded plaster ceilings. Two extant brick outbuildings are thought to have been a smokehouse and a dairy. *Private:* HABS

WINSTON COUNTY
Fearns Springs vicinity
NANIH WAIYA MOUND AND VILLAGE
SW of Fearns Springs
Prehistoric

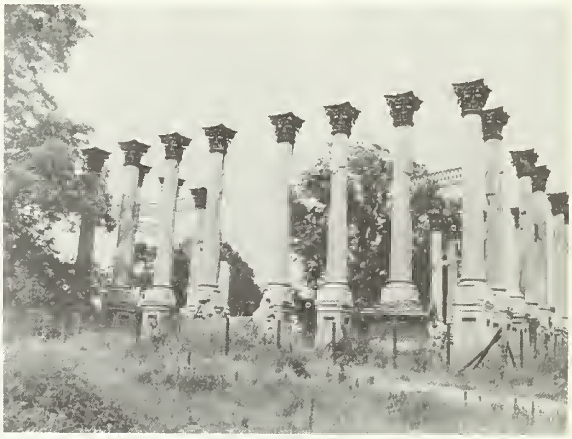
The earliest accounts of this site described a large oblong mound and another smaller mound enclosed by a broad deep ditch and high breastwork, probably constructed for protection. The large mound remains intact, but the second mound is only a remnant and there are no visible remains of the earthen wall. Surface collections indicate an occupation range of from about the time of Christ until after white contact. Tradition associates this site with the origins of the Choctaw or their immigration into the area. *State/private*

YAZOO COUNTY
Vaughan vicinity
CASEY JONES WRECK SITE
1 mile N of Vaughan
1900

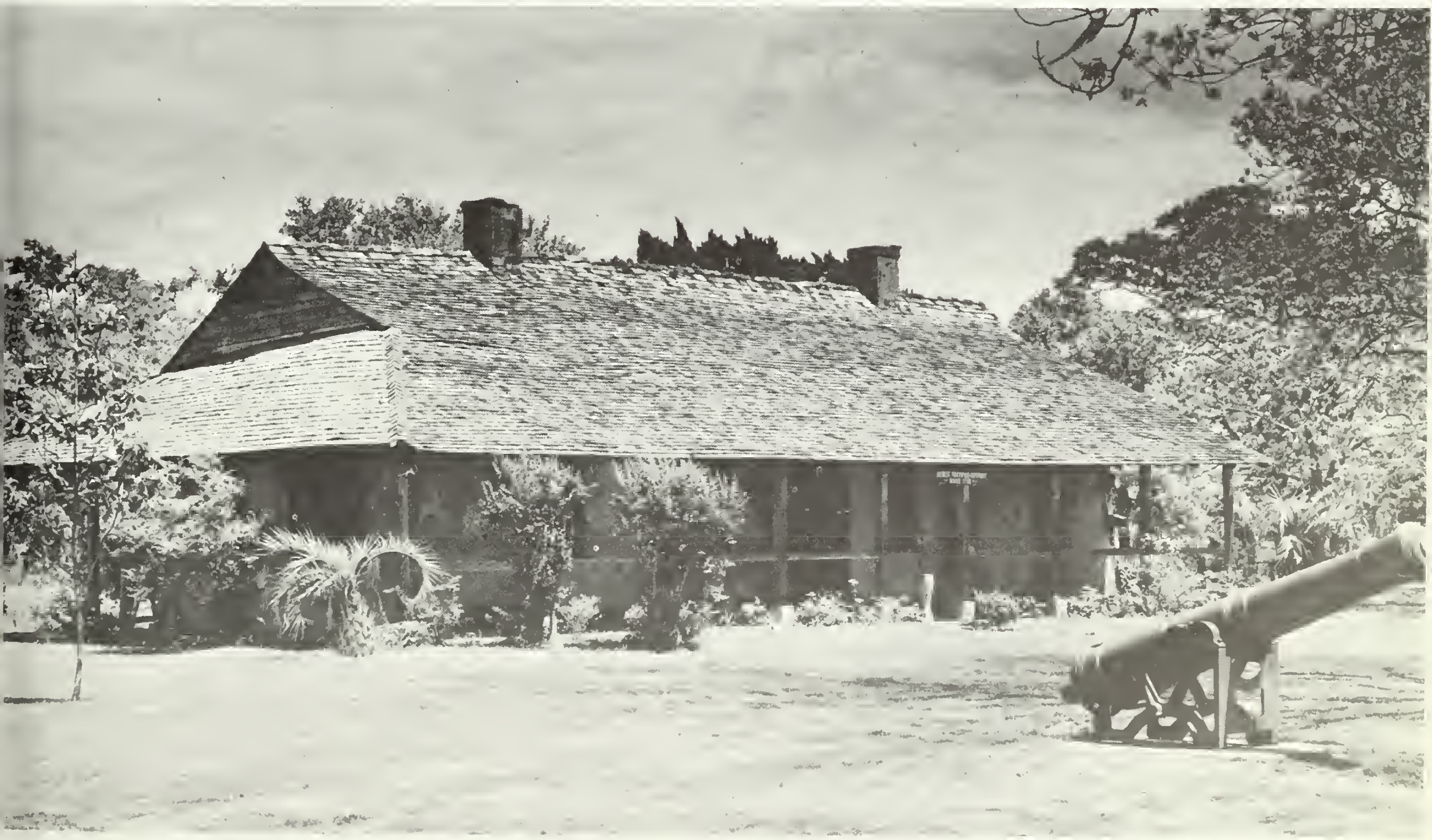
The town of Vaughan Station was the birthplace of one of America's best known folk heros, Casey Jones, famed railroad engineer. It was here on the foggy morning of April 30, 1900, that Jones ran his Illinois Central train into the rear of a freight train, hurtling to his death and immortality. This site and the Casey Jones House and Railroad Museum in Jackson, Tennessee (see separate listing), commemorate the colorful hero of American railroading. *Private*



Beauvoir, Biloxi, Mississippi (Harrison County). HABS.
Chauncey T. Hinman



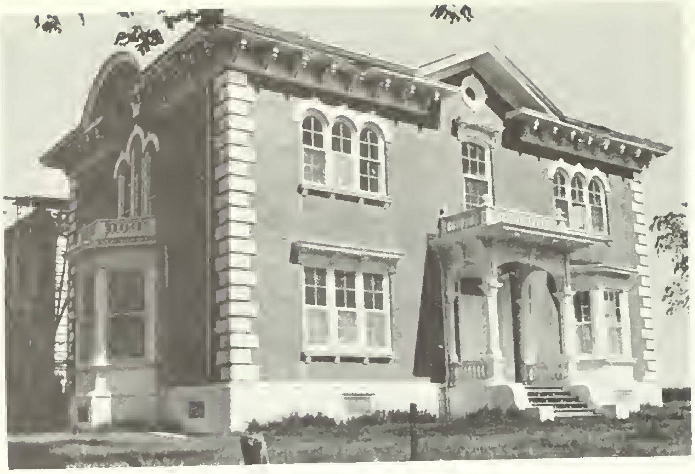
Windsor Ruins,
Port Gibson vicinity,
Mississippi (Claiborne County). HABS.
Mississippi Department of Archives and History



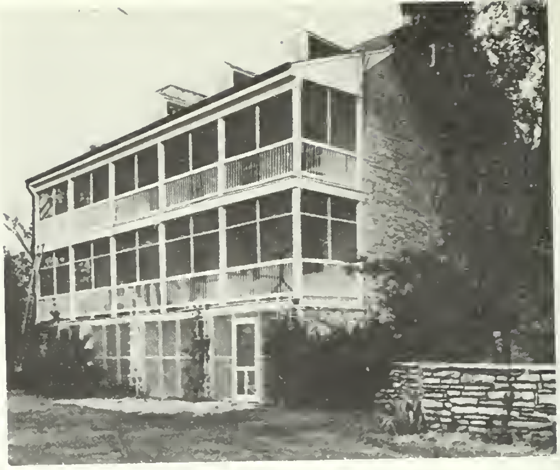
Old Spanish Fort (Old French Fort),
Pascagoula, Mississippi
(Jackson County). HABS.
Hinman Advertisers

Missouri

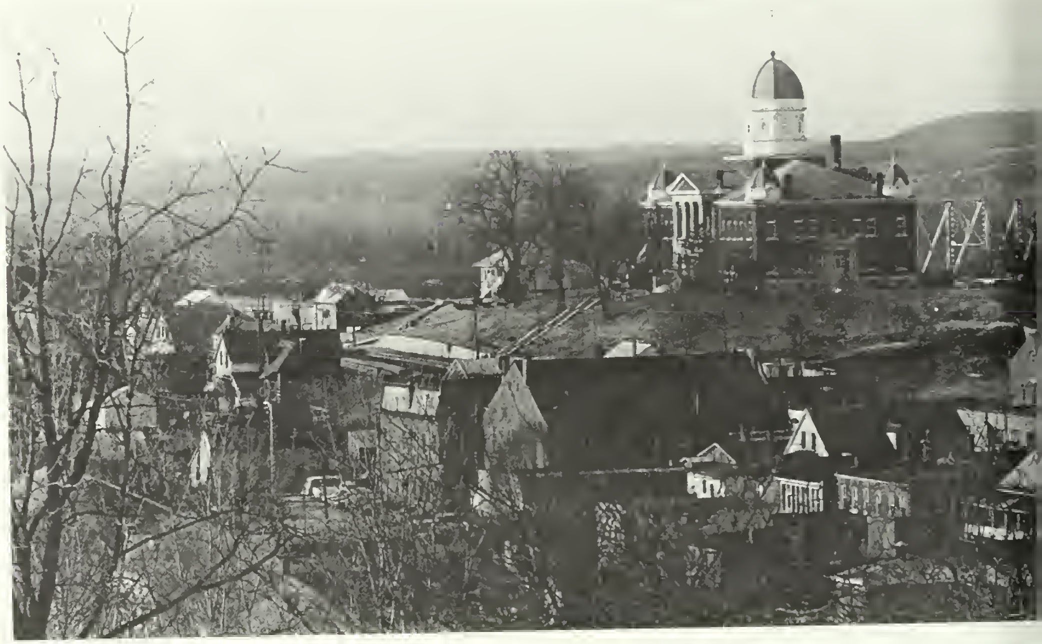
Natural Bridge Archeological Site, Cassville vicinity, Missouri (Barry County).
Susan B. Traub



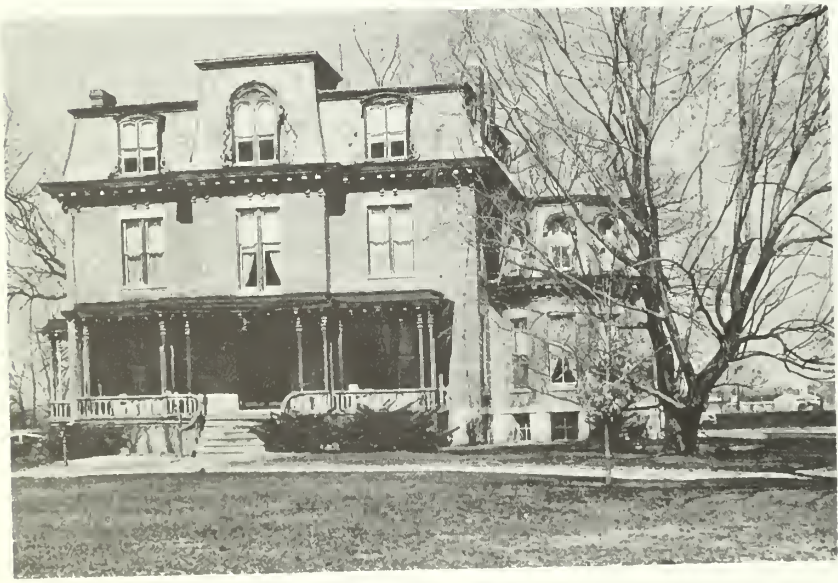
Linwood Lawn, Lexington vicinity, Missouri (Lafayette County). *Stephen J. Raiche*



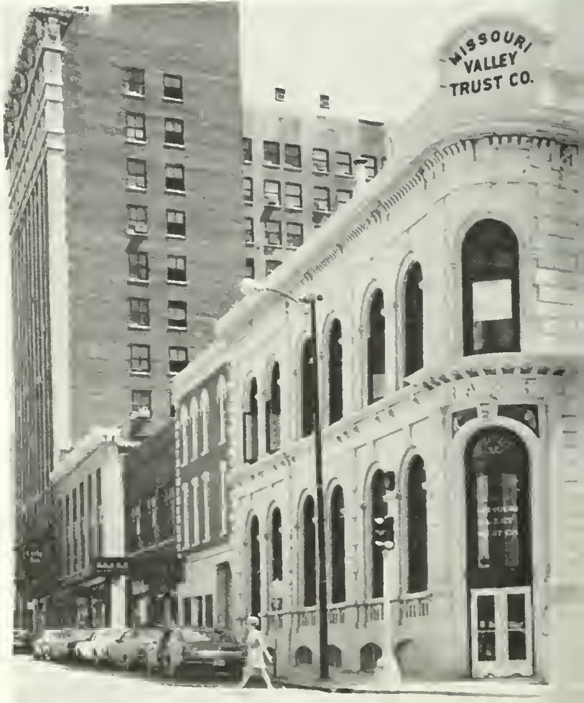
Nathan Boone House, Defiance, Missouri (St. Charles County). *Richard L. Bliss*



Hermann Historic District, Hermann, Missouri (Gasconade County). *R. L. Walker*



Rivercene, New Franklin, Missouri (Howard County). *M. Patricia Holmes*



Market Square Historic District (Missouri Valley Trust Company), St. Joseph, Missouri (Buchanan County). Missouri State Park Board

ATCHISON COUNTY
Watson vicinity
GIBBS SITE
4 miles NE of Watson
Prehistoric

A well-preserved representative of the early manifestations of the Central Plains Village, this site contains a solitary earthlodge depression, approximately 50 feet from ridge crest to ridge crest, with a 10-foot-long entranceway to the west. The appearance of the Plains Village tradition marked the establishment of a successful horticultural pattern in the eastern half of the Great Plains area. A pit has recently been dug into the center of the depression, and although the material recovered was lost, it was reported to be primarily fire-cracked rock, charcoal, ash, and a few pottery and chipped stone artifacts, indicating the excavator probably disturbed only the fire basin of the lodge. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BARRY COUNTY
Cassville vicinity
NATURAL BRIDGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
Within Mark Twain National Forest, 8 miles N of Cassville
Pre-Columbian

Natural Bridge Site lies in a deep ravine and is a true natural bridge with an opening on both ends of the shelter. Cultural deposits inside the cave probably date to the Middle or Late Woodland period and are found at a level five to eight feet above the creek bed. A large talus slope covers the southern two-thirds of the cave. The faunal inventory includes deer, elk, mussels, and tortoise; the tool assemblage consists of a hunting kit with no argricultural tools found at all. Plain and decorated shell-tempered pottery was also found. Bone artifacts and faunal remains are well preserved and one human bundle burial was recovered in a well-preserved condition. *Federal*

BARRY COUNTY
Monett vicinity
OLD COURDIN HOUSE (DAVID W. COURDIN HOMESTEAD)
2.4 miles SE of Monett
c. 1876

The David W. Courdin House is the last surviving original dwelling of the only Waldensian colony in the midwestern U.S. An early Protestant group, the Waldensians were persecuted and finally settled in the New World. Using materials and proportions common to northern Italy, the Waldensians built their houses 1-story high with walls of natural fieldstone, random laid and whitewashed. Inside doors and hardware are original. *Private*

BOONE COUNTY
Columbus
GORDON TRACT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE (HINKSON CREEK SITE)
Within city limits
Prehistoric

Both the Archaic and Late Woodland peoples, separated in time by nearly 2,000 years, occupied portions of this site. At the northern end is the Archaic component, which was possibly a habitation area for hunters and gatherers. In the central portion is the Late Woodland occupational area. A large chert and limestone deposit to the east was probably used by the Woodland people to obtain weapons for their hunting activities. Three mounds about 25 feet in diameter and 4.5 feet high, also associated with the complex, are typical Late Woodland Boone Focus mounds. Bone, human skull fragments, and clay were found in and around the mounds. *Private*

BUCHANAN COUNTY
St. Joseph
BUCHANAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL
Courthouse Square
1873

The Buchanan County Courthouse is a cruciform, Renaissance Revival style building with Romano-Tuscan embellishments. Pedimented Corinthian porticoes lend dignity and prominence to the building. The window proportions show Victorian influence. A dome surmounts the courthouse at the intersection of the wings. The courthouse was severely damaged by a fire (1885) but was subsequently rebuilt. The courthouse was the scene of the Jesse James murder trial in 1882. *County*

BUCHANAN COUNTY
St. Joseph
MARKET SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

The Market Square Historic District encompasses a complete half block of mid-19th-century buildings at the center of the original town of St. Joseph plus adjacent blocks with related contemporary structures. Early merchants built ten buildings on the east half of the block next to Market Square. Office and residential space was available on the second floors and the entire block came to be known as Market Square. The surviving buildings in the historic area are brick, stone, cast iron, and wood, and several have very elaborate cornices and window surrounds. Wall surfaces are generally devoid of elaborate ornament—what exists results from the contrast of stone against brick. The area is important as the surviving fragment of Old St. Joseph in the days when it was headwaters for steamboat traffic, outfitter for thousands of westward-bound immigrants, and freight depot for the trans-Mississippi West. *Multiple public/private*

BUCHANAN COUNTY
St. Joseph
ROBIDOUX ROW
219-225 E. Poulin Street
19th century

Robidoux Row was the home of Joseph Robidoux IV, who in 1836 aided the government in obtaining the Platte Purchase by finalizing treaties with the Indians, and founded the town of St. Joseph in 1843. The house quartered settlers pending completion of their homes in the newly established town. The brick structure consists of a 1 1/2-story rectangular dwelling constructed during the late 1840's and a single-story addition on the west. *Multiple private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY
Neelyville vicinity
WILBORN-STEINBERG SITE
2 miles W of Neelyville
Pre-Columbian

This site is the only remaining undisturbed secondary fortified village of the Power's Phase Complex, a Middle to Late Mississippian manifestation. It consists of a fortified ceremonial center on the western edge and an arc-shaped distribution of fortified secondary villages, hamlets, and extractive sites. Aerial photographs and surface surveys have shown over 50 visible structure stains. *Private*

CALDWELL COUNTY
Kingston
CALDWELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main Street
1898, L. Grant Middaugh

The Caldwell County Courthouse is a 2-story-plus-attic red brick structure with a regular ashlar foundation. Ground floor windows have stone lintels while all upper story windows have rounded arches of stone. The 2-story stone entrance porch is flanked by tower elements running the height of the building. Semicircular in plan, the towers have semi-conical roofs that tie back into the main hipped roof. In the center of the main roof is a square cupola with a bell-dome. *Public*

CALLAWAY COUNTY
Fulton
WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL (CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ALDERMANBURY)
7th Street and Westminster Avenue
17th—20th centuries, Sir Christopher Wren

Designed in 1667, this English Baroque style church is considered one of the finest examples of Wren's overriding preoccupation with the amalgamation of centralized and longitudinal space. Constructed of white limestone, the main emphasis is on the square tower in the center of the west facade. All four corners of the building are strengthened by quoins and capped with a large stone pine cone, a trademark of Wren's work. The roof has a single arched clerestory window over each side of the central bay. The exterior walls, the tower, and twelve interior columns of this church (rebuilt following the London fire of 1666) are all that remained of the original edifice—moved from England to Fulton in 1965 and re-erected as a memorial to Winston Churchill. *Private*

CHARITON COUNTY
Keytesville
CHARITON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
State Street
1866

Central Missouri was the scene of bloody and disruptive guerilla conflict during the Civil War. Much of the struggle was concentrated in Chariton County and the county seat, Keytesville. Primary objective of the guerillas was disruption of civil government, and, finally, in September 1864, they succeeded in burning the courthouse. Bitter feeling developed between Confederate and Union sympathizers, and the post-war years were a time of extreme reaction against those who had advocated secession. The new brick courthouse was a symbol of the triumph felt by those who kept Missouri in the Union and of the solidarity and strength these now-powerful forces wished to show the world. Distinguishing architectural features are the bracketed roof cornice, corbeling beneath the eaves, pilasters dividing the bays, and the central, bracketed, 2-story cupola atop the roof. *County*

CLAY COUNTY
Kearney vicinity
JAMES BROTHERS' HOUSE
2.25 miles NE of Kearney
19th century

The James Brothers' House was the birthplace of Jesse and Frank James. Within the scope of Missouri history, the brothers are prototypes of the guerilla fighters who emerged during the turmoil and violence of Reconstruction. A bill granting amnesty to ex-Confederates failed to pass the Missouri legislature, making men like the James brothers hunted criminals with no recourse except surrender or death. On April 3, 1882, Jesse James was killed in St. Joseph and Frank James later surrendered. After being acquitted, Frank James retired to this 1-story, two-room log cabin, owned by the James family since 1845. It is the single extant structure most closely associated with the James brothers. *Private*

COLE COUNTY
Jefferson City
COLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL-SHERIFF'S HOUSE
Monroe and E. High streets
1896—1897; rebuilt c. 1918

This courthouse is important as an early example of the Romanesque Revival style which dominated Missouri courthouse construction between 1888 and 1908. In addition, the courthouse housed the state senate in 1837 and 1911 after fire destroyed the capitol. The building is constructed of three types of grey-beige stone with a roof of concrete, brick and steel. Crowning the 3-story structure is a centrally located, square, 2-stage clock tower which rises about 100 feet. The jail-sheriff's house, connected to the courthouse on the northeast side by a modern 3-story passageway, consists of the 2-story stone sheriff's office and a 3-story stone jailhouse. *County*

COOPER COUNTY
Blackwater vicinity
IMHOFF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
4 miles SE of Blackwater off U.S. 40
Pre-Columbian

The Imhoff Site is an excellent example of the Hopewell continuum in central Missouri. It has a Woodland base and very early Havanna material. Early, Middle and Late Hopewellian ceramics are also represented as is a Late Woodland component, suggesting that occupancy occurred for 500 years or more at the site. *Private*

DENT COUNTY
Salem
DENT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main and 4th streets
1870

This brick, Second Empire style courthouse has a central, 3 1/2-story entrance tower which projects slightly from the main portion of the 2 1/2-story building. The ground floor of the projection forms a small open porch with two arches for the entrance, and is separated from the upper floors by a wooden cornice. The interior is moderately ornamented with paneled doors and reveals, wood wainscoting, and a stamped metal ceiling and cornice in the second floor courtroom. *County*

GASCONADE COUNTY
Hermann
HERMANN HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This historic district has primary significance as a prototype German settlement in Missouri. Shareholders in the German-American Settlement Society of Philadelphia settled Hermann in 1838. The area contains about 108 buildings of historical importance, including seven especially noteworthy examples of early Missouri German architecture. Characteristically the structures are 1- to 2 1/2-story brick houses fronting the sidewalk with roof ridges parallel to and at right angles to the street. Several periods of construction are represented, including the antebellum classical revival houses of the early colonists and late-19th-century buildings such as the Gasconade County Courthouse (1896). Some of the notable residences are the Pommer-Gentner House (1848), the Eitzen House (1855), and the Strehly House (1845). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

HOWARD COUNTY
New Franklin
RIVERCENE
1869, G. W. Osborn

Rivercene was the home of Missouri and Mississippi River steamboat captain Joseph Beeler Kinner. It is an early example of the Second Empire style and is 2 stories high with a mansard roof. The house is almost square, including both an east and a north wing. There is a wood porch on each side of the building. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Independence
JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Bounded by Lexington and Maple avenues and Liberty and Main streets
19th—20th centuries

The Jackson County Courthouse is the oldest structure continuously used as a courthouse in the state. The core of the present building includes the original courthouse built in 1836. Harry S. Truman's office was here for 10 years when he was eastern judge and presiding judge. The current remodeling is designed in the Georgian Revival style. *County*

JACKSON COUNTY
Independence
TRUMAN, HARRY S., HISTORIC DISTRICT
North Delaware Street area
20th century

The Truman Historic District centers about the residence of the former President and forms a corridor along North Delaware Street linking the house with the Truman Library, which adjoins the district on the north. Upon his marriage in 1919, Truman became a permanent resident of 219 North Delaware, and there he began his career as a county official. In the 18 years following his election to the U.S. Senate, he spent little time at Independence, but he returned after his presidency to live in this 2 1/2-story frame Victorian house. The structure is an eclectic mixture of Late Gothic Revival, bracketed, and modified Eastlake decorative elements. *Multiple public/private:* NHL

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
COATES HOUSE HOTEL
1005 Broadway
19th century, Henry Van Brunt and Frank M. Howe

The Coates House Hotel is an example of a late-19th-century, luxurious urban hotel. Six stories high, it is constructed of red pressed brick with stucco-faced limestone belt courses. A cornice of molded sheet metal divides the lower four floors from the two uppermost floors and ornamental stone insets appear between the windows of the fifth and sixth floors. Projecting bays occur at the corners of two street facades and are arranged along both walls—paired at the midpoint of the north facade and dividing the west facade into equal fourths. A balcony at the second floor level is supported by ornate iron brackets and is rimmed by a sheet metal molding. At the main entrance the balcony widens into a porch that is supported by four cast iron pillars. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
CURTISS, LOUIS, STUDIO BUILDING (1118 MCGEE BUILDING)
1116-1120 McGee Street
1908, Louis Curtiss

The Louis Curtiss building is an early example of reinforced concrete and glass curtain wall architecture. It is also noteworthy for its partially intact early modern interior design. The building was designed and built to serve as the office and residence of its architect. The street facade, stair hall and Curtiss' former office survive with a high degree of integrity. Curtiss' major contributions to architecture are principally in the area of engineering. He was one of the first to use hung wall design and probably the first to build atop caissons. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
HARRIS, COLONEL JOHN, HOUSE
4000 Baltimore Avenue
1855

This Greek Revival style residence is 2 stories and stands over a partially excavated basement. The front block is adjoined by a rectangular rear ell which extends westward from the front mass. Foundations are coursed rubble limestone and exterior walls are brick laid in common bond. The original owner-builder, Colonel John Harris, became known for his participation in the Mormon War (1838—1839) between citizens of Missouri and the Mormons. *Private:* HABS

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
KELLY'S WESTPORT INN (ALBERT G. BOONE STORE)
Westport Road and Pennsylvania Avenue
c. 1848

This brick building is one of a few mid-19th-century structures within Westport. The early history of the building is associated with the western trade on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails, on which Westport is located. One of the early owners— Albert Gallatin Boone—was the grandson of Daniel Boone and a developer of the Westport expansion. Throughout its history, the building has served in various capacities as a commercial structure, with living quarters on the second floor. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Kansas City
UNION STATION
Pershing Road and Main Street
1914, Jarvis Hunt

Kansas City's Union Station is a monumentally proportioned Beaux Arts building which has served the transportation needs of a growing metropolis for 30 to 40 years. It is noted for its huge interior. The station is T-shaped and has walls of Bedford limestone and polished New England granite. Three major arches, nearly 90 feet high, create a vast openness on both long sides. Roof pediments are unadorned, and a parapet wall rises above the entablature. Side wings are 3 stories high. A 240- by 100-foot ticket lobby is contained within the main block while the rear T was, until recently, the waiting room. Marble in varying rosy-brown shades is the predominant interior finish for wall and floors. Original light fixtures are in place, and all rooms have flat ceilings heavily coffered in ornamental plaster. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Sibley
FORT OSAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Fort Osage Park
Pre-Columbian—19th century

As early as the Hopewellian times this site has been favored for settlement because of its easy access to water. Hopewell peoples buried their dead on a high bluff overlooking the river and the location has been used as a cemetery by men in historic times. The district contains remnants of prehistoric and historical human activity, including village sites for the Great and Little Osage Indians, the Hopewell burial mound and more recent graves, and a remnant of the Santa Fe Trail leading into Fort Osage. The fort itself is within the historic area. *County/municipal:* NHL

JASPER COUNTY
Carthage
JASPER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1894—1895, M.A. Orlopp, Jr.

This Romanesque Revival courthouse is 3 stories with a high basement, corner pavilions, towers—including a dominant central clock tower—and dormers. Annie W. Baxter, the first woman to be elected county clerk, held office during construction of the edifice. *County*

JASPER COUNTY
Joplin
CONNOR HOTEL
324 Main Street
1906—1907, Barnett, Haynes and Barnett

The original Connor Hotel is an example of neo-classical styling with Renaissance details reminiscent of Italian palazzos in Rome and Florence. Greco-Roman influence is also suggested by heavy stone rustication on the first and second floors and by quoins and ornamental brackets. The interior of the hotel is finished in ornamental tile with walls embellished with wainscots and decorative panels in molded plaster. For over 60 years this hotel was the center of the business, political, social, and cultural life of the town and the surrounding tri-state mining region. *Private*

JASPER COUNTY
Joplin
JOPLIN UNION DEPOT
Main Street and Broadway
1910—1911, Louis Curtiss

This fireproof structure built of reinforced concrete helped establish Curtiss as an innovative architect of the early modern period. The design of the station features a central 2-story core and two wide 1-story wings. The main entrance has a porte-cochere. The exterior of the depot is decorated with geometrical ornamentation including a heavy base course of concrete and several extended patterns in concrete applied at the corners and around the windows. *Private*

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
Lexington vicinity
LINWOOD LAWN
SE of Lexington off U.S. 24
1850—1854

Linwood Lawn is a 26-room brick house styled in Italianate fashion with a heavy cornice, bay windows, columns and wide molding casings. Included on the property is an octagonal brick icehouse constructed at the same time as the house. William Limrick, a Lexington merchant and banker, had the structures built with many innovative mechanical devices including a forced air heating and cooling system, indoor plumbing, and gas lighting. In the absence of natural gas, Limrick had a lighting plant built on the property and used coal to generate the gas. Speaking tubes were installed in every room to facilitate communication within the large dwelling. *Private*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Moscow Mills
OLD ROCK HOUSE (SHAPLEY ROSS HOUSE)
2nd and Mill streets
c. 1818—1821

The Shapley Ross House is significant as a large-scale, early and rare example of residential masonry architecture. The design is a five-bay, 2-story central hall plan, typical of the early- to mid-19th-century vernacular construction in this area. Stonework at the corners, in the jack arches, and in the chimneys is carefully executed, displaying stones larger than those used elsewhere. Ross was perhaps the wealthiest person in the county at the time the house was constructed. *Private*

MARION COUNTY
Hannibal
OSTERHOUT MOUND PARK
Wauneta Place
Pre-Columbian

The four mounds contained within this park are significant as undisturbed Woodland mounds in an inland area. The position of the mounds in a cultural period is unsure, however, as no cultural debris has been recovered. The function of the mounds and their relationship to other mounds has yet to be determined. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Charleston
MISSOURI PACIFIC DEPOT
E of intersecting branches of the
Missouri Pacific Railroad
1917

This depot typifies a prevalent type of small railroad station constructed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company during the first two decades of the 20th century. Red brick was used as the primary construction material and white limestone was used for trim. The roof tiles are red terra cotta. The depot marks the once-bustling intersection of two branches of the railroad. *Private*

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Charleston vicinity
SWANK, JACOB, HOUSE
0.2 mile W of Charleston on U.S.
60/62
1839

Jacob Swank was one of the initial settlers of this area and his house is a rare example of a symmetrical-facade classical revival style structure. Walls are built of soft-fired red brick in common bond embellished with a brick double water table, corner piers and an ornamental cornice. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
East Prairie vicinity
HOECAKE VILLAGE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
7 miles SE of East Prairie
c. 420 to 1185

This site once contained approximately 31 mounds plus a village area. Cultivation and land leveling activities since 1966 have reduced the mounds to seven, varying in size from 2 to 10 feet high and from 45 to 65 feet in diameter. Pottery found at the site indicates that the cultural affiliation was Baytown with some Mississippian elements. The great variety of ceramic styles shows considerable experimentation by the inhabitants over a long period of occupation, and suggests that the site played an important role as a cultural diffusion center. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY
Wyatt vicinity
O'BRYAN RIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT (WEEMS AND BURKETT SITES)
2 miles S of Wyatt
Pre-Columbian

This is the only example of Early Baytown, Burkett Phase material in the state. Its stratigraphic position provides an excellent laboratory for the study of cultural change due to the introduction of ceramics into an established community. Both sites within the district have at least two components—a pre-ceramic component and an Early Baytown or Burkett Phase component. The ceramic types found in the Burkett Phase strata indicate their manufacture was introduced and not a matter of local innovation. *Private*

NEW MADRID COUNTY
Catron vicinity
HURRICANE RIDGE SITE
3 miles NE of Catron
Pre-Columbian

The site consists of about 85 acres and is located in a portion of the Morehouse Lowland where extinct river channels are common land forms. The site is one of two reported Late Baytown sites comprising the Hoecake Phase of the Woodland Period. *Private*

OSAGE COUNTY
Westphalia
ST. JOSEPH CHURCH
Main Street
1848, 1883, 1905

Jesuit priests came to Westphalia in 1835, the year the community was founded by Catholic Westphalians and Rhinelanders from northern Germany. St. Joseph Church was originally a simple, 1-story structure with square-headed windows and walls of roughly-dressed gray limestone and tan cottonstone. In 1883 a square central tower, belfry, and spire were added. Major alterations in 1905 included the addition of transepts and the installation of arched windows when the clerestory was raised. *Private*

PLATTE COUNTY
Weston
WESTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Weston is a mid-19th-century Missouri River port containing about 200 structures, many typical of the building styles prevalent during the town's period of development. Notable residences are basically Federal style cottages (1840's—1850's), 2-story brick Federal style houses, and early frame or log structures. Most of the commercial buildings along Main Street are 2- or 3-story flat-roofed brick structures. Although Weston prospered in the mid-19th century, its failure to attract a railroad led to its eventual decline. *Multiple public/private*

RALLS COUNTY
New London
RALLS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL-SHERIFF'S HOUSE
Courthouse Square
1858

The courthouse is designed in Greek Revival temple style with a cupola. It is 2 stories and T-shaped with the foot of the T being the original 1858 portion of the building and the cross a 1936 annex. A 2-story tetrastyle portico spans the entire width of the west facade. It is one of only three surviving courthouses in the state in this style and the only one using the Doric order. The courthouse was the scene of the trial of Alexander Jester for the murder of Chicago millionaire John W. Gates' brother, Gilbert. *County*

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
Defiance
BOONE, DANIEL, HOUSE (NATHAN BOONE HOUSE)
Highway F
c. 1820

The coursed rubble residence was built by Nathan Boone and his father, Daniel. It is a rectangular, center hall house 2 stories high with a 3-story gallery spanning the rear facade. The gabled roof features three dormers on its rear slope. Nathan was Daniel's third son and like his father was a pioneer, though he moved farther west, preparing the way for settlement of Oklahoma, Iowa, Arkansas and Texas. *Private*

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
Defiance vicinity
HAYS, DANIEL BOONE, HOUSE (HAYS FARM)
SW of Defiance off Highway F
c. 1826—1836

This is a fairly typical 2-story pioneer farm dwelling with gable-end chimneys and a lean-to kitchen wing enclosing a 2-story porch. It was built of irregular-coursed ashlar and was the residence of Daniel Boone Hays, grandson of the famous pioneer. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ST. CHARLES COUNTY
St. Charles
NEWBILL-MCELHINEY HOUSE
625 S. Main Street
1836—1858

The Newbill-McElhiney House is a good example of a residential architectural style prevalent in Missouri during the 1830's. It is named for two men who constructed portions of the building at different periods. A modified 2-story, brick, gable-roofed Federal style residence, the house has three southern bays (1830's) and two more northerly ones (1850's). The exterior of the house remains largely unchanged except for the removal of the original chimneys and their parapets. A small, 2-story, L-shaped brick structure to the rear of the house appears to have been built in conjunction with it. *Private*

St. Louis (independent city)
COMPTON HILL WATER TOWER
Reservoir Park, Grand and Russell boulevards and Lafayette Avenue
1897, Harvey Ellis

The tower was built to house a water standpipe, but was removed from service about 1929. It is still being used by the water department, however, as a housing for their two-way communication antenna. Exemplifying Ellis' Richardsonian-Romanesque style, the tower is a robust structure done in limestone, buff brick, and terra cotta. It consists of three major elements—a stone foundation forming a podium for the shafts, two tangential shafts, and the terminus and roof for a total height of over 179 feet. *Municipal*

St. Louis (independent city)
LAFAYETTE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Lafayette Square is significant as a mid-19th-century affluent neighborhood which developed around the perimeter of Lafayette Park—St. Louis' first public park. The Square was a flourishing residential neighborhood by the Civil War, but the growth of newer, more fashionable areas in the late 1870's and 1890's signaled its decline. There are about 400 buildings located within the historic district including structures designed by George I. Barnett, Theodore Link, Otto J. Wilhelmi, and Frederick Raeder. Two basic designs are prevalent in the residential architecture—2- and 3-story brick town houses built between 1850 and 1875, and more recent brick and stone Romanesque Revival houses erected between 1885 and 1910. *Multiple public/private*

St. Louis (independent city)
ST. JOHN NEPOMUCK PARISH HISTORIC DISTRICT
1870

St. John Nepomuck Church with its ancillary school, residential and meeting hall buildings, has been significant to the development of the Czechoslovakian community on St. Louis' near south side. Seven structures comprise the district: the church, rectory, old school, print shop (where a Czech language newspaper was printed until 1950), Sister's House, Beseda Hall, and a second school. It is the oldest Czech parish in America and remains as it appeared in the 19th century. *Private*

St. Louis (independent city)
SHAW'S GARDEN
Bounded by Tower Grove Avenue and Alfred, Magnolia, and Shaw streets
Mid-19th century

Henry Shaw, British emigrant and hardware merchant, founded the Missouri Botanical Garden as a pleasure center and scientific research institution in 1858. The gardens are in two basic sections, plants capable of adapting to the climate and those unable to survive outside of greenhouses. The buildings range in time from mid-19th to mid-20th century. The north wing of the Central Administration Building was originally Shaw's town house, Tower Grove. Here numerous scientific observations were made such as the lethal effect of copper on algae, the discovery of Aureomycin, and the finding that Rauwolfia, a member of the dogbane family, was a source of reserpine, the major element in modern tranquilizers. After Shaw's death the Botanical Garden reverted to a board of trustees, and construction and expansion continued. New landscaping was undertaken in 1904 and 1917. *Private*

St. Louis (independent city)
SOULARD NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

This is the earliest surviving residential area in the city. The neighborhood has always been somewhat removed from the nearby downtown area—first by Mill Creek, later by extensive railroad development, and now by freeways. One- to four-family structures account for over 90 percent of the dwellings, being predominately 1 and 2 stories high with narrow lot frontages. *Multiple public/private*

St. Louis (independent city)

TOWER GROVE PARK

Bounded by Magnolia Avenue on the N, Grand Boulevard on the E, Arsenal Street on the S, and Kings Highway Boulevard on the W
1868

Tower Grove Park, the second largest park in St. Louis, remains a virtually intact example of a 19th-century English park and a monument to those who created it—Henry Shaw, James Gurney, and George I. Barnett. Shaw donated land to the city in 1867 and it was laid out by Gurney, an English-born landscape gardener hired by Shaw. His design incorporated grand drives and walks interspersed with statuary, miniature lakes, gazebos, and hundreds of trees suited to the growing conditions in Missouri. Most buildings were designed by Barnett and combine elements of Greek and Gothic Revival, Oriental, and 19th-century Victorian gingerbread. As a collection of garden architecture these structures are perhaps unsurpassed in any public park in the country. *Municipal*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Chesterfield

OLD STONE CHURCH (OLD BONHOMME CHURCH)

Conway and White roads
1841

This church housed the second Presbyterian congregation organized west of the Mississippi and the first in the St. Louis area. It is a 1-story rough-cut stone building, rare among most early western churches which were generally frame or brick. A gabled roof covers the simple structure and there is a full-height basement below. Corner stones and lintels are more regular in shape and generally larger than the rest of the stones used for construction, all of which came from a nearby ravine. *Private*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Florissant

ST. STANISLAUS SEMINARY

700 Howdershell Road
19th century

St. Stanislaus Seminary, the earliest Jesuit novitiate west of the Mississippi, was established in 1823 to train Indian children from the neighboring tribes of the Missouri Valley. After 1830 the necessity for maintenance of the Indian school became harder to justify and the seminary began to concentrate on preparing missionaries. Historic structures include the Rock Building (1849), a 3 1/2-story modified Federal style limestone edifice; and two flanking brick buildings—the Juniorate and the Tertian Building (1898—1900)—constructed as additional residences and school facilities. *Private:* HABS

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
Hazelwood

UTZ-TESSON HOUSE

615 Utz Lane
19th century

This is a 2-story structure consisting of two companion log units connected by a dogtrot and flanked on the east and west elevations by porches built at a later date. The main facade has been covered with shiplap clapboard and the use of a continuous log roof sill suggests simultaneous construction of both portions of the house. The narrow logs form a relatively thin wall. The house remains virtually in its original condition. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ST. LOUIS COUNTY
St. Louis vicinity

JEFFERSON BARRACKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

10 miles S of St. Louis on the Missouri River
19th—20th centuries

Jefferson Barracks, established in 1826, served the U.S. as its first permanent military installation west of the Mississippi River, and from 1826 to 1848 was the most important post beyond the river. The installation was largely responsible for the success of efforts to subdue the trans-Mississippi West and to funnel settlers and trappers into the vast undeveloped region. Within the historic district are a variety of military buildings and related sites dating from the 1850's through the immediate post-World War II years. Restorations include a laborer's house (1851), a stone stable (1851), and two early powder magazines (1851 and 1857). After the Mexican War, Jefferson Barracks declined in importance, but once again during the Civil War it played a major military role, enabling the Federal government to retain control of both banks of the Mississippi. In 1946 the post was deactivated. *Multiple public/private*

SALINE COUNTY
Arrow Rock

ARROW ROCK TAVERN

Main Street
1834

Credited as the oldest surviving building in Saline County, this tavern served as the principal inn in Arrow Rock, site of the northeastern terminal of the Santa Fe Trail. Arrow Rock was situated at the point where the Boonslick Road (from Fort Cooper to Fort Osage) crossed the Missouri River. The landing site at the base of the bluffs afforded an excellent location for settlement. Constructed in the Federal style, the 2-story, white-painted brick building was originally a simple rectangular structure with two rooms on each floor. An L-shaped addition was built in the 1840's and the kitchen was enlarged and joined to the main block between 1860 and 1880. In 1923 a dining room was added and in 1952, it was enlarged to include a new kitchen. *State*

SALINE COUNTY
Miami vicinity

FISHER-GABBERT ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE

2 miles E of Miami
Pre-Columbian

The Fisher Gabbert Archeological Site is a large Hopewell village site with a long continuous occupation sequence. Pottery types begin with the pre-Hopewellian Havanna wares and continue into the Late Woodland period. Other remains include floral and faunal debris, pits and habitations. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SALINE COUNTY
Miami vicinity

OLD FORT

Van Meter State Park
Protohistoric

The Old Fort is an asymmetrical structure of parallel earthen embankments, ditches, and scarped slopes which wind around the summit of a spur to form an enclosure. In the summer of 1970 it was concluded that at one time a Hopewellian group occupied the site but did not construct the fort. At a later period the Oneota people occupied the hilltop and erected the structure, digging down through the Hopewell debris, thus causing the intermixing of the Hopewell and Oneota material. The structure was probably an Oneota ceremonial center with a secondary defensive purpose, but further scientific studies are needed to resolve the question. *State*

SHELBY COUNTY
Shelbina

BENJAMIN HOUSE (VESPER PLACE)

322 S. Shelby Street
1872—1873, Henry G. Isaacs

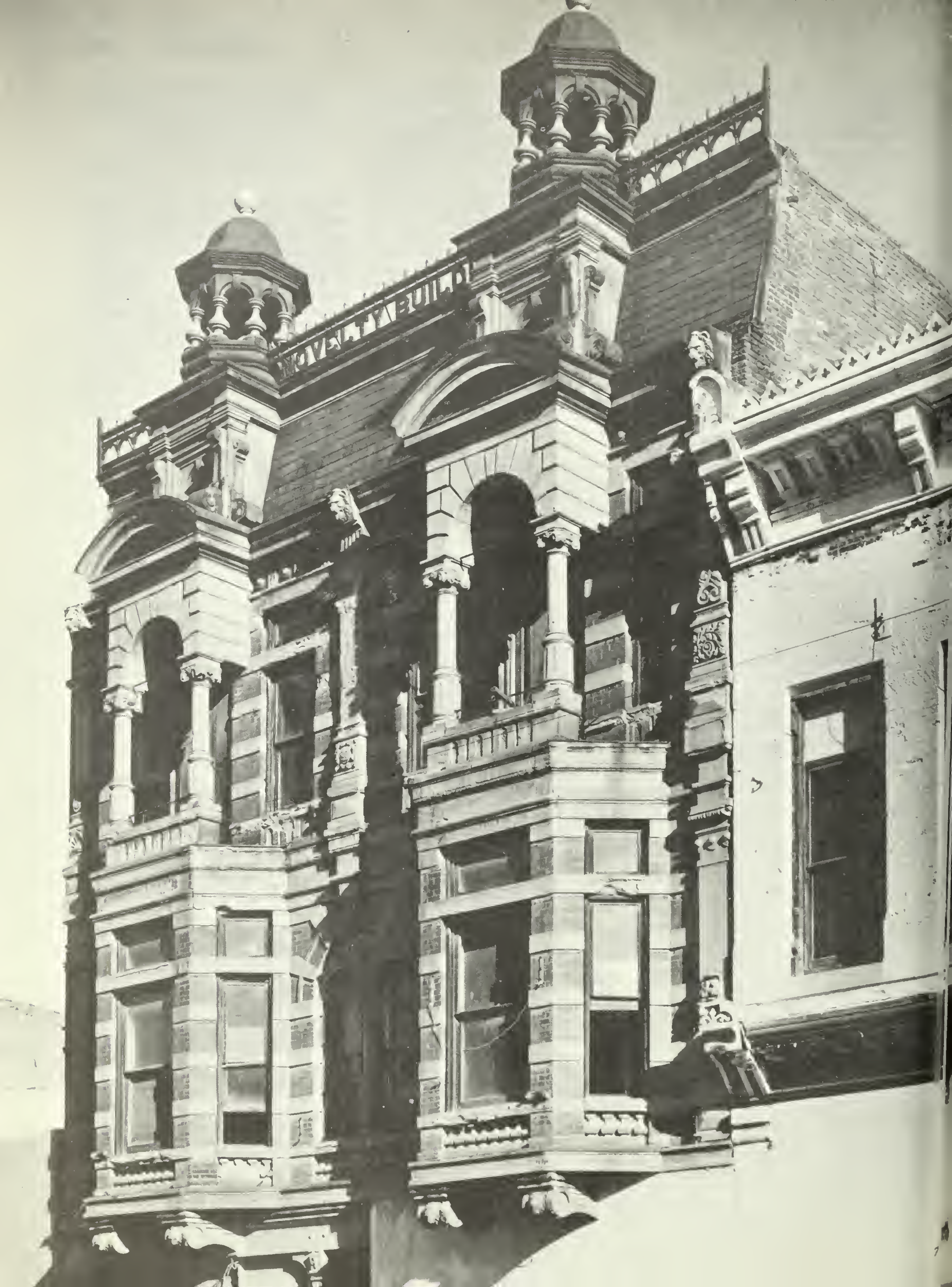
The Benjamin House is a fine Italian Villa residence, notable for its generous proportions and ornamentation. Constructed of brick, the 3-story structure has a square-plan front block with a central cupola and a rectangular rear ell. Cast iron bracketed canopies over the windows of the front block are unusual ornamental features. The original owner-builder, John Forbes Benjamin, was a prominent political figure and entrepreneur in northeast Missouri in the late 1860's and early 1870's. *Private*

WARREN COUNTY
Warrenton
WARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND CIRCUIT COURT BUILDING
Main Street
1866 (circuit court building);
1869—1871 (courthouse), William Brady

The selection of Warrenton as a county seat marked the establishment of an agricultural population within the interior of Missouri. Extension of the Boonslick Road and the resulting inland settlement necessitated a central market and a seat of justice. The present courthouse is the second in Warrenton. The courthouse is a 2-story brick edifice with classical revival elements. The circuit court building has a similar roofline and is constructed of identical materials. *County*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Caledonia vicinity
LAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
3 miles NE of Caledonia on secondary roads
Pre-Columbian

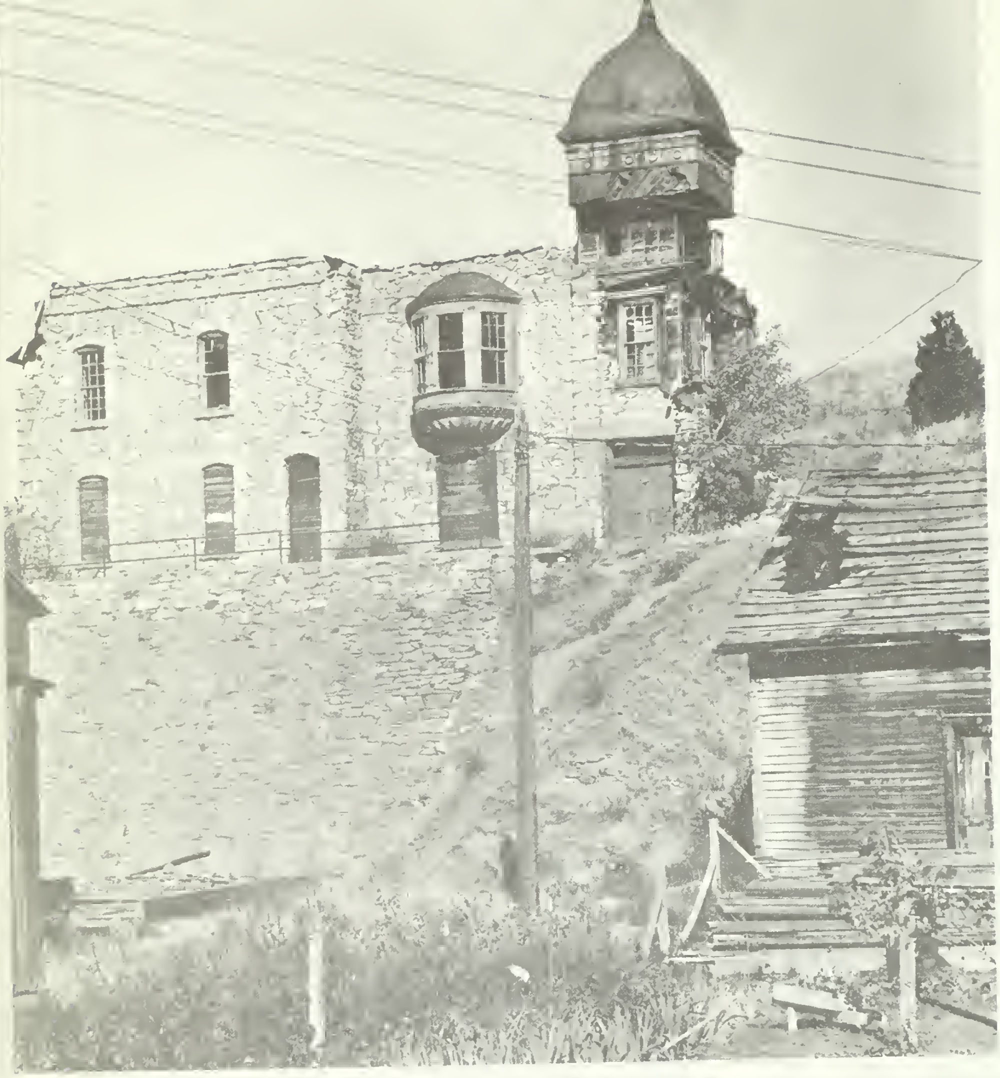
The Land Archeological Site is a far western occurrence of Mississippian occupation. It is expected that the site might yield some very important data which might not be found closer to the Mississippi River. The largest site in the area probably involves three house sites, roof-fall of which has already been found; a second site may contain two house sites. *Private*


NOVELTY BUILDI

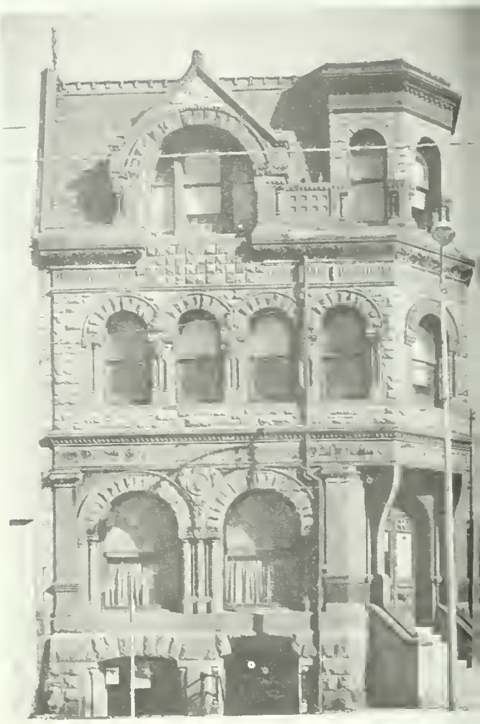
Montana

Helena Historic District, Novelty Building, Helena, Montana (Lewis and Clark County). *Denny W. McCall*

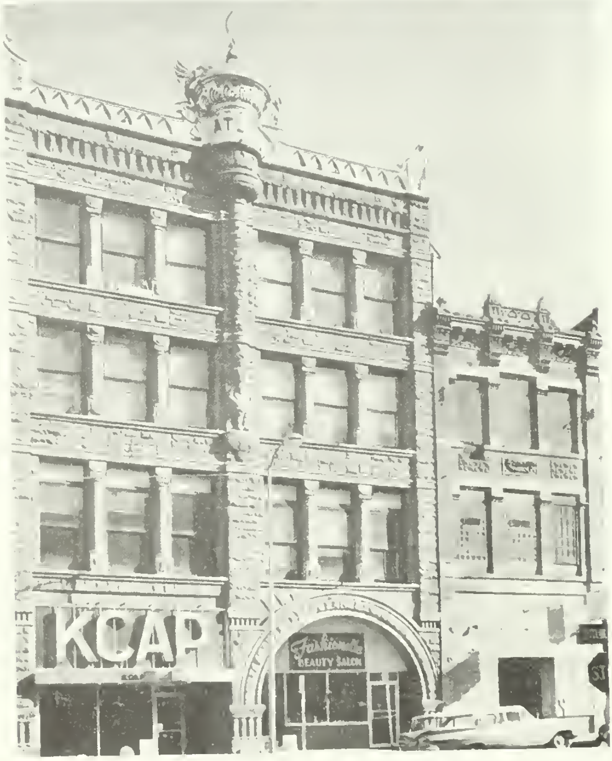
Helena Historic District,
Helena, Montana
(Lewis and Clark County).
Denny W. McCall



Old Blue Stone House and ruins



Securities Building



Atlas Block and VFW Building

BIG HORN COUNTY
Kirby vicinity

BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD SITE

6 miles S of Kirby
1876

A major engagement of the Sioux War of 1876—1877, the Battle of Rosebud Creek, took place here on June 17, 1876. In an effort to crush hostile elements of the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne, Brigadier General George Crook set out from Fort Fetterman on May 29 with 1300 men. The soldiers were attacked early the next morning while camping along Rosebud Creek, but repelled the Indians after a full day of fierce fighting. *Private*

CHOUTEAU COUNTY
Fort Benton

FORT BENTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

1846—1900

For nearly 40 years beginning in 1859, Fort Benton was the queen port of the upper Missouri River. Founded as an American Fur Company trading post, it became a rough, brawling, riverfront town of wooden and adobe buildings. The town's economy was tied to the steamboats which brought supplies upstream, where they were then carted overland to points farther north and west. The Chouteau House was the original deluxe hotel (1868) and had silver gracing the tables and other frills—for the most part unknown in frontier towns. Next door is one of two adobe houses still standing—the McLeish House, used as a residence for military officers at the fort. The New Landmark Cafe (1880), the largest single business in the state, was built of bricks made at the Fort Benton brickyard. The Grand Union (1882), one of the oldest hotels in Montana, became a luxury stop for stage travelers due to its proximity to the river and roads leading out of town. *Multiple public/private*

DEER LODGE COUNTY
Anaconda

HEARST FREE LIBRARY

Main and 4th streets
1898

This 2-story building was the gift of 0 Hearst, George. *See* Hearst Free Library (Anaconda, MT) George Hearst to the town. It is contructed of pressed brick and features brick pilasters with Corinthian capitals separating all the bays with round-arched windows on the first floor and square-trimmed windows on the second. The main entrance is a distyle in antis portico with two Corinthian columns and two Corinthian brick pilasters supporting the entablature. A wide denticulated cornice extends over the flat roof. *Municipal*

DEER LODGE COUNTY
Anaconda

MARCUS DALY HOTEL

Corner of Park Avenue and S. Main
1889, W.W. Boyington

This 4-story masonry structure was the fulfillment of a dream of a few Anaconda businessmen, among them Daly, Marcus. *See* Marcus Daly Hotel (Anaconda, MT) Marcus Daly, one of the famed copper kings of the Montana Territory. Daly underwrote one-half of the cost of the building and its fittings. During the great political battles of the 1890's, Daly attempted to have the capital of Montana moved to Anaconda, but this was never realized. The hotel, too big for the town, was often empty. *Private:* HABS

LAKE COUNTY
St. Ignatius

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION

About 0.1 mile SE of Mont. 93 within St. Ignatius
1891

This mission was originally established by Jesuit Father Peter de Smet on the Pend d'Oreille River near Cusick, Washington, in 1844. The site proved unfavorable since it was not centrally located, and at the request of the Indians, the mission was transferred in 1854 to its present site, and a simple log cabin was built. In 1864 a large wooden church replaced the primitive chapel. It, in turn, was replaced in 1891 by the present brick church, a neo-Gothic building with a steeply pitched roof and a square entrance tower. The interior was decorated with murals during the late-19th century. *Private*

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY
Helena

HELENA HISTORIC DISTRICT

c. 1860

Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864, in what is now an alley off Wall Street. The strike initiated a 30-year boom for Helena, resulting in her becoming the "Queen City of the West" and the state capital. Last Chance Gulch—the old city's main street—is an architectural showcase for the Richardsonian Romanesque buildings commissioned by the newly wealthy townspeople and business magnates. The downtown business blocks are large—many single buildings where the business of the town was carried out. A nearby residential annex to the district shows equally fine Romanesque examples of the business and political leaders' mansions. Due largely to the business panic in 1893, however, business came to a halt and few major buildings have been erected in the downtown area since. Because of this Helena boasts the unique domination of a single architectural style and is initiating projects to preserve this singularity. *Multiple public/private*

WIBAUX COUNTY
Wibaux

WIBAUX, PIERRE, HOUSE ,

Orgain Avenue
1892

The Wibaux House was built in 1892 as a town house and office by Pierre Wibaux, a wealthy open range cattleman of eastern Montana. Wibaux was one of many Europeans who invested heavily in the open range cattle industry. The Victorian 1 1/2-story house is of frame construction with horizontal siding. It is rectangular in shape and a veranda and boardwalk run the length of the house. Pierre Wibaux successfully operated his W Bar Ranch until 1900 when the open range ceased to exist due to the large number of settlers. *Municipal*

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY
Billings

BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

303 N. 27th Street
1911, G. McAlister

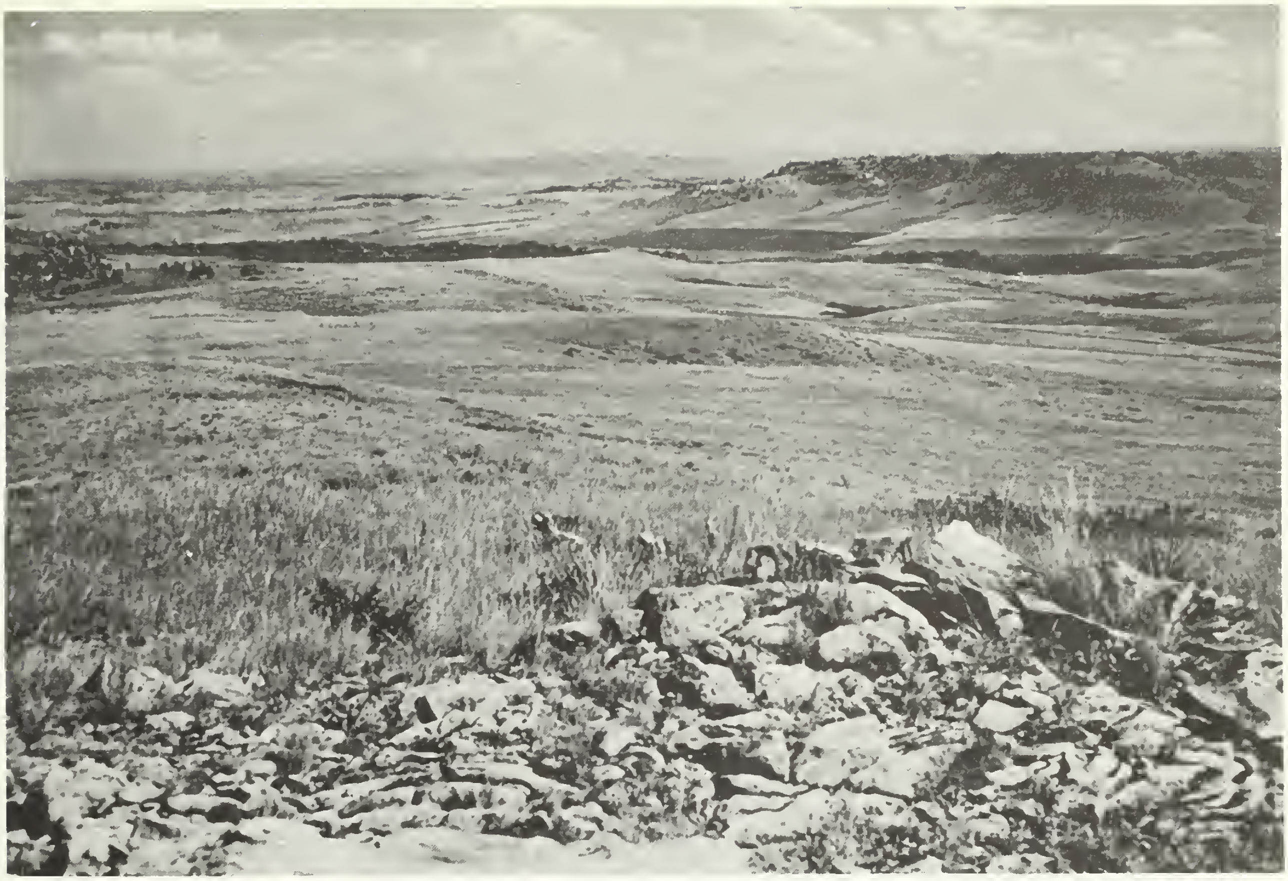
The present Billings Chamber of Commerce Building was originally constructed for Lodge 394 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. It is 3 stories and has brick walls set upon a sandstone foundation. Dominating the front facade are five giant order columns above which are a Renaissance style roof cornice and balcony. The main doorway at the southwest end is highlighted by a round stone arch supported by ornate scroll-like brackets. The structure was purchased by the local chamber of commerce in 1918, and it remains largely unaltered both inside and out. *Private:* HABS

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY
Billings

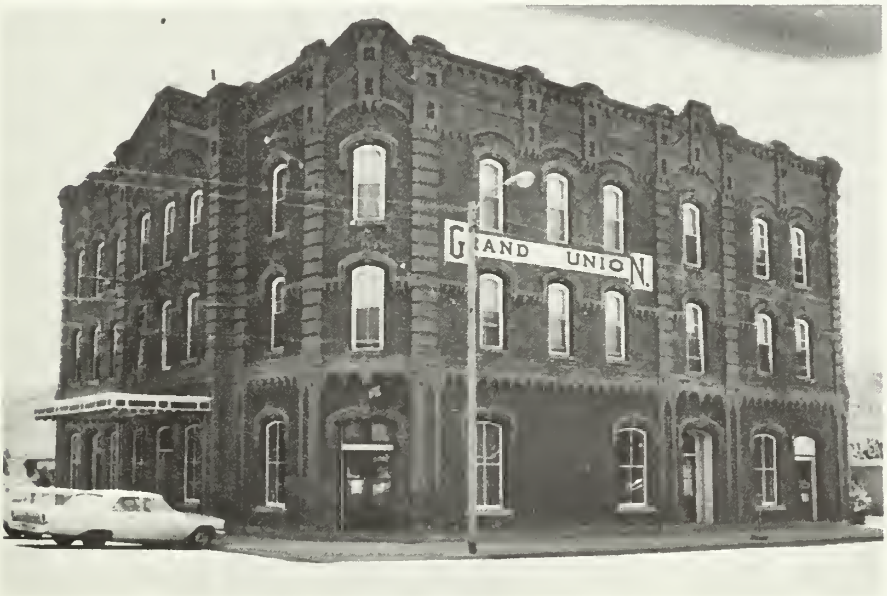
PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

2822 Montana Avenue
1901, C. S. Haire

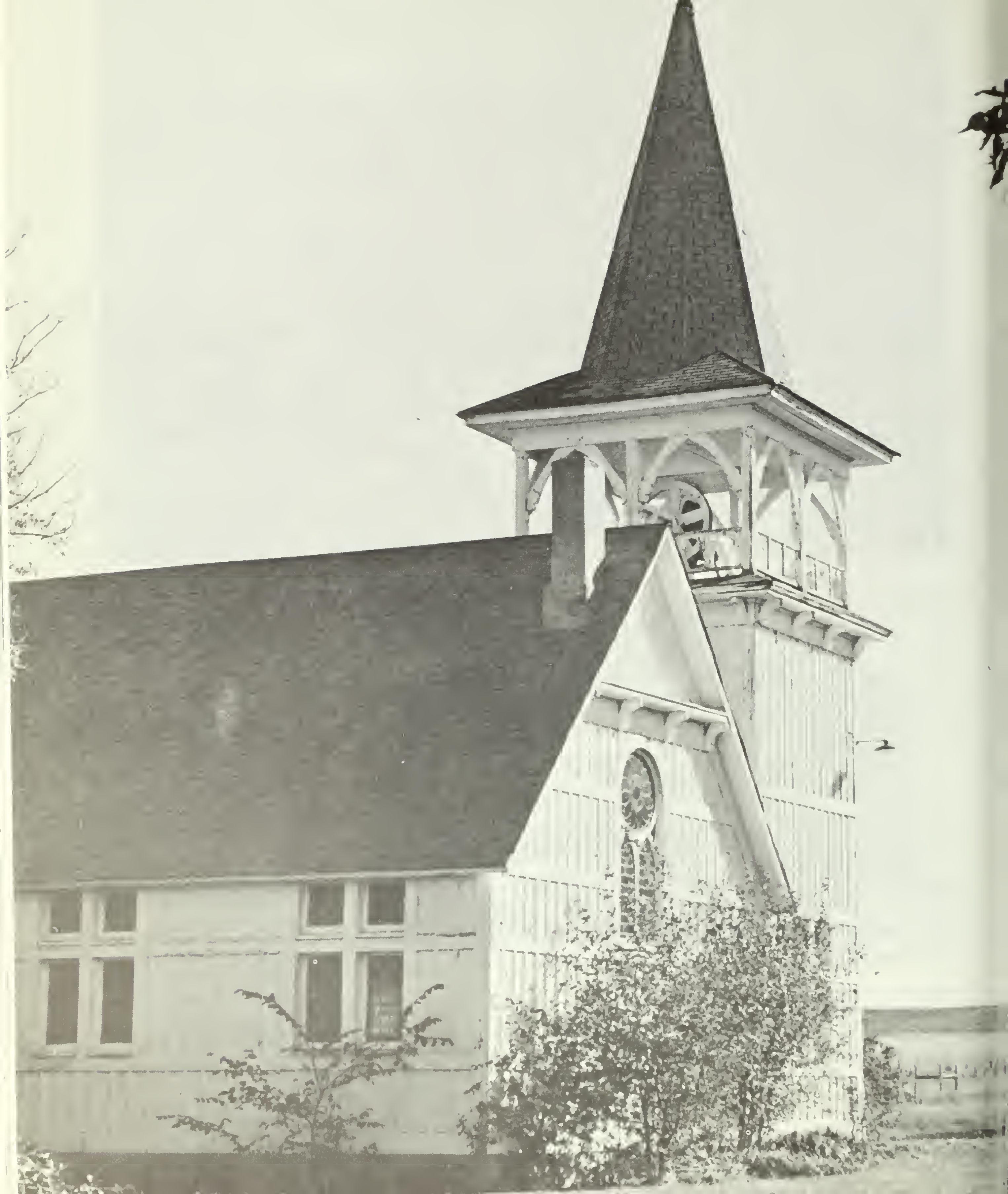
This 2-story Romanesque library, one of the few older public buildings remaining in the city, was given to Billings by Frederick Billings, Jr., for whose father the city was named. The Billings family, in addition to founding the city, was instrumental in the early history of the state and Frederick Billings, Sr., was a former president of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1900, the railroad leased the land on which the library was to be built to the city for use as a park and library setting. Two wing additions to the building (1910 and 1936) were also financed through gifts from members of the Billings family. *Municipal:* HABS



Battle of the Rosebud Site, Kirby vicinity, Montana (Big Horn County). *John Popovich*



Fort Benton Historic District, Fort Benton, Montana (Chouteau County). Grant. *Nels Thoreson*



Nebraska

Episcopal Church (Church of Our Most Merciful Savior), Santee, Nebraska (Knox County).
Nebraska State Historical Society

Rock Island Depot, Lincoln, Nebraska (Lancaster County).
Nebraska State Historical Society

Bordeaux Trading Post, Chadron vicinity, Nebraska (Dawes County).
John Q. Magie for Nebraska State Historical Society

Courthouse and Jail House Rocks, Bridgeport vicinity, Nebraska (Morrill County). *Frank H. Shoemaker*

BUFFALO COUNTY
Kearney

FRANK, GEORGE W., HOUSE

Kearney State College
19th century, George Frank

This 2-story, Shingle style house is constructed of Colorado sandstone. Frank headed an architectural firm and was responsible for much of the growth of the town during the 1885—1891 boom period. He was not only an architect, but also president of the electric company, the water supply company, the ice company and an improvement company. His house gives evidence of his prosperity during this period. *State*

BUTLER COUNTY
Abie vicinity

BARCAL SITE (SKULL CREEK SITE)

About 2 miles N of Abie
c. 1700—1750

Archeologists believe the inhabitants of this site were members of the Lower Loup Focus, a prehistoric Indian culture followed closely in time by the Historic Pawnee Focus. There is evidence that the occupation site is very near to, if not directly on, the arbitrary line separating Lower Loup from Historic Pawnee. *Private*

BUTLER COUNTY
Linwood vicinity

LINWOOD SITE

SW of Linwood on Neb. 115
1770—1859

Situated at the southern end of an embayment-like arm of the Platte River Valley, this site contains the remains of two or three Grand Pawnee Indian villages and burial grounds. The most recent habitation area was evidently confined to a low level portion in the northeast half of the site, while the older occupations occurred about 20 feet higher on a terrace remnant in the southwestern section. Bounding these areas on the south and east are steep 80-foot bluffs. The burial grounds are located along the riverine edge of the bluff tops. This site was the last village to be occupied by the Grand Pawnee as a distinct cultural entity before their agreement in 1857 to move to a reservation. (Also see Leshara Site.) *Private*

CASS COUNTY
Weeping Water

WEEPING WATER HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

The town was incorporated in 1870 and based its economy on the milling industry and the Weeping Water River which provided the power for the mills. The district consists of three buildings—the Congregational Church (1870—1871), built in Gothic Revival style of native finished limestone under a steeply gabled roof; the Heritage House Museum (1865—1867), formerly the old parsonage, built of native limestone; and the Jesse C. Fate office (1880's), used as a clinic by Dr. Fate, a homeopathic doctor, until his death in 1929. Dr. Fate's equipment including a stocked medicine cabinet and much of his furniture have remained intact. *Municipal*

CASS COUNTY
Weeping Water vicinity

THEODORE DAVIS SITE

1.5 miles E of Weeping Water on SR Spur 350 and then 0.75 mile S
Pre-Columbian

This site is an example of the early period of the sedentary village complex in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa. It is typical of what is termed the Nebraska Phase and existed from the 12th to the mid-15th centuries. The inhabitants of this site had begun to rely heavily upon cultivated crops which allowed them to develop a society of increased complexity. The site consists of a small village of about eight square earth lodges (six have been excavated) which were typically 15 to 30 feet on a side and made of willow wands woven into the framework and covered with a layer of grass and sod. Artifacts recovered from the site include projectile points—the inhabitants hunted bison, deer, elk and smaller animals—hide scrapers, knives, grinding stones, mauls and other tools. Pottery made from local clays and tempered with sand has also been excavated. *Private*

CHASE COUNTY
Wauneta vicinity

LOVETT SITE

12 miles N of Wauneta on U.S. 6
18th century

This site is one of the largest Plains Apache villages in Nebraska, probably occupied a portion of each year while the Indians tended their small fields of corn and other crops. Partial excavation of the site revealed that the inhabitants lived in semipermanent structures that were supported by five foundation posts set in a circle about 15 feet in diameter. These posts were topped with lintels from which rafters radiated outward and downward to the ground to a dome-like frame. The framework was then covered with brush and grass. Tree ring studies of wood from the site indicate that it was occupied about 1700. *Private*

CHEYENNE COUNTY
Sidney

FORT SIDNEY HISTORIC DISTRICT

1869—1894

Fort Sidney formed a buffer between the hostile Sioux and the settled regions of Nebraska during the Indian wars from 1874 to 1890. In 1869 the first permanent structures were erected and within six years the post contained quarters for three companies, five officers' quarters, a hospital, and a number of other facilities. Most were frame buildings, but a few were constructed with adobe-lined walls. The post was abandoned in 1894 and all that remains are the Commanding Officers' Quarters (1870), the Bachelor Officers' Quarters (1884), and the powder magazine (1887). *Multiple private*

DAWES COUNTY
Chadron vicinity

BORDEAUX TRADING POST

3 miles E of Chadron on U.S. 20
1846

James Bordeaux established this small trading house while employed by 0 Chouteau, Pierre, Jr. *See* Bordeaux Trading Post (Chadron vic., NB) Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Company. He operated the post for 26 years doing business primarily with the Sioux. Bordeaux was succeeded by F. C. Boucher, who remained until 1876. Today the Bordeaux Trading Post is the best documented in northwestern Nebraska. Both buildings on the site, a combined trading house-living quarters and a small warehouse, were reconstructed on the original lines as discovered through archeological investigation. Walls are log and roofs are sod. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha

CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING AND CREIGHTON ORPHEUM THEATER

16th and Harney streets
1910, Holabird and Roche

The 16-story City National Bank Building was Omaha's first skyscraper. It consists of a riveted steel skeleton covered in buff-colored brick with granite detailing. In 1927 the 3-story brick Creighton Orpheum Theater was expanded to abut the bank building and the two structures became synonymous in the public mind. The theater's lobby was projected through to the bank's main facade. Once Omaha's grandest theater, the Orpheum has a pretentious Renaissance interior design embellished with gold leaf and ivory. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha
JOSLYN, GEORGE A., MANSION
3902 Davenport Street
1903, John McDonald

The Joslyn mansion characterizes the height of Victorian elegance. The 3-story house is designed in Scottish baronial style and was constructed shortly after the turn of the century at a cost of $500,000. It is built of silverdale limestone. The entrance to the castle, the most impressive and best preserved section, is through an 1,800-pound wrought iron door hung in a marble frame. This serves as an effective transition into the reception hall which rises 1 1/2 stories and is elegantly finished in Spanish mahogany. The ceiling of the vestibule is set with mother of pearl. The castle sits on a 5 1/2-acre estate covered with 48 varieties of trees. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha
OMAHA NATIONAL BANK BUILDING (NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING)
17th and Farnam streets
1888—1889, McKim, Mead & White

Characteristic of the architects' early use of the Italianate design, this building's style was derived from the Florentine palazzo. It is an important example of the designers' reaction against skyscraper construction. It did not follow the Chicago influence of the slab or vertical box construction which dominated most of these early skyscraper attempts. The building was among the last to make use of massive bearing walls. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha
UNION PASSENGER TERMINAL
10th and March streets
1931, Gilbert S. Underwood

The strength of the Union Terminal characterizes the architectural style of Gilbert S. Underwood's numerous passenger stations designed when he was consulting architect to the Union Pacific Railroad. During the 1930's Underwood was considered an"ultramodern" architect. This particular design is typical of utilitarian architecture popularized during the late-19th century. The terminal is steel frame reinforced concrete piling; the exterior is cream-colored glazed terra cotta. Completion of the terminal established Omaha as a major midwestern railroad terminus. *Private*

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Omaha vicinity
CABANNE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
About 2 miles N of Omaha
c. 1822—1843

Cabannes Post is an important archeological site dating from Nebraska's trading period. It was erected about 1822 by the Company of Berthold, Chouteau, and Pratte, also known as the French Company, of which John Pierre Cabanne was a partner. He was the first resident trader and remained on the post until 1833. During the height of fur trade on the Missouri the post served as field headquarters for the company, but after 1835 it declined rapidly in importance. Contemporary records indicate that the post consisted of rows of buildings of various sizes including stores and houses. Although no archeological investigations have been undertaken, remnants dating from the period of occupation have been exposed. *Private*

GAGE COUNTY
Beatrice
PADDOCK, ALGERNON S., HOUSE
1401 N. 10th Street
19th century

This native limestone structure is devoid of any ornamentation except for a projecting keystone and stone window sills. Governor Algernon S. Paddock built this house in 1870 but did not move in until 1873 when he took permanent residence in Beatrice. The former governor (then a U.S. senator) became a driving force in community development and platted two additions to the town. *Private*

HALL COUNTY
Grand Island
STOLLEY STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Stolley State Park
19th century

In May 1858, a party of German immigrants led by William Stolley founded a town in Nebraska's Platte Valley. Stolley's leadership and initiative enabled the colony to survive. Included in the historic district are the surviving structures reminiscent of Grand Island's beginnings. These buildings are Stolley's first residence and its later 2-story addition (1859), the first public school buildings in Hall County (1870), the site of an 1864 fortified blockhouse called "Fort Independence", and a reconstructed one-room log cabin. *State*

HALL COUNTY
Grand Island vicinity
GRAND ISLAND FCC MONITORING STATION
5 miles W of Grand Island near Neb. Spur 430
1927—1930

This station was the first U.S. radio frequency monitoring facility. It consists of 200 acres and a large 2-story unpainted brick and asphalt-shingled building with detached garage of similar construction. The building contains laboratory space and rooms for dormitories, a kitchen, a workshop, storage batteries, a motor generator and switchboards. This structure was originally operated by the Federal Radio Commission and was built near the geographic center of the 48 contiguous states. *Federal*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Fairbury
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1892, J. C. Holland

This is the second structure to house the Fairbury County offices. It is a 2-story Romanesque building of rusticated limestone with cornice and window detailing in smooth-faced stone. A four-faced clock tower with cupola rises from the center. The original interior furnishings remain. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Steele City
STEELE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Steele City was platted in 1873 and named in honor of D. M. Steele, then president of the St. Joseph and Western Railway. The town was situated on the railroad right-of-way and grew rapidly as a business and shipping center because of this location. Important structures within the district are the Livery Stable (1902), a native, rough qarried sandstone building; the Blacksmith Shop (1900), of similar construction; the bank building (c. 1885), stone and brick in composition; the Romanesque style Baptist church with rough-hewn limestone walls; and the frame Zoellin House, Victorian in character with Italianate features. *Private*

KEARNEY COUNTY
Newark vicinity
FORT KEARNY
2 miles W of Newark on Neb. 10
1848—1871

Fort Kearny was one of the most important outposts on the frontier between 1849 and 1866. Serving as a gateway to the Great Plains, it was a hub of transportation and communication established principally to provide protection and supplies to travelers on the Oregon Trail. Virtually all trails leading west from Missouri River ports to the Pacific Coast converged here to form a single route. The first structures erected at Fort Kearny were temporary and were soon replaced by log buildings. Most of the later quarters, hospital, and outbuildings were frame and some earthwork fortifications were dug. Soon after abandonment, all aboveground building remains disappeared. *Multiple public/private*

KNOX COUNTY
Santee
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND MANSE
Santee Indian Reservation
1870—1871

Following an uprising in 1862, the Santee Sioux were moved from their native lands in Minnesota and Dakota Territory to the Santee Reservation in Nebraska. A few years later the Reverend and Mrs. Alfred Riggs arrived at the reservation to continue their missionary efforts among the Sioux which they had begun in 1837. The chapel and residence were constructed at this time, and Riggs used the former building as a training school. Both buildings are frame construction and remain virtually unaltered. Riggs died in 1916 and is buried in the cemetery southeast of the mission. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Santee
EPISCOPAL CHURCH (CHURCH OF OUR MOST MERCIFUL SAVIOR)
On the Missouri River in the Santee Indian Reservation
1884

The only surviving Episcopal Mission at Santee, this church is simple in design and reflects the materials available at the time of its construction. The 1-story frame building is covered with vertical board and batten siding integrated with horizontal strips, and is built on a cruciform plan. The design of the church is found frequently in the older Episcopal parishes in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. A steeple-capped belfry, which rises 30 feet above the roofline, dominates the sanctuary entrance. Gothic detailing is evidenced in the belfry and in the window at the rear of the main sanctuary. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Verdel vicinity
PONCA FORT SITE
c. 1790—1800

As one of the few known Ponca villages occupied prior to the reservation period, the Ponca Fort Site provides important data concerning the history and migration of the Ponca Tribe. Today the depression caused by the fortification ditch which encircled the village is visible and irregularities within the fortification probably mark the location of former earth lodges. Storage pits, hearth and post molds and various trade item have been exposed. *Private*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lincoln
FERGUSON, WILLIAM H., HOUSE
700 S. 16th Street
c. 1906—1907

This 2 1/2-story house is Renaissance Revival with Italianate detailing and has a heavy clay tile roof supported by a wood framework. Steel beam framework was used in the second-story plate while in all of the first level floors a concrete slab system was used. This marks a very early use of these materials in residential construction and may be the first of this type in Lincoln. Ferguson was a successful grain merchant involved in other businesses. *State*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lincoln
ROCK ISLAND DEPOT
1944 O Street
1892—1893

The Rock Island Depot is one of Nebraska's finest remaining examples of 19th-century railroad architecture. It was designed in the Chateauesque style popularized in America by architect Richard Morris Hunt during the last decades of the 19th century. Walls are red sandstone and brick, and several contiguous roofs of varying dimensions and shapes project upward from the low, bracketed eaves. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system completed its line through Lincoln in 1893. *Private*

MORRILL COUNTY
Bridgeport vicinity
COURTHOUSE AND JAIL HOUSE ROCKS
5 miles S of Bridgeport
19th century

From the days of fur trader Robert Stuart's trip down the Platte River in 1812, these buttes have been significant landmarks mentioned by travelers following the North Platte Valley. Rising some 400 feet above the river, they were the first of several rock formations the pioneers were to see. There is evidence that fur trappers, Indians, gold seekers, and the military once camped on the south side of the bluffs. To the southwest are the remains of the Courthouse Rock Pony Express Station. *Private*

MORRILL COUNTY
Dalton vicinity
MUD SPRINGS PONY EXPRESS STATION SITE
About 8 miles NW of Dalton
19th century

By 1860 the Pony Express had laid out its line along the Jules cut-off of the Overland Trail and established a station at Mud Springs. The station housed a telegraph operator from 1861 to the end of its occupancy about 1876. From the mid-19th century to 1900, the site was a refitting point for travelers on the Overland Trail. Visible historic remnants on the site today include evidences of an Overland campground, a portion of the trail ruts, the main line of the telegraph, and rifle pits that played an important part in a five-day siege of the station by the Cheyenne and Sioux in 1865. *State/county/private*

OTOE COUNTY
Nebraska City
U.S. POST OFFICE
202 S. 8th Street
1889, W. E. Bell

The Nebraska City Post Office is the oldest continuously used federal building in Nebraska. The style is modified Romanesque Revival. Walls of red brick rise 3 stories above a full basement with rounded story-high turrets at each corner. Large half-round arches surround the side and front entrances. Few changes have been made since construction. *Federal*

POLK COUNTY
Stromsburg vicinity
MORRILL, CHARLES H., HOMESTEAD
0.5 mile SE of Stromsburg on U.S. 81
19th century

The Morrill Homestead consists of two dwellings. The earlier (1872) structure is a 1 1/2-story Victorian frame house with a full length front porch interrupted by the projecting gable of the central bay. Charles Morrill's later house (1900), which was built by Swedish builder Ludwig Rudeen, is a 2-story Swiss Chalet-style building with gabled roof, front porch, and 1-story wing. One of the county's early settlers, Morrill made his fortune in farming and ranching and accumulated enough capital and business experience to organize the Stromsburg Bank. In 1889 he was elected regent of the state university. *Private*

RICHARDSON COUNTY
Humboldt
HOLMAN, JOHN, HOUSE
947 Nemaha Street
c. 1893

The Holman House was built by John Holman, a well-to-do farmer and landowner. It was designed in an amalgam of styles with strong Queen Anne and Chateauesque influence. The floor plan is asymmetrical and the house has a steeply pitched roof and dormers. On the east corner of the front elevation is a 3-story octagonal tower with a steep-sided hipped roof which rises to a flat top, surmounted by an ornate metal railing. *Private*

SARPY COUNTY
La Platte vicinity
MOSES MERRILL MISSION AND OTO INDIAN VILLAGE
4 miles W of La Platte
1835—1840

In the fall of 1835, Reverend Moses Merrill, a representative of the Baptist Missionary Board, constructed the first permanent missionary complex west of the Missouri River. The buildings, all of handhewn logs, included a schoolhouse, a council house, and living quarters for the Merrill family. Today only one stone chimney remains. Shortly after establishment of the mission, the Oto Indians and remnants of the Missouri Tribe began building a new village across the creek. It was occupied until the mission closed in 1840, following the sudden death of Merrill. This site is the last known location of an Oto village prior to their removal to a reservation in southern Nebraska in 1855. *Private*

SAUNDERS COUNTY
Inglewood vicinity
MCCLEAN (MCCLAINE) SITE
2 miles S of Inglewood on U.S. 77
Mid-19th Century

Two Moravian missionaries, Gottlieb F. Oehler and David Z. Smith, visited this site in 1851 and reported it to be occupied by a village of the Skidi Pawnee Indians. There were 80 lodges and a population of nearly 2,500. The earth lodges were described as closely huddled hillocks or cones, separated by narrow passages for walking and additional space for the Indian ponies. Occupied from 1851 until 1859, when all of the Pawnee tribes congregated at the reservation near Genoa, Nebraska, the site was the only Skidi Village on the Platte River. Cultivation on the site has caused minor damage to the occupational remains. *Private*

SAUNDERS COUNTY
Inglewood vicinity
WOODCLIFF BURIALS
2.5 miles S of Inglewood off U.S. 77
c. 1850

This burial site is one of the last cemeteries which can be attributed to the Grand Pawnees who occupied the McClean (McClaine) village site (see separate listing) just prior to their removal to a reservation in Nebraska. *Private*

SAUNDERS COUNTY
Leshara vicinity
LESHARA SITE
NW of Leshara
1850's

Limited investigations of the remains of earth lodges here indicate it was a Pawnee village occupied just prior to their removal to a reservation near Genoa, Nebraska. While years of cultivations have obliterated surface remains the habitation zones have remained undisturbed. (Also see Linwood Site.) *Private*

SAUNDERS COUNTY
Yutan vicinity
YUTAN SITE
SE of Yutan, off U.S. 92
1800—1835

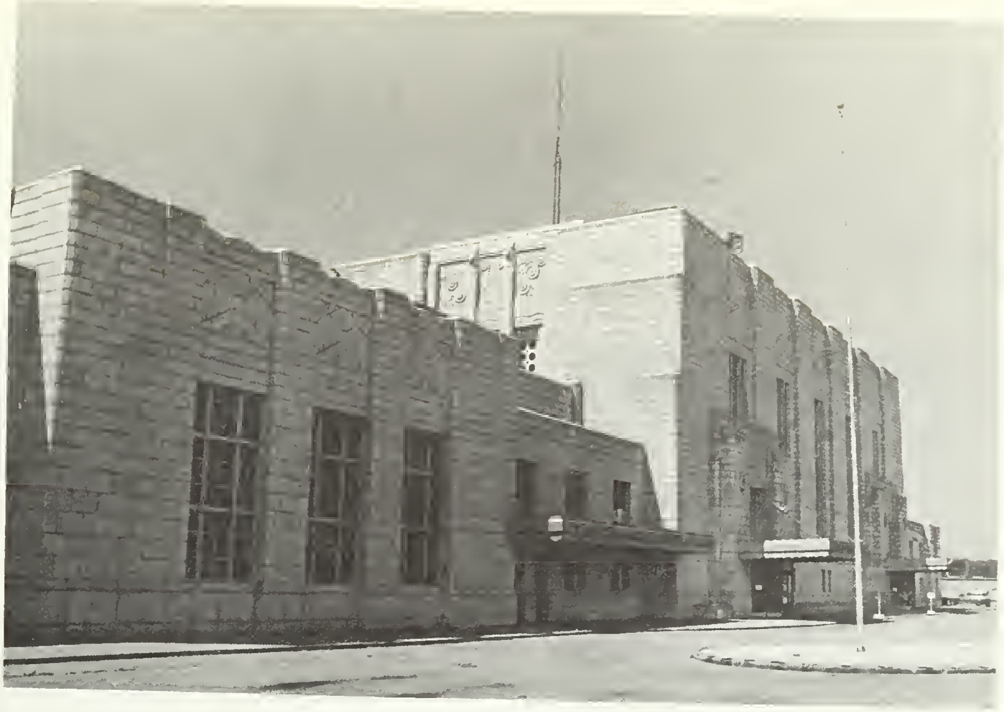
This site is the first village known to have been occupied by the Oto Tribe. Spanish records indicate that it was occupied as early as 1777, but precise descriptions of the location were not recorded until later visits by Americans. Excavations by the Nebraska State Historical Society have exposed two houses and seven cache pits. On a small hummock in the southwest corner of the habitation area is the village burial ground. A treaty signed here in 1833 resulted in the removal of the Oto to a new village site and the withdrawal of their claim to land in southeastern Nebraska. *Private*

THAYER COUNTY
Alexandria
DILL, RICHARD E., HOUSE
1936, Richard E. Dill

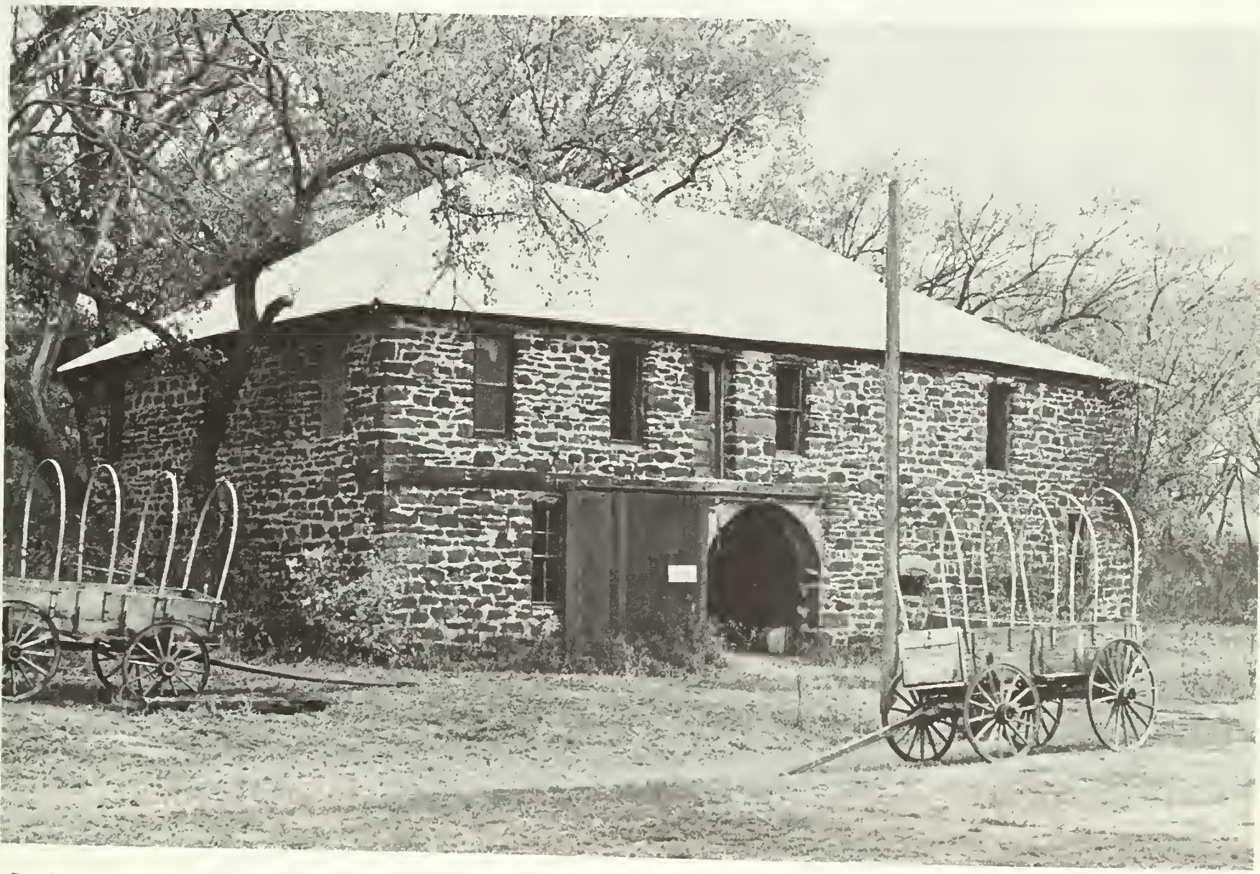
This building represents the first successful use of post-tensioned, prestressed concrete in the country. With the exception of a conventionally poured concrete floor, it is constructed entirely of post-tensioned 12- and 14-foot long channel planks. Three of the exterior walls are constructed entirely of these channel planks with an 18-inch gap between inner and outer surfaces to allow for a straw insulation layer. *Private*

WEBSTER COUNTY
Red Cloud vicinity
STARKE ROUND BARN
4.5 miles E of Red Cloud on U.S. 136
1902—1903

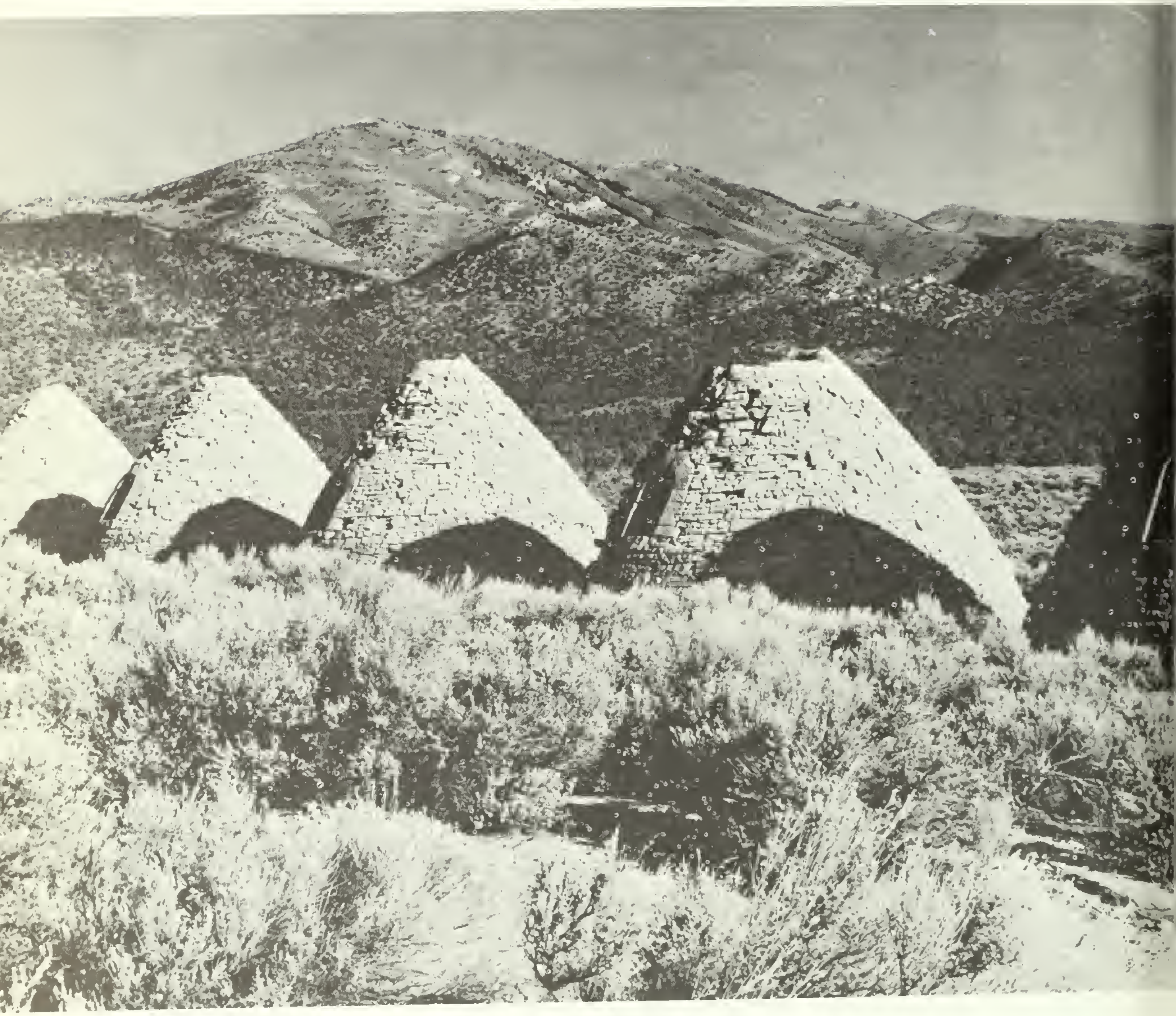
This building is the largest round barn in Nebraska. The 3-story barn has a bottom level for animals, a second level for machinery, and a third for hay. A central silo, of brick and mortar construction, stands 65 feet high. In the early 1960's the original horizontal wood siding was covered over with corrugated iron sheets which also covered a continuous band of windows which originally encircled the lower level. *Private*



Union Passenger Terminal, Omaha, Nebraska (Douglas County).
Nebraska State Historical Society



Steele City Historic District (livery stable), Steele City, Nebraska (Jefferson County). Grant.
Nebraska State Historical Society



Ward Charcoal Ovens, Ely vicinity, Nevada (White Pine County). Grant. *Donald L. McCaughey*

Nevada

Eureka Historic District, Eureka, Nevada (Eureka County).
USDA Soil Conservation Service

Belmont (Belmont Courthouse),
Tonopah vicinity,
Nevada (Nye County).
Donald L. McCaughey

CHURCHILL COUNTY
Austin vicinity
COLD SPRINGS STATION SITE
51 miles W of Austin on U.S. 50
1861—1880

To supply the need for communication between the east and the gold and silver mining areas in California and Nevada the Pony Express was established in 1860. The pony route crossed the Edwards Creek Valley and a station was erected at Cold Springs. This station also became a stage stop for the central Overland Express Company which began operating the same year. It served as a stage and freight station from 1861 to 1869, and then only as a freight station until 1880 when the Nevada Central Railroad was completed and the large stage companies were abandoned. All that remains aboveground on the site are the stone ruins of the station and the stone foundation of a nearby Overland Telegraph repeater station. *Federal*

CHURCHILL COUNTY
Fallon vicinity
GRIMES POINT
23 miles SE of Fallon on U.S. 50
Prehistoric

On the end of the rocky peninsula of Grimes Point is a profusion of large black basalt boulders covered with petroglyphs. Two petroglyph styles are present—pecked figures representing circles, human figures, snakes, and animal figures; and small pecks, sometimes connected with grooves. This is the only site in northern Nevada where the pit and groove style is located in a hunting area. The supposition that the figures are a ritual device to insure the successful taking of big game is strengthened by the existence of an aboriginal fence above the point. Estimated age of the most recent petroglyph is 150 to 200 years, and from 2,500 to 3,500 years for the pit and groove figures. *Federal*

CLARK COUNTY
Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS MORMON FORT
900 Las Vegas Boulevard, North
1855

The Mormons established their fort in the Las Vegas Valley as a halfway station on the Mormon trail. Eight 2-story houses were built within the adobe fort. When the Mormons returned to Utah the fort was used as a ranch headquarters. In 1903 the ranch was sold and auctioned in lots to become the Las Vegas town site. Only part of the original structure remains. Used at one time for a post office, it now contains a museum of early Nevada artifacts. *Public*

EUREKA COUNTY
Eureka
EUREKA HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Eureka is one of Nevada's best preserved mining boom towns. It became a boom town in 1869 and by the 1880's was second in importance to Virginia City in the state. The main street is fronted by brick and stone commercial structures; the side streets are filled with small stone, frame, and brick houses typical of a mining community. Included in the district are the 2-story brick Sadler House; the log Tannehill Cabin, reputed to be the first permanent building in the town; the opera house; the courthouse (1879); and 10 known smelter sites. *Multiple public/private*

LANDER COUNTY
Austin
AUSTIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Following the discovery of rich silver ore in Pony Canyon in May 1862, a rush of prospectors and speculators created the town of Austin. Within two years Austin grew to a population of about 10,000 with many non-residents staking claims outside the town. Routing of the Nevada Central Railroad into Austin in 1880 aided mining development and increased the town's importance as a commercial center. Before the decline of ore production in the late-19th century, more than 50 million dollars in silver ore was taken from the mines in the area. Austin became the county seat of an area including at least 30 other mining towns. A few extant structures from the town's early days are Gridley's Store (1862), the Old Engine House of the Nevada Central Railroad, and the Lander County Courthouse (1869). *Multiple public/private*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Pioche vicinity
BRISTOL WELLS TOWN SITE
Off U.S. 93, 23 miles N of Pioche
1870—1950

Missing claims were first located in the area in 1870. Two years later a furnace was erected to treat silver-lead ores. As new and richer deposits were found, additional ore-processing mills were built. By 1880 the business district of Bristol Wells consisted of a post office, newspaper, stores, hotels, and many shops and was a trading and supply center for hundreds of nearby mines. After 1893 the mines were intermittently active, the post office closed in 1950, and today only the charcoal ovens, furnace remains, and one original stone building still exist. *Multiple public/private*

NYE COUNTY
Berlin
BERLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
20th century

Berlin is the only typical turn-of-the-century mining town still intact in Nevada. Assessors' records show the first mining activity in Berlin Canyon occurred in 1869 when the Berlin mine produced four tons of ore. Claims were not filed, however, until the late 1880's. The Nevada Company then acquired individual interest in the patented claims dating back to 1888 and in 1902 and 1903 acquired the Berlin group of claims. In its peak years of production between 1906 and 1918, the town had about 75 frame buildings. The board and batten construction of the surviving 12 buildings is typical of that period. *State*

NYE COUNTY
Tonopah vicinity
BELMONT
46 miles NE of Tonopah via U.S. 6, Nev. 8A and 82
19th—20th centuries

Belmont, now a ghost town, was settled as a result of a silver strike in 1865. Many substantial stone and brick buildings were erected soon after its establishment to provide houses and businesses for its 2000 inhabitants. The town served as the county seat from 1867 to 1905 and became an important mining and milling area and trade center for settlements within a 100-mile radius. Five sawmills and three stamp mills served the area until 1887 when most of the mines were shut down. Some of the best remaining structures include the courthouse (1874), the Cosmopolitan Saloon (c. 1870), and the smokestacks of the Monitor-Belmont Mill and the Combination Mill. *Multiple public/private*

WASHOE COUNTY
Reno
LAKE MANSION
Adjacent to the Centennial Coliseum on U.S. 395
1877

When the gold-seeking emigrants, following the Truckee Branch of the California Emigrant Trail, came to the Truckee River at the base of the Sierra Nevada they sought convenient fords for crossing. The site they chose (now located in downtown Reno) was called Big Meadows. In 1860, C. W. Fuller settled on this section and built a bridge, an inn, and a stretch of toll road leading away from the river in both directions. In 1863 he sold his property to Myron C. Lake who built the first Lake House—then a hotel—in 1870. Lake Mansion, a 2-story frame Victorian house, originally located at the corner of Virginia and California streets, was built in 1877 by W. J. Marsh and bought by Lake in 1879. *Private*

WHITE PINE COUNTY
Ely vicinity

FORT SCHELLBOURNE

43 miles N of Ely via U.S. 93 and E 3 miles on Nev. 2
19th—20th centuries

This site has been a Shoshone Indian village, an Overland Stage and mail stop, a base of military operations, and a mining camp. It was discovered in 1859 by Captain James Simpson in his search for a route across the Great Basin shorter than the Humboldt River Trail. The following year the Pony Express established a corral and station here. In 1862 the site took the name Fort Schellbourne after a detachment of troops camped here to deter Indians from harassing the stages and mails. In the early 1870's, when silver ore was discovered in the mountains to the east of the site, the town became part of a thriving mining district. It included several stores, blacksmith shops, livery stables, a boardinghouse, post office, and a newspaper. By 1880, however, the town had dwindled to 50 residents. The few stone and log buildings still standing are now utilized by a ranching operation. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WHITE PINE COUNTY
Ely vicinity

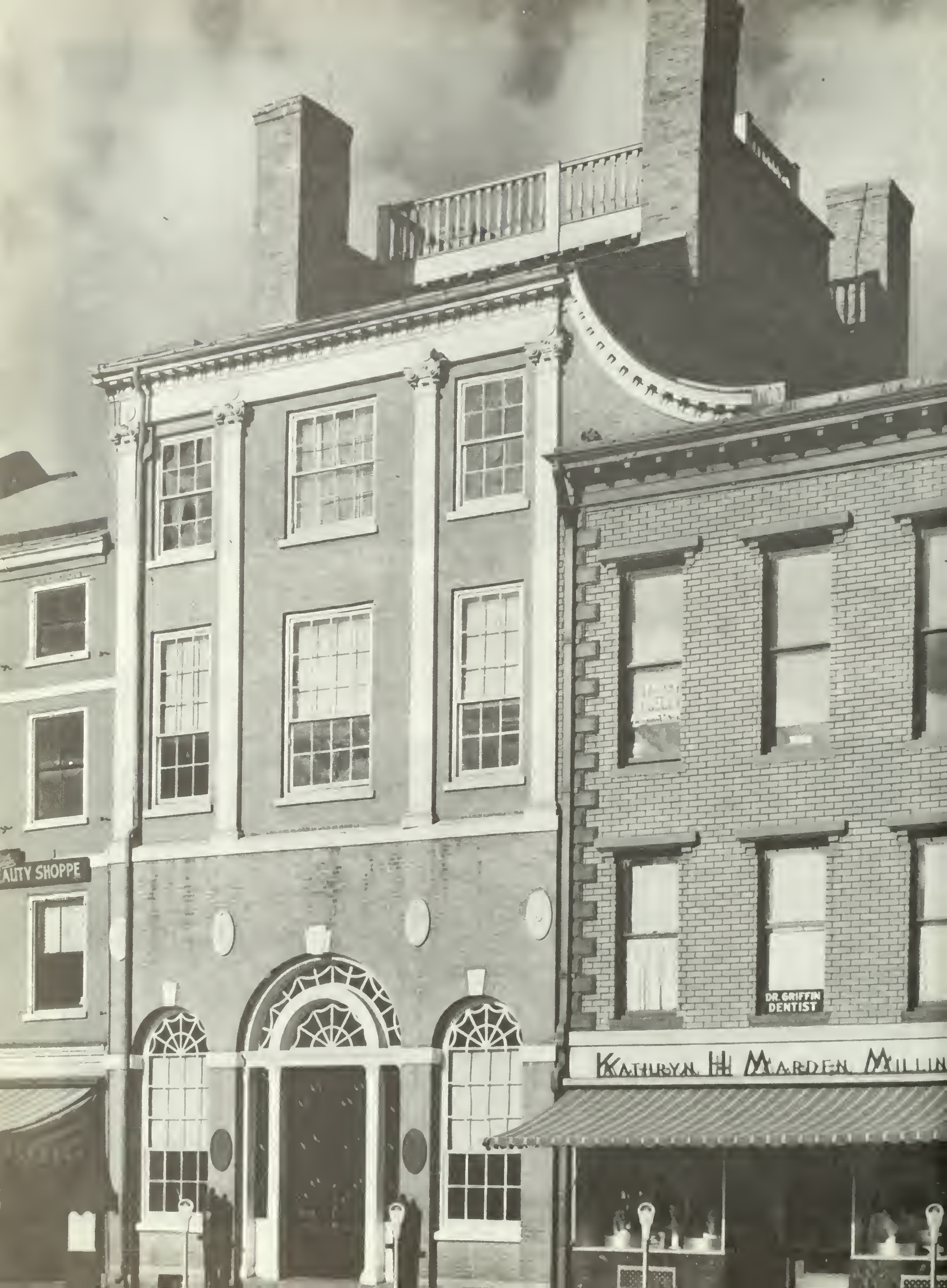
WARD CHARCOAL OVENS

Off U.S. 6/50/93, then 14 miles S via Cave Valley Road
19th century

The Ward Mining District was organized in 1872. The residents experienced two years of prosperous gold and silver production (1877—1879). Although little remains of the town today, six excellently constructed stone charcoal ovens stand as a reminder of one of the West's forgotten industries. The ovens reduced timber to charcoal for use in smelting the ore. From 30 to 60 bushels of charcoal were needed for each ton of ore. The kilns are 30 feet high with floor diameters of 27 feet and walls two feet thick at the base. *State*

Grimes Point, Fallon vicinity,
Nevada (Churchill County).
Donald L. McCaughey

Belmont (Highbridge Mill),
Tonopah vicinity, Nevada (Nye County).
Wilbur E. Wieprecht


AUTY SHOPPE
DR. GRIFFIN
DENTIST
KATHRYN H MARDEN MILLIN

New Hampshire

Portsmouth Athenaeum, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
(Rockingham County).
Douglas Armsden

Prentiss Bridge (Drewsville Bridge),
Langdon, New Hampshire (Sullivan County).
Wallace Baker

Canaan Street Historic District (Canaan Town Library and Museum),
Canaan, New Hampshire (Grafton County).
Apertura

Littleton Town Building (Littleton Opera House),
Littleton, New Hampshire (Grafton County).
Lawrence H. Presby

CARROLL COUNTY
Silver Lake
JOY FARM (E. E. CUMMINGS HOUSE)
Salter Hill Road
20th century

This 1 1/2-story, white clapboard farmhouse was the summer vacation home of Edward Estlin Cummings (1894—1962). The highly personal, individualistic poet transformed almost every grammatical and structural convention of the English language to allow free expression of his poetic vision. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

CHESHIRE COUNTY
Harrisville
HARRISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Harrisville was incorporated in 1870 and remains today a unique example of a 19th-century rural manufacturing village. The brick and granite textile mills are among the oldest in the state. Outstanding among these are the Upper Mill (1830—1832) and the Lower Mill (1846—1847). The former, a 2-story brick structure with a trapdoor monitor roof, was enlarged in the 1850's. Its adjacent storage building contains an attic Palladian doorway. The Lower Mill, of coursed granite construction, marks a high point of sophisticated design among small, rural mills of the area. A square stair tower on its gable end is topped by the original cupola. Other buildings in the district are the Bethual Harris House (1819—1821), a hipped-roofed Federal dwelling; the village store (1842) and Congregational Church (1842), both Greek Revival; the Harris Boarding House (c. 1850); and two complete tenement rows developed by the mill owners. *Private:* HABS

CHESHIRE COUNTY
Keene
COOKE, NOAH, HOUSE
136 West Street
1791

Typical of the New England Federal style, this house is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof and white clapboard exterior. A massive brick central chimney serves seven fireplaces, a beehive oven, and an attic smoke chamber. A single-story ell at the rear is probably the remainder of an earlier structure. The house was built by Noah Cooke, a prominent lawyer and ordained minister and was later owned by Horatio Colony, the first mayor of Keene. *Private*

CHESHIRE COUNTY
Keene
WYMAN TAVERN
339 Main Street
1762

Wyman Tavern is a large 18th-century 2 1/2-story frame dwelling with pitched roof and central chimney. One-story ells were added to the north and south of the central block in 1822 and some restoration work was undertaken about 1925. Exterior shuttered windows on the front are capped by pediments, and the central entry is of early Greek Revival design. The house was built by Captain Isaac Wyman who on April 22, 1775, led 29 minutemen on their march to Lexington. The first meeting of Dartmouth College trustees was held in the tavern on October 22, 1770. *Private*

GRAFTON COUNTY
Bethlehem vicinity
FELSENGARTEN
SW of Bethlehem on Lewis Hill Road
1896—1900

This shingle style 3-story house was the home of Theodore Thomas (1835—1905), the great American conductor and music educator, and his wife, Rose Fay. Felsengarten means Rock Garden and is appropriate as the house is located on a 15-acre parcel of rough wooded land on the side of a rocky mountain slope. Thomas, a German-born conductor, was the first and most important orchestral pioneer in the U.S. He founded his own touring symphony orchestra in 1862 and stimulated the formation of orchestras in Boston and Philadelphia. He was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society of New York in 1876 and in 1891 founded the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. *Private*

GRAFTON COUNTY
Canaan
CANAAN MEETINGHOUSE (CANAAN TOWN HALL)
Canaan Street
1794

The Federal style frame meetinghouse is distinguished by its tower entrance and eight-sided cupola. As originally built, the meetinghouse had three entrances; flat walls painted to simulate stone; and a gallery, box pews, and sounding board inside. The entrance porches were subsequently altered to form the present tower, the pews were removed, and the sides clapboarded. *Municipal*

GRAFTON COUNTY
Canaan
CANAAN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Canaan Street
18th—19th centuries

The Canaan Street Historic District retains its early-19th-century character with few intrusions. The area was granted in 1761, but development proceeded slowly at first, and the principal thoroughfare was not laid out until 1788. Three noteworthy public buildings are the Town Hall (1796), a 2-story white clapboard structure with front tower and belfry; the Old North Church (1828), a distinguished 1-story Greek Revival building; and the Canaan Town Library and Museum (1839), a late Federal structure, originally Union Academy. Canaan Street was noted as a resort community during the second half of the 19th century. *Multiple public/private*

GRAFTON COUNTY
Littleton
LITTLETON TOWN BUILDING (LITTLETON OPERA HOUSE)
1 Union Street
1894, Howard and Austin

The Littleton Town Building is a rectangular clapboard structure, 5 stories in the rear and 3 in front, with a hexagonal tower extending from the northwest corner and a truncated hipped roof. Since its construction the building has not only housed municipal offices, but also musical, theatrical, and political events. *Municipal*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Manchester
STARK, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE
2000 Elm Street
18th century

This is the boyhood home of John Stark (1736—1765) American ranger, Indian fighter and brigadier general of the Continental Army. The house is a small 1-story frame structure with gabled roof, center chimney and clapboarded walls. A 1-story frame wing extends from a rear corner to give the structure an L-shape. In 1968 the house was moved from its original site on Canal Street to this location, but still remains on a portion of Stark's original land. *Private*

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
Peterborough
PETERBOROUGH UNITARIAN CHURCH
Main and Summer streets
1825—1826

This 2-story Federal style brick church has several features which appear in Asher Benjamin's *Builder's Companion*, including recessed arched panels in the front and side walls, three arched doorways in the front with a fan-shaped blind in the gable above, and 2-story roundheaded windows in the sides. The dominant exterior feature is a four-stage frame clock tower topped by a gold-leafed, cupola-like dome. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Derry Village
THORNTON, MATTHEW, HOUSE
2 Thornton Street
1740—1779

This 2-story saltbox-style frame house belonged to Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire. In the pre-Revolutionary period, Thornton was a delegate to the provincial assembly. Afterward he became a state legislator and then a member of the Continental Congress. The frame and floors of the house are 18th century, but the exterior clapboarding and chimneys are replacements of the originals. Although considerably altered, this is considered the finest of the extant houses associated with Thornton. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Exeter
FIRST CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH)
21 Front Street
1798—1801, Ebenezer Clifford

Early meetinghouses were designed with their long axis parallel to the street and the main door midway in the long wall opposite the pulpit. Architect Clifford designed the First Church in a similar manner, although certain innovations were incorporated. The only entrance was on the long side through three doors in a projecting pavilion, and the roof was hipped. A tower with an octagonal belfry, lantern, and dome rose above the entrance, and the frieze below the tower featured triglyphs and metopes. Pairs of pilasters separated the bays of the entrance porch and adorned the corners of the building. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Hampton Falls
WEARE, GOVERNOR MESHECH, HOUSE
Exeter Road (N.H. 88)
1776—1785

This rectangular, 2-story frame house was the home of Meshech Weare, governor of New Hampshire during the War for Independence. It is five bays wide and was originally two bays deep, but after a fire in 1957 the rear was moved back. The house has clapboarded walls and a gabled roof with two interior chimneys. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Kingston
BARTLETT, JOSIAH, HOUSE
Main Street
1774

This 2-story frame house was the home from 1774 to 1795 of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for New Hampshire, chief justice, and governor. The exterior and part of the interior of the clapboard structure were remodeled in the Greek Revival style during the early part of the 19th century. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
BECK, SAMUEL, HOUSE
107 Deer Street
18th—19th centuries

This is a 2-story, gabled-roofed brick house with a central chimney rising out of the ridge line in the roof. The exterior is embellished by an early Federal pedimented doorway with an arched fanlight enframed by applied columns—one of the few examples of this early Adamesque style in the city. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
BENEDICT HOUSE (THOMAS W. PENHALLOW HOUSE)
30 Middle Street
c. 1811

This 3-story brick building with low hipped roof sits on a fieldstone foundation. The facade is symmetrically divided into five bays and the main entrance has an arched doorway with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Sheltering the doorway is a semicircular portico supported by Ionic columns; a large Palladian window is set in an arched recess above the portico. On the west is a mid-19th-century wing. The house was first owned by Thomas W. Penhallow, a Portsmouth merchant. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
HART, JEREMIAH, HOUSE
112 Deer Street
18th century

This small, 2-story, two-room house with central chimney is illustrative of the simple urban building practices of the late colonial period. The pedimented and pilastered doorway, triple-run stairway and interior finish suggest a late-18th-century construction date. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
HART, JOHN, HOUSE
63 Deer Street
18th century

Originally built as a 2-story central hall Georgian house in the mid-18th century, the Hart House is now more a Federal form with a Greek Revival porch added about 1830—1840. During the early part of the 19th century, a third floor was added and exterior fenestration was altered to Federal style window sash. The low-pitched hipped roof is also appropriate to the Federal period. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
HART, PHOEBE, HOUSE
184 Deer Street
1808—1810

This is a 2-story frame house with a gabled roof and rear chimneys. A distinguishing feature is the early Federal doorway which includes a pediment, engaged columns and fanlight. Interior finish includes an original circular staircase and Federal mantels. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
HART-RICE HOUSE
77 Deer Street

Mid-18th century

Located in the Portsmouth Parade Historic District (see separate listing), the Hart-Rice House, built by Samuel Hart, Jr., is the least altered Georgian residence in Portsmouth. Original features include a tall hipped roof with dormers, a front pedimented entrance, exterior clapboarding, and fenestration on the front facade. When the house was subdivided into living units in 1756, additions were made to the rear. Captain William Rice, a privateer in the War of 1812, later occupied the house. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
JONES, JOHN PAUL, HOUSE
Middle and State streets
1758

The John Paul Jones House is the boardinghouse in which the naval hero resided for two years (1781—1782) while supervising the construction of the *America*, a ship of the line for the Continental Navy. The 2 1/2-story frame dwelling is the only surviving structure in the U.S. with which John Paul Jones had any significant associations. *Private:* NHL

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
NEAL, JAMES, HOUSE
74 Deer Street
1832

This 3-story, low hipped-roofed structure built by merchant James Neal is among the last surviving Federal brick houses built after the Portsmouth fire of 1813. The front facade features a fanlighted doorway. A 2-story brick entry on the south connects the main house to a 2-story brick kitchen ell. *Municipal* (Also see Portsmouth Parade Historic District).

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
NUTTER-RYMES HOUSE
48 School Street
1809

This is a small Federal row house with a unique design. It is a double house separated by an applied fanlight-arched carriageway. Originally the structures were mirror images of each other, separated by a partition wall above the keystone of the archway. Local architect-builder James Nutter erected the house for his own home and that of Christopher Rymes, a local speculator and merchant. *Municipal* (Also see Portsmouth Parade Historic District)

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
PINKHAM, DANIEL, HOUSE
190 Deer Street
c. 1813—1815

This 3-story wooden Federal period house originally consisted of a two-room plan with central circular staircase and entry. A half-globe fanlight over the front door lights the stairway. The front door is flanked by attenuated vernacular Adamesque pilasters with a finish of rope molding around the protruding capitals. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
PORTSMOUTH ATHENAEUM
9 Market Square
1804, Bradbury Johnson

Considered one of the best-preserved Federal period commercial structures in New England, the Athenaeum is a tall, narrow brick building of 3 main stories with a mezzanine level between the first and second floors. The three-bay facade has arched window and door openings with web-like tracery on the lower story. The bays of the upper stories are divided by wooden pilasters of a composite order that rise to support the main cornice. Crowning the roof are four tall chimneys and a widow's walk. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
PORTSMOUTH PARADE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

At the corner of Deer and High streets is the keystone of the block where three of the four houses which remain in situ are located. These include the Gerrick House, a Federal structure attributed to local architect-builder James Nutter; the Jabez Fitch House (c. 1720), which has the last surviving example of a pilastered chimney in the state; and the James Neal House (1830—see separate listing). The Nutter-Rymes House (see separate listing), also attributed to James Nutter, is a unique double Federal structure with a wooden fan arch over the driveway. There are 14 structures within the district. *Public/private:* HABS

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY (PORTSMOUTH ACADEMY)
8 Islington Street
1809, James Nutter

At the time of its construction as the Portsmouth Academy, this was considered one of the finest academic buildings in northern New England. It is a 2-story brick building, essentially rectangular in plan, with a narrow projecting ell at the rear. The three center bays of the seven-bay main facade project four inches to form a pavilion, which is surmounted by a low pediment. A low-pitched hipped roof covers the building. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
SHAPLEY TOWN HOUSE
454-456 Court Street
c. 1815

This is a 3-story, hipped-roofed brick structure which is actually two dwellings treated symmetrically. The two sides are separated by a brick firewall which extends from the cellar to the attic. Exterior ornamentation is typical of Portsmouth work in the early 19th century and consists of hewn granite foundation work with a delicate brick cornice. Built by prosperous mariner and merchant, Captain Reuben Shapley, the house is considered one of the best-preserved examples of the new domestic architecture which developed after the Portsmouth fire of 1813. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
SHERBURNE, HENRY, HOUSE (RICHARD SHORTRIDGE HOUSE)
73 Deer Street
1766—1770

A highly styled Georgian structure, the Sherburne House retains most of its 18th-century features despite some Victorian alterations. An impressive 2-story frame dwelling with a steeply-hipped roof, it is especially notable for possessing the last broken scrolled pediment doorway in situ in the state. Similar scrolled pediments are repeated in the gabled dormers. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
SMITH, SIMEON P., HOUSE
94 Russell Street
1810—1811

The Smith House is one of the few remaining examples of middle-class Federal houses in Portsmouth. It was built just prior to the great fire which led to the construction of the city's commercial center. The house is 2 stories high with a gabled roof. *Municipal*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
WENTWORTH, GOVERNOR JOHN, HOUSE
346 Pleasant Street
1763

This is a 2 1/2-story wooden Georgian dwelling with a Federal style doorway. The modillioned portico is supported by two Tuscan columns and there are seven dormers piercing the roofline. The house was used by the Royal Governor, John Wentworth Jr., when he returned from England in 1767. The main parlor has a carved mantelpiece with a frieze decorated with carved dolphin elements, double-paneled wainscoting, a denticulated cornice, corner pilasters and 18th-century red-flocking wallpaper. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
WENTWORTH, JOSHUA, HOUSE
Strawberry Banke
18th century

The Joshua Wentworth House is a unique regional interpretation of English Palladian architecture. The main facade is five bays wide and the whole is covered by a gabled roof. The section behind the two chimneys is thought to have been built first. Prior to the Revolution the front portion was added. The elaborate interior woodwork appears to have been made for a larger building; the most noteworthy portions exist in the four front rooms and the stair hall. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Portsmouth
WHIDDEN-WARD HOUSE
117 Deer Street
18th century

Portions of this frame, 2-story Georgian house may have been constructed in the early 1720's. The L-shaped house is 2 stories high and was originally covered with clapboards. The interior contains an ornately paneled and carved 18th-century stair hall with its original Georgian staircase and roundheaded landing window. Subsequent to construction of the house a 2-story lean-to was added behind the northeast room. *Municipal:* HABS

STRAFFORD COUNTY
Durham
SULLIVAN, GENERAL JOHN, HOUSE
23 New Market Road
18th century

This 2-story frame house was the home from 1764 to 1795 of John Sullivan, a major general of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and one of Washington's ablest officers. Sullivan initiated one of the earliest acts of aggression against the British in capturing Fort William and Mary in December of 1774, and distinguished himself in some of the most difficult battles of the Revolution. The L-shaped clapboard house remains much as it was during Sullivan's life. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Claremont
CLAREMONT CITY HALL (CLAREMONT OPERA HOUSE)
Tremont Square
1895, Lamb and Rich

This 2-story brownstone and brick rectangular building with a square clock tower on the south and a low hipped roof is one of the state's best examples of the Renaissance Revival style. The corners of the structure and the frieze beneath the copper cornice are pressed brick. The exterior remains largely as it was originally. *Municipal*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Cornish
SAINT-GAUDENS, LOUIS, HOUSE AND STUDIO
Dingleton Hill and Whitten roads
18th—20th centuries

Originally designed in 1773 by Moses Johnson and built by the community of Shakers at Enfield, New Hampshire, this house was dismantled in 1902, moved to this site, and adapted to serve as the home and studio of artists Saint-Gaudens, Louis. *See* Saint-Gaudens, Louis, House and Studio (Cornish, NH) Louis and Annette Johnson Saint-Gaudens. Assistants of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the two artists were also recognized sculptors with major pieces in the Boston Public Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and Union Station in Washington, D. C., among others. The 2 1/2-story gambrel-roofed frame house was the artists' home until their deaths, and was later occupied by their son Paul, a master potter. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Langdon vicinity
COLD RIVER BRIDGE (MCDERMOTT BRIDGE)
Off McDermott Road, N of N.H. 123-A
1869

This gabled-roofed frame bridge (78 feet long by 12 feet wide) has one span and a Town lattice truss with an auxiliary arch. In 1964 the structure was closed to all but foot traffic. *Municipal*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Langdon vicinity
PRENTISS BRIDGE (DREWSVILLE BRIDGE)
Off Old Cheshire Turnpike, S of N.H. 12-A
c. 1874

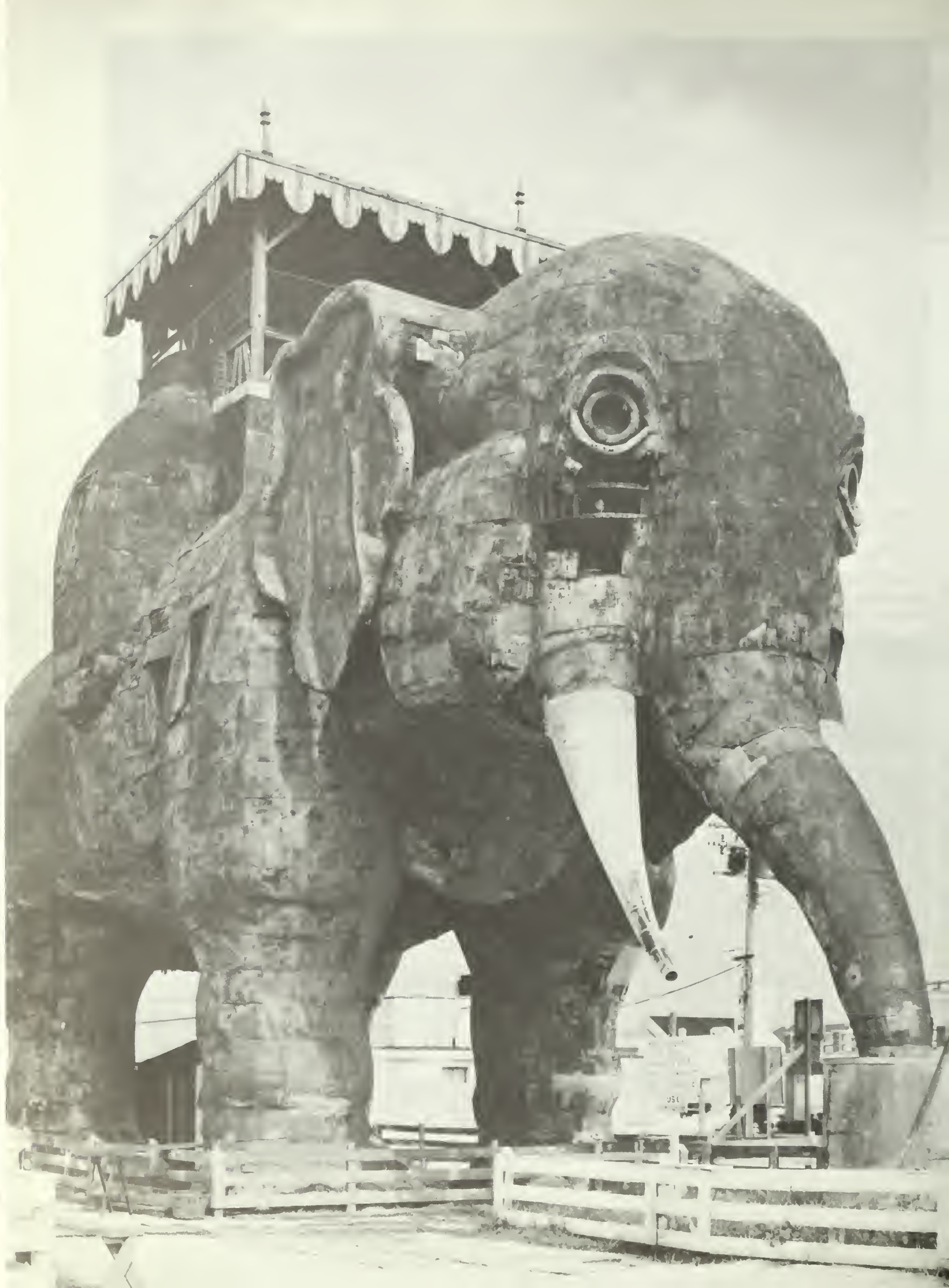
This frame structure (36 feet long by 15 feet wide), has one span and a Town lattice truss. It is probably the third bridge on the site. In 1955 the bridge was closed to all but pedestrians. *Municipal*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Newport
SULLIVAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Court Square
1825

This 2 1/2-story brick building has a rectangular 2-story wing with bell tower centered on the west side. There is a high gabled roof and a plain boxed cornice over the main section, and the bell tower and north wings have low gabled roofs. The main entrance features a round-arched doorway flanked by half-sidelights. *County*

Canaan Street Historic District (Nathaniel Currier House),
Canaan, New Hampshire (Grafton County).
Apertura

Benedict House (Thomas W. Penhallow House),
Portsmouth, New Hampshire (Rockingham County).
Douglas Armsden



New Jersey

Lucy, the Margate Elephant, Margate City, New Jersey (Atlantic County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS; Grant

St. Mary's Episcopal Church,
Burlington, New Jersey (Burlington County) HABS.
Library of Congress, Washington D.C.

James Whitall Jr. House, Redbank National Park,
New Jersey (Gloucester County).
William B. Bassett, John M. Dickey

Hopper-Van Horn House,
Mahwah, New Jersey
(Bergen County).
Photocraft-Butler

ATLANTIC COUNTY
Margate City
LUCY, THE MARGATE ELEPHANT
Decatur and Atlantic avenues
1881

Lucy, the Margate Elephant, was constructed as a real estate promotion gimmick by James V. Lafferty of Philadelphia who hoped to attract people to the Margate (then south Atlantic City) area. Lucy may properly be termed an architectural folly, a form of building popular during the Victorian era. The elephant was assembled as a large frame box braced carefully with diagonal members. Her shape came from applying curved built-up members of the frame and enclosing everything with sheathing boards and heavy terne plate. Her 86-foot length and 29-foot width is pierced by 18 windows, and she stands 65 feet high. In 1902 the original domed interior space was partitioned into individual rooms, and in 1928 her ornate howdah was blown off during a storm and replaced by the present one. Lucy has been moved from her original location, and, although structurally sound has suffered from external deterioration. *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

BERGEN COUNTY
Mahwah
HOPPER-VAN HORN HOUSE
398 Ramapo Valley Road
18th century

This random stone structure is a fine example of Dutch style Revolutionary architecture unique to the northern New Jersey-southern New York area. It was constructed in two sections—a main 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed building with clapboard gable ends, and a small 1-story wing on the northwest, probably built prior to the main facade. The front of the main house is five bays with a typical Dutch double door in the center bay sheltered by a full-length portico. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

BERGEN COUNTY
Paramus
TERHUNE-GARDNER-LINDENMEYR HOUSE
218 Paramus Road
18th—20th centuries

The present structure consists of three sections of different periods—the original middle section of pegged timber construction (c. 1730), a larger 2-story section of the Federal period (c. 1808), and a small, 1-story kitchen wing on the south (c. 1920). The 2-story section is a fine example of the post-Colonial or Federal period with most of its original elements unaltered. Outbuildings include a work barn, a wagon shed, a corn crib, and a smokehouse. *Private*

BERGEN COUNTY
Park Ridge
WORTENDYKE BARN
13 Pascack Road
c. 1770

This is one of the few true Dutch barns remaining in the state. The Lower Rhenish style of this barn evolved in the Netherlands and was brought over to the Hudson River Valley. This type is the most European of American barns and may be the earliest example of barn building in the New World. Four massive "H" frames form the main structure, largely of oak and tulipwood. Beams are finely finished—possibly with an adz—and long roof rafters are balanced near midpoint, leaving side walls relatively weight free. Some old shingles remain but are now covered with asphalt siding. *Private:* HABS

BERGEN COUNTY
Rutherford
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM CARLOS, HOUSE
9 Ridge Road
1913—1963

This irregularly shaped 2-story wooden house was the home of William Carlos Williams, physician, novelist and poet. He lived here from 1910 through 1963 and received a Pulitzer Prize for his work "Pictures from Breughel" in 1963. The gabled-roofed house features a bay window on the first floor and a recessed porch. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERGEN COUNTY
Washington Township (Westwood)
SEVEN CHIMNEYS (ZABRISKIE-VANEMBURGH HOUSE)
25 Chimney Ridge Court
Mid-18th century

The Zabriskie-Vanemburgh House is an example of early Dutch architecture with foundation walls of hand-placed stone and sandstone walls above ground. The sandstone is dressed on the main facade with random ashlar on the sides and rear. Floor beams are joined to the main beams with wooden pegs, and interior walls are covered by mud and straw plaster. Partitions are framed, plastered, and filled with sand. An east and a west wing were added about 1770, and the roof was raised early in the 19th century. Nicholas Zabriskie, the builder, was a Tory, and a later owner, Dr. William Hawland, gave the house its name of Seven Chimneys (1914). *Private*

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Arney's Mount
ARNEY'S MOUNT FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE AND BURIAL GROUND
Intersection of Mt. Holly-Juliustown and Pemberton-Arney's Mount road
1775

The meetinghouse was constructed of ironstone locally quarried and has been twice repaired after fires in 1800 and 1809. It is unusual, as most meetinghouses in southern New Jersey are brick. The acoustics of the structure are considered outstanding: a whisper from the facing bench can be heard in the last row of the gallery. The adjacent burial ground, still in use, predates the meetinghouse by many years. The stone wall around the cemetery encloses only a portion of the graves, as many were literally buried "outside the wall" having lost favor with the Friends. *Private*

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Batsto
BATSTO VILLAGE
CR 542
18th—19th centuries

Batsto Village is a unique iron community which has undergone little or no change since its period of peak activity. The iron furnace, built in 1766 and rebuilt in 1786 and 1829, was used to cast iron until 1848. When the iron industry declined in the 1850's, glass became the principal product of Batsto, but this industry too died out by the 1870's This self-sufficient community once contained workers' cottages, a forge, a roll and slitting mill, a lime kiln, a charcoal house, a stamping mill, a church, craft buildings, stables, barns, a water tower, a piggery, a gristmill, a sawmill, and the mansion house (erected in several stages between 1790 and 1880). The mansion, store, grist- and sawmills, blacksmith shop, and several workers' houses have been renovated. *State:* HABS

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Bordentown
HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, HOUSE
101 Farnsworth Avenue
1750

This L-shaped, 2 1/2-story brick building was the home of Francis Hopkinson (1737—1791), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from 1774 to 1791. The house has a gambrel roof with dormers and a 2-story frame wing attached to the rear. A segmental hood surmounts the main doorway and the interior has a center hall plan. *Private:* NHL; HABS

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Burlington

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (ST. MARY'S COMPLEX)

N side Broad Street between Talbot and Wood streets
1854, Richard Upjohn (new St. Mary's)

St. Mary's Complex was founded in 1702 under sponsorship of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The old church still stands on the southeast corner of the complex. Originally rectangular, the church went through various additions until by the time new St. Mary's was finished it was cruciform in plan. It follows the English tradition and has a tower and octagonal spire which rise about 160 feet. The exterior is of red sandstone, quarried nearby. The elaborate tile floor in the chancel deserves special note, being Minton Tile formerly made at Stokes-on-Kent, England. The graveyard holds several generations of Burlington families, three Anglican bishops, Elias Boudinot (president of the Continental Congress) and William Bradford (Washington's attorney general). *Private:* HABS

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Medford vicinity

KIRBY'S MILL (HAINES MILL)

NE of Medford at Church and Fostertown roads
1774—1778

Kirby's Mill is a 4-story frame building resting on a native stone foundation. An addition was made in the 1890's. Inside the mill the power train to all floors, the hoist mechanism, and the elevator drives are operative; one of the base millstones is still in place. In 1961 the mill was converted from water power to electricity. *Private*

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Mount Holly

MOUNT HOLLY HISTORIC DISTRICT

18th—19th centuries

Mount Holly contains a complete range of architectural styles. The district includes an inn with thick stone walls (1723), a house of brick laid in Flemish bond (1744), a Quaker meetinghouse (1775), an English frame house (1775), a courthouse (1796), and a prison (1810). Other buildings include a Georgian house (1832), a Victorian house with mansard roof (1865), and mansion built in 1870. The geography of the town and its proximity to water contributed to its growth through almost 300 years since its first settlement in 1677. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

BURLINGTON COUNTY
Mount Holly vicinity

PEACHFIELD

N of Mount Holly on Burr Road
1732

This 2-story, gabled-roofed random ashlar house was restored in 1931. All that remained of the original 18th-century house was the foundation and some stone walls. The west stone wall and chimney and the large fireplace were intact as were the middle fireplace and sections of its chimney. Portions of the other three stone walls remained standing; however, the upper sections had fallen into the gutted house. The house was probably the home of John Skene, then deputy governor of the Province of West Jersey. *Private*

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden

COOPER, JOSEPH, HOUSE

Head of 7th Street in Pyne Point Park
c. 1695

The original 1 1/2-story section of this house has a gabled roof with dormers and was constructed of native sandstone in an irregular pattern. It is believed to be one of the oldest extant structures in the county. A later 2 1/2-story addition is brick laid in Flemish bond and has a gabled roof with dormers. *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden

NEWTON FRIENDS' MEETINGHOUSE

722 Cooper Street
1834

The original meetinghouse structure, a simple 1-story-plus-attic frame building, was extended and altered in 1885. Additions included a 14-foot extension to the east, a small library wing on the north, an entrance vestibule on the west, and a shed on the east side of the main extension. Interior alterations involved removal of the attic and extension of the meeting room into truss space with iron tie-rods replacing wooden members. The modifications were fashioned after the designs of Wilson Eyre, Jr., of Philadelphia, renowned as one of the most creative practitioners of the Queen Anne Revival style. *Private:* HABS

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden

POMONA HALL (COOPER HOUSE)

Park Boulevard and Euclid Avenue
18th century

This 2 1/2-story brick house has a front wall laid in Flemish bond and side and rear walls in common bond. Two stages of construction are evident, the earlier one (1726) resulted in the northern 25-foot frontage. There were two rooms on each floor and a rear stairway. In 1788 two additional rooms were added on the south. Much original paneling, flooring, and several fireplaces are intact. Joseph Cooper, Jr., builder of the house, was a Quaker farmer active in state and county politics. *Municipal:* HABS

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden

TAYLOR, DR. HENRY GENET, HOUSE AND OFFICE

305 Cooper Street
1885—1886, Wilson Eyre, Jr.

This attached town house is a distinctive example of American Queen Anne architecture. It is probably one of the best early urban works of Philadelphia architect Wilson Eyre. The masonry structure is 3 1/2 stories plus basement. The facade represents freely handled early English Renaissance elements executed in brick and terra cotta. *Private:* HABS

CAMDEN COUNTY
Cherry Hill

COLES, SAMUEL, HOUSE

1743 Old Cuthbert Road
1743

This is a 2 1/2-story brick house with an iron rock and sandstone foundation. At one time during the 19th century the large cellar served as a local jail, although the cells, leg irons and chains have since been removed. There were originally eight fireplaces on two floors. All of the fireplaces fed into two end chimneys; however, only four of the remaining six fireplaces are still useable. *Private*

CAMDEN COUNTY
Haddonfield

HADDON FORTNIGHTLY CLUB HOUSE (THIRD METHODIST CHURCH)

301 King's Highway
1857

Formerly the Third Methodist Church, this building was purchased in 1930 by the Haddon Fortnightly, a federated women's club. At that time the steeple was removed and the front of the building was extended. The second floor contains the original auditorium with balcony and dressing rooms. The exterior of the building is white stucco with shutters and the roof is tin. *Private*

CAMDEN COUNTY

Pennsauken Township

MORGAN, GRIFFITH, HOUSE

Delaware River at mouth of
Pennsauken Creek
17th century

This structure is the oldest remaining house in the county and one of the first to be constructed of stone and brick. It is 2 1/2 stories with front and rear walls of iron-bearing stone and ends of handmade clay brick. Window and door frames were hand worked from solid oak, planed to shape, and pegged with oak and hickory pegs. Floor joists, roof rafters, and other structural members were also made from oak. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Bridgeton

POTTER'S TAVERN

49-51 Broad Street
18th century

Potter's Tavern is a 2 1/2-story modified salt-box. The principal hostelry in the county seat prior to the Revolution, it was known as Bridgeton's "Independence Hall." During Christmas 1775, local patriots published a manuscript newspaper, the *Plain Dealer*, at the tavern. Articles and editorials called for separation from England and advocated home rule. Matthew Potter, the tavern owner, risked a charge of treason by allowing his premises to be so used. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Greenwich

GREENWICH HISTORIC DISTRICT

Main Street, from the Cohansey River
N to Othello
17th—19th centuries

The area now including Greenwich was in the original land grant to John Fenwick who planned the town in 1675 and platted it in 1683. From its position on the Cohansey, Greenwich grew into a prosperous farming community and shipping center and in 1687 became a port of entry. Today the town is one of the few colonial villages in New Jersey which retains its 18th- and 19th-century appearance. Several of the early buildings are the Gibbon House (1730), a 2 1/2-story patterned-brick structure; the Richard Wood Store (c. 1796), a 1-story frame building with garret and cellar; and the Stone Tavern (1728), a stone structure similar to the Dutch Colonial houses in northern New Jersey. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY

Montclair

CRANE, ISRAEL, HOUSE

110 Orange Road
19th century

The house was originally a 2 1/2-story Federal residence built with solid oak timbers with stone between the studs. In 1838 the original owners renovated the house in the Greek Revival style, the attic was made into a full story with a cast iron grille on the third floor, and a kitchen ell was added. Israel Crane, one of the most prominent businessmen in the county, established the West Bloomfield Manufacturing Company and founded the Newark Banking and Insurance Company and the Bloomfield Academy. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY

Montclair

MONTCLAIR RAILROAD STATION

Lackawanna Plaza
1913, William Hull Botsford

This railroad terminal was designed during the architect's tenure as chief architect for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad (Erie and Lackawanna) from 1910 to 1912. The brick building was designed with Doric overtones, the main entranceway being highlighted by four concrete Doric columns. Exterior brickwork done in tapestry bond is set off by marbled concrete trim. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

CATHEDRAL EVANGELICA REFORMADA (FIRST REFORMED CHURCH)

27 Lincoln Park and Halsey Street
1868—1872, Thomas A. Roberts

This elaborately detailed Gothic church is dominated by two stone towers. The larger tower is buttressed and contains four stages with recessed arched windows, and the smaller one ends in an octagonal lantern device topped by a spire. Above the central entrance is a large pointed Gothic window. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

FIRST BAPTIST PEDDIE MEMORIAL CHURCH

Broad and Fulton streets
1888—1890, William Halsey Wood

This church is a unique and robust combination of Byzantine and Romanesque style. It is a free adaptation with many additions, such as the three towers, reputedly from the Baptistery of Pisa in Italy. The exterior is mostly rough-hewn granite. Sculptured gargoyles and heads adorn the exterior and the original metal fittings on the inside. The church was a gift from former Newark Mayor Thomas Peddie. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

227 Market Street
1850, Minard Lafever

This building is designed in classical meetinghouse form with its exterior faced with dark ashlar stone. Dominating the structure is a central tower with a 200-foot stone spire. The facade buttressing, pinnacles, and thick ribbing in the spire form two long lines which run the length of the facade. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

GRACE CHURCH

Broad and Walnut streets
1847, Richard Upjohn

This church is built of cut brownstone in an irregular bond while the foundation is of heavy stone. There is a three-stage bell tower on the south facade and a long turret on the north. The three lancet windows in the south transept designed by C. Harrison Condit are considered among the finest examples of English ecclesiastical stained glass in the country. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

HOUSE OF PRAYER EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

Broad and State streets
1849, Frank Wills

This Gothic stone church was the scene of early experiments with celluloid photographic film by the Reverend Hannibal Goodwin. His later achievements with the film made possible the invention of moving pictures. Although a major architectural entity in itself, the church shares its grounds with the rectory (Plume House). The rectory, built around 1710 of native sandstone, is considered the oldest building in Newark. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY

Newark

KRUEGER MANSION

601 High Street
1888—1889

Built by Gottfried Krueger, founder of the once famous G. Krueger Brewing Company, this house is representative of the great mansions of Newark's German "Beer Barons" of the late-1800's. The red brick Victorian structure is ornamented with brownstone trim. On one corner is a

5-story turret with a circular balcony at the top level. The interior was designed by Henry Schultz in Empire, Louis XVI, and Louis XIV styles. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
NEW POINT BAPTIST CHURCH (SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH)
17 E. Kinney Street
19th century, John G. Hall

Despite the destruction of the steeple, recent enclosure of the porch, and minor interior alterations, this church retains its dignified, stately appearance and is a relatively intact representation of a Greek Revival facade. The meetinghouse interior retains much of its original appearance. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
NEWARK ORPHAN ASYLUM
High and Bleeker streets
1857, John Welch; 1876 (addition), Thomas A. Roberts

The asylum is 3 1/2 stories with a buttressed center hall tower and a 6-story octagonal turret. The design shows evidences of both Elizabethan and Gothic architecture. The north and south wings, built of the same red brick and brownstone material as the main section, have multicurved gabled fronts each with a three-sided window. The asylum was used as an orphanage until 1948 when it was purchased by the Newark College of Engineering. *State*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
NORTH REFORMED CHURCH
510 Broad Street
19th century, William Kirk

This Gothic brownstone church is designed after Richard Upjohn. It has an elaborate 156-foot center tower-spire with four flying buttresses and a clock. The roof is open-framed with clerestory, nave, and side aisles. There are galleries in the sides, an organ loft and choir gallery in the rear, and an octagonal apse for the pulpit. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
820 Broad Street
18th—20th centuries

This is a Georgian-Colonial center steeple church built of local brownstone. The main section of the building has a gambrel roof and oval windows with wood tracery on the facade. The congregation was originally a portion of the Branford, Connecticut, colony of Puritans. Because of divergent beliefs many of the people left for Newark in 1666, under the leadership of Major Robert Treat. The church predates the city of Newark. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
PAN AMERICAN C. M. A. CHURCH (CHRIST CHURCH)
76 Prospect Street
1848, Frank Wills

This church was designed by Frank Wills, master architect of Gothic Revival churches in U.S. and Canada, who acted as official architect of the New York Ecclesiological Society. Constructed of brownstone, and cruciform in plan, the structure is similar to an early English country church. The focal point of the front gable is a sharp-roofed bell cote set on two long buttresses that support the wall on each side of a center lancet window. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
QUEEN OF ANGELS (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH (ST. PETER'S CHURCH)
Belmont Avenue
1854—1855

This is a Gothic style brick structure. Entrance to the central nave aisle is through a heavily carved vestibule under the central tower. The tower has two deeply set long lancet windows which are set apart by a round window within a square frame. When originally built the church served a German congregation in the city. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. BARNABAS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH
W. Market Street and Sussex and Roseville avenues
1864

This English Gothic stone church has short wide transepts which cover a good portion of the short nave side walls. Small, double, early-English style windows are set shallow in the nave and transept walls without dripstone or molding. A crenelated tower provides a small vestibule entrance for the church off the side wall of the small nave. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH
Pennsylvania Avenue and Brunswick Street
1898, Charles Edwards

This church has been described as either French or Italian Renaissance in its adaptation from Roman precedents. The curved apse-like columned entrance is inclined toward the Baroque while the bell tower is Italian. The austere interior of marble and simulated marble has a subdued gold effect. The sanctuary has a half-dome ceiling. The most notable interior feature is the curved barrel vaulting covering the nave. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. JAMES' A. M. E. CHURCH (HIGH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)
High and Court streets
1852, John Welch; 1890, Carrere and Hastings (addition)

St. James' is built entirely of hand-cut stone in an approximate facsimile of Flemish bond. A centrally located front tower, Norman in style with some early English elements, fully dominates the facade. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. JAMES' CHURCH
Lafayette and Jefferson streets
1854, Patrick C. Keely

The front of this church is 100 feet wide with the main entrance consisting of two doors flanked by three pillars. A window is placed on each side of the entrance and the whole arrangement is connected by means of an ornamented pediment with finials. Over the entrance is an immense rose window and there are two towers, the principal one being over 100 feet high. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)
22-26 Mulberry Street
19th century

This is a modified Gothic church. The simple brownstone facade is flanked by pinnacled towers. Inside, three recessed Gothic arches enclose the altars and are joined to each other by carved and pinnacled shafts. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. MARY'S ABBEY CHURCH
High and William streets
1856, Patrick C. Keely

St. Mary's is a German Romanesque style red brick structure designed in basilica form with a campanile on the south corner. A wide overhanging cornice supported by heavy curved wooden brackets caps the tower. The porch across the front nave wall is a later addition. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. PATRICK'S PRO CATHEDRAL (ROMAN CATHOLIC)
1846—1850, Father Patrick Moran and Patrick C. Keely

This brick church is a simplification of both French and English Gothic styles and is cruciform in shape without transepts. A tall central tower with a late English Gothic spire is supported by buttresses with heavy weather plates. Until the 1954 completion of the Sacred Heart Cathedral, St. Patrick's was the official cathedral of the Newark Archdiocese. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
ST. STEPHAN'S CHURCH (UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST; ST. STEPHAN'S EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH)
Ferry Street and Wilson Avenue
1874, G. Stahlin

This red brick church is symmetrical in plan and suggestive of a Georgian colonial meetinghouse church in its detailing. The exterior treatment is reminiscent of Romanesque Revival. The original two-level apse was semicircular, but was changed when an imported German wood carved reredos and pulpit were donated. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
SOUTH PARK CALVARY UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1035 Broad Street
1853, John Welch

This church is considered the finest example of Greek Revival ecclesiastical style in the state. Built of Nova Scotia brownstone and brick, it features a handsome tetrastyle Ionic portico and twin circular colonnaded towers. Cupola caps are elaborated in pale green oxidized copper. The main classical barrel vault of the interior ceiling is pierced at right angles by smaller crossway barrel vaulting more characteristic of the meetinghouse style. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Newark
TRINITY CATHEDRAL
Broad and Rector streets
1744—1746

In 1804 most of the original stone church was destroyed by fire and a new church was built five years later. The second church was basically a meetinghouse structure with almost all classical revival elements. In 1860 Richard Upjohn designed the Gothic Revival square chancel. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Barnsboro
BARNSBORO HOTEL
Intersection of Pitman-Sewell roads
18th century

One of the oldest taverns in continuous operation in southern New Jersey, this 2-story hotel is clapboard with asphalt siding. The center section has hand-hewn logs under the clapboards. Roofs are gabled with raised seam metal roofing over wood shingles. *Private*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Colonial Manor
LADD'S CASTLE (CANDOR HALL)
1337 Lafayette Avenue
c. 1685—1689

Ladd's Castle is one of the earliest examples of brickwork in the state and the oldest brick house in the county. John Ladd came from England with William Penn to help plan the city of Philadelphia. The main portion of the house is laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. It is 2 stories with a gabled roof. *Private*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Glassboro
WHITNEY MANSION (HOLLY BUSH)
Whitney Avenue
1849, John Notman

This early Victorian mansion was the scene of the Glassboro Conference between U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexi N. Kosygin on June 23 and 25, 1967. The talks marked the beginning of meaningful East-West dialogue for a number of international problems. An example of an Italian Villa style residence, the ironstone structure is 2 1/2 stories with a 4-story tower and gabled roof. Built by Thomas H. Whitney as his residence, it is now owned by Glassboro State College. *State*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
National Park
RED BANK BATTLEFIELD
E bank of the Delaware River and at the W end of Hessian Avenue
1777

On October 22, 1777, Fort Mercer was the scene of the successful and heroic American defense of this post in the action known as the Battle of Red Bank. An earthen fort erected in that year to guard the Delaware River approach to Philadelphia, Fort Mercer—together with its companion works—played a major and successful role in the Philadelphia campaign of 1777. It caused General William Howe to take the longer route to Philadelphia through Chesapeake Bay, and after the fall of that city, it blocked his direct water route to the sea, disrupting his supply lines. The fort fell only after its second siege and extensive bombardment. *County:* NHL; HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
National Park
WHITALL, JAMES, JR., HOUSE
100 Grove Avenue
1766

This is a 2-story brick house with gabled roof. It is one of the more generously proportioned examples of an 18th-century brick house in the Delaware Valley and is unusual in that it retains its original fenestration, interior paneling and interior cornice. The east gable contains the building date "1766" set in glazed brick headers. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Oliphant's Mill
MORAVIAN CHURCH
Swedesboro-Sharptown Road
c. 1786—1789

This simple 2-story red brick building is the only surviving Moravian building in south Jersey. It replaced an earlier log church (1741) when a Moravian mission was established in southern New Jersey, and served the Moravian congregation until 1804. The exterior is brick laid in Flemish bond on the east facade and common bond on the remaining sides. A shingled gabled roof with a simple wood cornice caps the building. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Sewell
CHEW, JESSE, HOUSE
611 Mantua Boulevard
1772

This house was built for Reverend Jesse Chew, an early Methodist preacher. The original 2 1/2-story portion of the house, built of New Jersey ironstone in a coursed rubble pattern, has pent eaves and a gabled roof with wood shingles. There is a later (c. 1912) section on the west comprised of a 2-story kitchen wing and a 1-story screened-in porch. *Private*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Swedesboro
TRINITY CHURCH (OLD SWEDES CHURCH)
NW Corner of Church Street and King's Highway
1786, 1838 (spire)

Trinity Church is a 2-story brick Georgian style structure with a 5-story tower topped by a frame balustrade and spire. There is a Palladian window over the main entrance. Broken pediments, arched fanlights, and wooden guttae with flanking Tuscan columns in the Federal style frame the doorways. The church was designed and built by Reverend Nicholas Collin, a Swedish Lutheran minister. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Swedesboro vicinity
STRATTON, GOVERNOR CHARLES C., HOUSE
0.5 mile E of Swedesboro on King's Highway
1791—1794

Governor Charles Stratton (1796—1859), the first governor elected directly by the voters of New Jersey under the new state constitution of 1844, was born in this house and lived here until his death. Stratton was a member of the legislature for four terms, a member of Congress (1837—1839 and 1841—1843), and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1844. The house is a 2 1/2-story Federal style brick structure with a gabled roof. It was built by Doctor James Stratton, the governor's father. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Wenonah
CLARK, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
Glassboro Road
c. 1769

This house was built in three parts. The oldest part is the west wing which was originally the home of Benjamin Clark, farmer, soldier and patriot. The center section was built in 1801 and the east kitchen wing was added during a restoration in 1940. The house has a number of late Georgian and Federal details. During the American Revolution it was frequently raided by British soldiers stationed nearby at Billingsport. *Private*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Woodbury
HUNTER-LAWRENCE HOUSE
58 N. Broad Street
c. 1765

The house is a brick 2 1/2-story structure with mansard roof. Several important persons have lived here including Judge John Sparks, member of the Provincial Congress; the Reverend Andrew Hunter, one of the Greenwich Revolutionaries; and Captain James Lawrence. During the War of 1812 Lawrence commanded the U.S. frigate *Chesapeake* and, at the height of a sea battle with the British frigate *Shannon*, was mortally wounded. His last words were "Dont't give up the ship," now the motto of the U.S. Navy. *County*

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Woodbury
WOODBURY FRIENDS' MEETINGHOUSE
120 N. Broad Street
1715

This meetinghouse was built in two parts, the western portion in 1715 and the eastern portion 70 years later. The meetinghouse was used as a barracks for British troops during the Revolutionary War and as a hospital following the battle of Red Bank in 1777. The structure housed both orthodox and Hicksite meetings after the 1826 controversy. *Private:* HABS

HUNTERDON COUNTY
Annandale
BRAY-HOFFMAN HOUSE
W side of Bray's Hill Road, 0.6 mile S of U.S. 22
Early-19th century

The Bray-Hoffman House is a notable Federal dwelling. Most of the structure and details are either original (c. 1800) or date from a remodeling in 1830. The 2 1/2-story brick house has a gambrel roof with a wide cornice and frieze. A side and front porch were added about 1925. John Bray, a member of the prominent Hunterdon family, probably built the house which was sold to the Hoffman family in 1830. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HUNTERDON COUNTY (also in Mercer, Middlesex, and Somerset counties)
Lambertville vicinity
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL
Follows the Delaware River to Trenton, then E to New Brunswick
19th—20th centuries

In 1830 simultaneous charters were granted by the New Jersey legislature to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Transportation Company. The two corporations were consolidated with legislative sanction the following year, although construction on the canal had already begun. The entire system was complete in 1834 and was 42 miles long, running between Boundbrook and Bordentown. Upon completion, the canal linked the two most important cities in the country—Philadelphia and New York. By the close of the Civil War, the canal had achieved a reputation as one of the greatest coal-carrying canals of the country. With a tonnage of over 2.5 million, it far exceeded the famed Erie Canal. Remaining sections of the canal feature over 20 gate- or bridge-keeper's houses in various simple styles, mostly frame or stone. *State:* HAER

MERCER COUNTY
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

Reference—see Hunterdon County

MERCER COUNTY
Hamilton Square vicinity
HUTCHINSON HOUSE
Hutchinson Mill-Pond Road
1785

The oldest section of the Late Georgian brick house is square and has a brick wing on the northeast section, and wooden additions. Most of the original woodwork is also intact and ranges from somewhat crude to extremely refined. The mason was Samuel Updyke and Thomas and Isaac Combs were the carpenters who produced the unusual woodwork. The house has remained in the Hutchinson family since it was built. The family operated mills and was active in civic affairs. *Private:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Lawrence
ANDERSON-CAPNER HOUSE
700 Trumbull Avenue
c. 1764

This mid-18th-century frame house is a rectangular Georgian dwelling constructed of brick stuccoed over. Sometime in the 19th century the third story was added, as was the lean-to across one end. A low hipped roof covers the structure. In the early-19th century the farm was owned by the Capner family, who introducted new scientific methods of farming into the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MERCER COUNTY
Lawrenceville
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP HISTORIC DISTRICT
Lawrenceville and vicinity N, including both sides of U.S. 206
17th—19th centuries; Peabody and Stearns (Lawrenceville School campus buildings—late-19th century)

Lawrenceville, first settled by farmers in 1680, was incorporated in 1697. The steady agricultural prosperity of the town is reflected in the 2- and 3-story residences which line Main Street. A variety of architectural styles is represented—Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne Revival, and Victorian. Three noteworthy structures are the Cranstoun House (late-18th century), the Theophilus Phillips Homestead (c. 1750), and the Van Dyke House (1849). Frederick Law Olmsted created an arboretum setting for the Lawrenceville School, incorporating over 300 species of trees and shrubs. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Lawrenceville vicinity
WHITE, JOHN, HOUSE
Cold Soil Road
c. 1800

This is a five-bay, 2 1/2-story stone house with a simple vernacular Federal doorway of reeded pilasters and architrave. A simple flat boarded cornice edges the slate roof which has four chimneys. Original paneled cherry doors and Federal style fireplaces mark the interior detailing. *Private*

MERCER COUNTY
Pennington
HART, JOHN D., HOUSE
Curlis Avenue
18th century

This is a small 18th-century 2 1/2-story beaded clapboard house with an abbreviated center hall plan. The living room displays an imposing Federal fireplace with bowed mantle and reeded pilasters, capitals, and center panel, carefully notched in Adamesque swag patterns with two ovular fans. *Private:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Pennington
WELLING, JOHN, HOUSE
Curlis Avenue
18th century

This early 18th-century 2-story Dutch Colonial farmhouse is somewhat unusual for this area and is one of the last remaining houses of its type in the county. It is built on a 2-room plan with a center wall dividing the rooms. In the middle of the west wall, which retains original hand-split shingles, there is an 8-foot-high masonry fireplace. There is a modern box cornice on the front wall underneath which remain four strips of the original rough-grained clapboard. The sloping back roof of the house creates a salt-box effect and suggests that the house was built in two phases. *Private:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Pennington vicinity
HART-HOCH HOUSE
SW of Pennington on N.J. 546
c. 1800

This 2 1/2-story L-shaped house differs from the Mercer County farmhouses and relates more closely to the city row house in plan. The facade is brick laid in Flemish bond and the sides are brick laid in American bond. A weathered wood shingle roof—perhaps original—covers the entire house. Inside there is a Federal fireplace with reeded pilasters and applied ovular fan motifs gracing the front room along with a quarter turn staircase. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
MAYBURY HILL (JOSEPH HEWES BIRTHPLACE AND BOYHOOD HOME)
Snowden Lane
1730—1750

This 2-story stone Georgian farmhouse was the birthplace and boyhood home of Joseph Hewes (1730—1779), a signer of the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina. Hewes served in the Continental Congress and acted as chairman of the committee of the marine, administering the navy. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

MERCER COUNTY
Princeton
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (MACLEAN HOUSE)
Nassau Street
1756, Robert Smith

The Maclean House was the official residence of Princeton University's presidents from 1756 until 1879. An early occupant was John Witherspoon (1723—1794). Witherspoon was born in Scotland and came to America in 1768 to become president of the College of New Jersey. In his later years he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, a member of the New Jersey legislature, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The house is a 2-story brick building with a gabled roof and a 1-story polygonal bay on the west side. *Private:* NHL; HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
BOW HILL (BARNT DE KLYN HOUSE)
Jeremiah Avenue off Lalor Street
18th century

The size and elegance of this 2 1/2-story Federal style house attest to the wealth of the original owner, Barnt de Klyn, merchant in the 1770's. Exterior features typical of the style are the sheer brick walls pierced by broad expanses of window sash, the high gambrel roof, a box cornice, and the back door with reeded pilasters and lightly incised motifs. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
MANSION HOUSE (MCCALL HOUSE, ELLARSLIE)
Cadwalader Park
1845—1846, John Notman

This is an Italianate villa of irregular plan, 2 stories high with a tower rising 3 stories. The exterior walls are brick covered with stucco scored to resemble stone. The house was built for Henry McCall, a wealthy Philadelphian with business interests in Trenton. *Municipal.*

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
MERCER STREET FRIENDS CENTER
151 Mercer Street
1858

The Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends was organized by 1684 in Trenton. A doctrinal controversy split the meeting in 1827—1828; one group erected this building. It is a 1-story brick structure with separate entrance doors for men and women on the main facade. *Private*

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
OLD EAGLE TAVERN
431, 433 S. Broad Street
18th—19th centuries

This is a 2-story brick building with third floor dormers on the front and rear and a stone basement above ground at the rear elevation. Additions were made to the building during the latter part of the 18th century. The tavern is probably the oldest commercial structure in Trenton. It functioned as a social and political meeting place until 1899. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

MERCER COUNTY
Trenton
OLD RYAN FARM
2306 Pennington Road
18th—19th centuries

The Ryan Farm is typical of the farmhouse once prevalent in this area of the East. The original frame structure (c. 1710) was 1 1/2 stories and had a lean-to kitchen. About 1750 the western frame section was erected. The house obtained its present form—rectangular, 2 1/2 stories with gabled roof—about 1840. Most of the interior woodwork, hardware, and paneling date from the mid-18th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

Reference—see Hunterdon County

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Piscataway
FITZ-RANDOLPH, EPHRAIM, HOUSE
430 S. Randolphville Road
1825

This is a 3-bay, 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed frame house. It has a side-hall plan with an open stair featuring a turned mahogany newel with simple tapered and turned balusters. The front entrance has elaborate sidelights and woodwork; the transom has oval wood tracery with lead ornaments on the face of the glass. The entrance framing is set off with pilasters and colonnettes supporting an entablature. *Private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Piscataway
METLAR HOUSE (KNAPP HOUSE; BODINE HOUSE)
1281 River Road
1728, Peter Bodine

This house was built in three stages. The earliest portion—a 1 1/2-story single-room structure—consists of a clapboard exterior on a rubble foundation. The center portion, built next, and the last section, probably built at the time of the Civil War, are both similar in construction to the original section. Interior embellishment consists mainly of woodwork which appears to be Greek Revival in style. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Colt's Neck vicinity
NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX
Phalanx Road
1849

Various communitarian movements of the 19th century stimulated the establishment of over 200 such settlements dedicated to the goals of social reform through the use of model living units. The North American Phalanx was an experiment based on the ideas of Charles Fourier. Its founders purchased 673 acres in 1843 and constructed buildings on the land in imitation of plans and drawings presented in Fourier's works. The North American Phalanx was the longest lived of these communities and the wealthiest. It was also visited quite regularly by many journalists and authors who deemed the experiment an extremely significant political and social one. The large, 3-story dwelling section of the Phalanstery is the only structure remaining. *Private*

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Englishtown
VILLAGE INN (DAVIS TAVERN)
Water and Main streets
1732

During 1778 this inn was used as George Washington's headquarters. It was here that Washington wrote the orders for General Charles Lee's arrest. Lee had retreated at the Battle of Monmouth without orders and was court-martialed for his actions. The present structure consists of three major sections with numerous appendages on the rear. The central section is the earliest and was probably part of the original structure. *Private:* HABS

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Manalapan vicinity
ANDERSON HOUSE
E of Manalapan on N.J. 33
18th—19th centuries

The Anderson House is a sophisticated example of an 18th-century New Jersey farmhouse. The building is divided into three contiguous sections of different sizes and construction dates. The discovery of intact exterior roundbutt shingles on the dividing wall between the 1 1/2-story western section and the 2-story central portion indicates that both date from the 1730's or 1740's when use of the shingles was popular. There is a shed attached to the west section and the 2-story east portion probably dates from about 1760. Walls are hand-hewn oak with brick nogging under the exterior shingles and clapboarding. Each section of the house is representative of the best architectural practice of its period. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Matawan
BURROWES, MAJOR JOHN, MANSION (ENCHANTED CASTLE)
94 Main Street
1723

The First New Jersey Company mustered in the garden of this 2-story white shingle house. The corn granaries maintained by John Burrowes were frequent targets of Tory soldiers and in 1778 Burrowes was captured and his mills and storehouse burned. His house, however, escaped damage and remains in essentially the same condition as when constructed. *Private:* HABS

MONMOUTH COUNTY
Middletown
CHRIST CHURCH
92 King's Highway
1835

Christ Church was established in 1702 and in 1744 a church building was started. The present church was constructed around the shells of former structures. It is a rectangular, white clapboard building with a ridge roof and a square cupola. Windows are Gothic with pointed arches and louvered tops. A louvered quatrefoil below the peak of the roof, an iron cross, and a square bell tower with pinnacled corners adorn the north facade. *Public/private:* HABS

MONMOUTH COUNTY
New Shrewsbury
OLD MILL AT TINTON FALLS
1205 Sycamore Avenue
1676

This grist- and sawmill was constructed across the river from an early ironworks by Thomas and Bartholomew Applegate. During the Revolutionary War the mill served as a magazine for powder, arms, and military stores for the American army. Built of wood on a stone and brick foundation, the structure is 7 stories with a low sloping shed roof and later additions on the north and south. The structure operated as a grist- and sawmill until the early-20th century. *Private*

MORRIS COUNTY
Boonton
BOONTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (JAMES HOLMES LIBRARY)
619 Main Street
1849

This structure was apparently first used as a store or stores. In 1856 the property was sold to James Holmes who was employed by the New Jersey Iron Company of Boonton as superintendent of the nail factory. After the sudden collapse of the iron mills in 1876, Holmes devoted his remaining years to community service, becoming the mayor, founder, and first president of the Boonton National Bank and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Education. *Municipal*

MORRIS COUNTY
Dover vicinity
FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
S of Dover at Quaker Avenue and
Quaker Church Road, off N.J. 18
1758

This frame meetinghouse contains only one room and an upstairs gallery. It is nearly square, 1 1/2 stories, and rather plain in appearance, set on a stone foundation. The building contains all original material including 18-inch beams, wooden pegging and simple 10-foot-long pews resting on an oak floor. *Private:* HABS

MORRIS COUNTY
Morristown
ACORN HALL
68 Morris Avenue
1853

This 3-story white clapboard house remains essentially in its original condition. It is typically Italianate, with a large square tower, an assemblage of chimneys and porches, bay and coupled windows, and dormers and brackets. At the front, French doors open onto a long portico with intricate latticework containing a repetition of the letter "S," the initial of the original owner Dr. John Schermerhorn. *Private*

MORRIS COUNTY
Morristown
CONDICT, DR. LEWIS, HOUSE
51 South Street
1797

The Federal style town house was the residence of Dr. Lewis Condict, a prominent physician who served in the U.S. Congress from 1811 to 1817 and again from 1821 to 1833. Condict, an anti-federalist, sometimes acted as speaker pro-tem and was a friend of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. The 2 1/2-story white clapboard dwelling has a gambrel roof and a fine one-bay pedimented portico sheltering the main entrance. *Private*

MORRIS COUNTY
Parsippany
BOWERS-LIVINGSTON-OSBORN HOUSE
25 Parsippany Road
1768

This is a 2 1/2-story clapboard house with a gambrel roof and gable end returns. There are front and rear porches, both extending the length of the building. New Jersey's first governor, William Livingston, lived in the house during much of the Revolutionary War and leased it from the owner Lemuel Bowers, a county judge. In 1785 Thomas Osborn bought the house at a sheriff's sale after Bowers became insolvent. *Private:* HABS

MORRIS COUNTY
Pompton Plains
BERRY, MARTIN, HOUSE
581 N.J. 23
1720

This is a 2-story Dutch-style house with a gambrel roof and pair of inside gabled end chimneys. The gables are clapboarded and each has a central window flanked on either side by a smaller window. The only exterior alterations from the original Greek Revival appearance are the additions of the portico, pediment, and several dormers, along with the application of stucco. There is a small smokehouse with gabled roof attached to the main house. The Berry family was the second family to settle on the west side of the Pompton River and the first on the plains. *Private:* HABS

MORRIS COUNTY
Towaco
DOREMUS HOUSE
490 Main Road
Late-18th century

This is a 1 1/2-story simple Dutch stone house with two main rooms on the ground floor and two rooms in the half story above. The interior walls are plastered and there are inside brick chimneys. The upper gable ends of the house are frame with clapboards. *Private:* HABS

OCEAN COUNTY
Manahawkin
MANAHAWKIN BAPTIST CHURCH
N. Main Street (U.S. 9)
18th—19th centuries

Manahawkin Baptist Church consists of a 19th-century white frame structure containing the original mid-18th-century church—the first erected in the county. The original church was probably built prior to 1758. During the Revolutionary War, military and civilian wounded were treated and cared for in the church. *Private*

PASSAIC COUNTY
Mountain View
VAN DUYNE HOUSE
636 Fairfield Road
Early-18th century

The 1 1/2-story Van Duyne House is a Dutch Colonial style dwelling. Two frame additions have been made (1759 and 1800). Walls are tooled and rough fieldstone with brownstone quoins. Inside, each room contains a fireplace. Some alterations have been made and the house was restored about 1950. *Private:* HABS

PASSAIC COUNTY
Paterson
WESTSIDE PARK (VAN HOUTEN HOUSE)
114-242 Totowa Avenue
18th—19th centuries

This is one of the few existing pre-Revolutionary structures in the state. The 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed brownstone main section was rebuilt in 1831. A 1-story wing with gabled roof and curved, swept, overhanging eaves is original (c. 1741). The entranceway on the main portion of the house is recessed and framed by fluted Ionic columns embellished with an entablature, sidelights and a fanlight. Dirck Van Houten was one of the earliest settlers in this area. *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PASSAIC COUNTY
Wayne
SCHUYLER-COLFAX HOUSE
2343 Paterson Hamburg Turnpike
Late-17th century

This 2-story Dutch colonial structure was built of brick, hand-hewn timbers, and native fieldstone with clay and straw mortar. The date 1696 is carved on an attic beam. In 1850 a front porch and dormers were added to the five-bay main facade. Captain Arent Schuyler built the house, which was purchased in the late-18th century by Captain William Colfax, second in command of General George Washington's Life Guards. *Private:* HABS

PASSAIC COUNTY
Wayne Township
WAYNE MUSEUM (VAN RIPER-HOPPER HOUSE)
533 Berdan Avenue
1786

In 1720 Albert Berdan and his family established a farming operation in the Preakness area of New Jersey. The Van Ripers settled nearby in 1762. In 1786 Uriah R. Van Riper married Maria Berdan and the great-granddaughter of Uriah and Maria Van Riper married Andrew Hopper, giving the house its present name. The three families participated in local affairs and in 1847 aided in the formation of Wayne Township. The Dutch colonial stone farmhouse typical of the 1780's style of architecture is 1 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof and curved overhanging eaves. *Municipal*

SOMERSET COUNTY
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

Reference—see Hunterdon County

UNION COUNTY
Elizabeth
LIBERTY HALL
Morris and North avenues
1772-1790

This 3-story, three-part frame house was the home from 1773 to 1790 of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey (1776—1790) and a major political leader during the Revolutionary War period. In the mid-1700's Livingston was one of the leaders of a group of Calvinists, active in New York politics who objected to the dominant position of the Anglican gentry and their allies in the colonies' affairs. Frustrated in his efforts, he decided to retire to his country estate in New Jersey. The removal to New Jersey proved to be merely a prelude to a career more illustrious than the one just finished in New York politics. After a brief period in the

Continental Congress, he was elected governor of the state. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

UNION COUNTY
Plainfield
DRAKE, NATHANIEL, HOUSE
602 W. Front Street
18th—19th centuries

This is one of the few remaining 18th-century dwellings in Plainfield. The original section consisted of a center hall, four-room, 1 1/2-story house with a "Dutch" corner fireplace serving each room and a summer kitchen on the west end. The 1865 additions included a ballroom on the second floor and a 3-story tower to the rear. In 1777 George Washington used the house as headquarters for the "Battle of the Short Hills." *Municipal*

UNION COUNTY
Scotch Plains
OLD BAPTIST CHURCH
547 Park Avenue
1786

This parsonage was built of cut sandstone, an uncommon practice in this area. It is 2 stories and has two rooms on each floor. The walls are 16 inches thick. This building housed the ministers of the Mother Church to the First Regular Baptist Church of New York City. *Private*

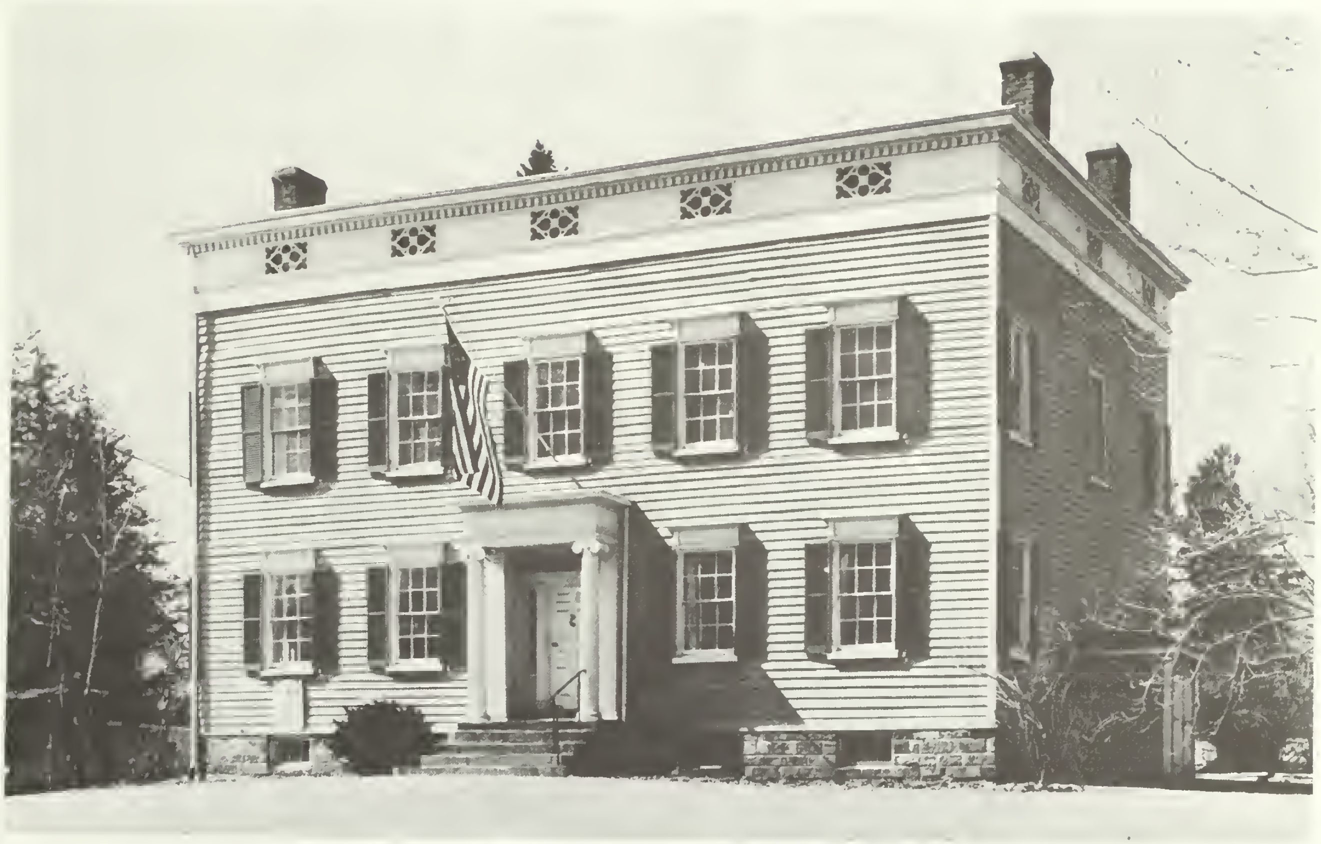
UNION COUNTY
Westfield
MILLER-CORY HOUSE
614 Mountain Avenue
18th century

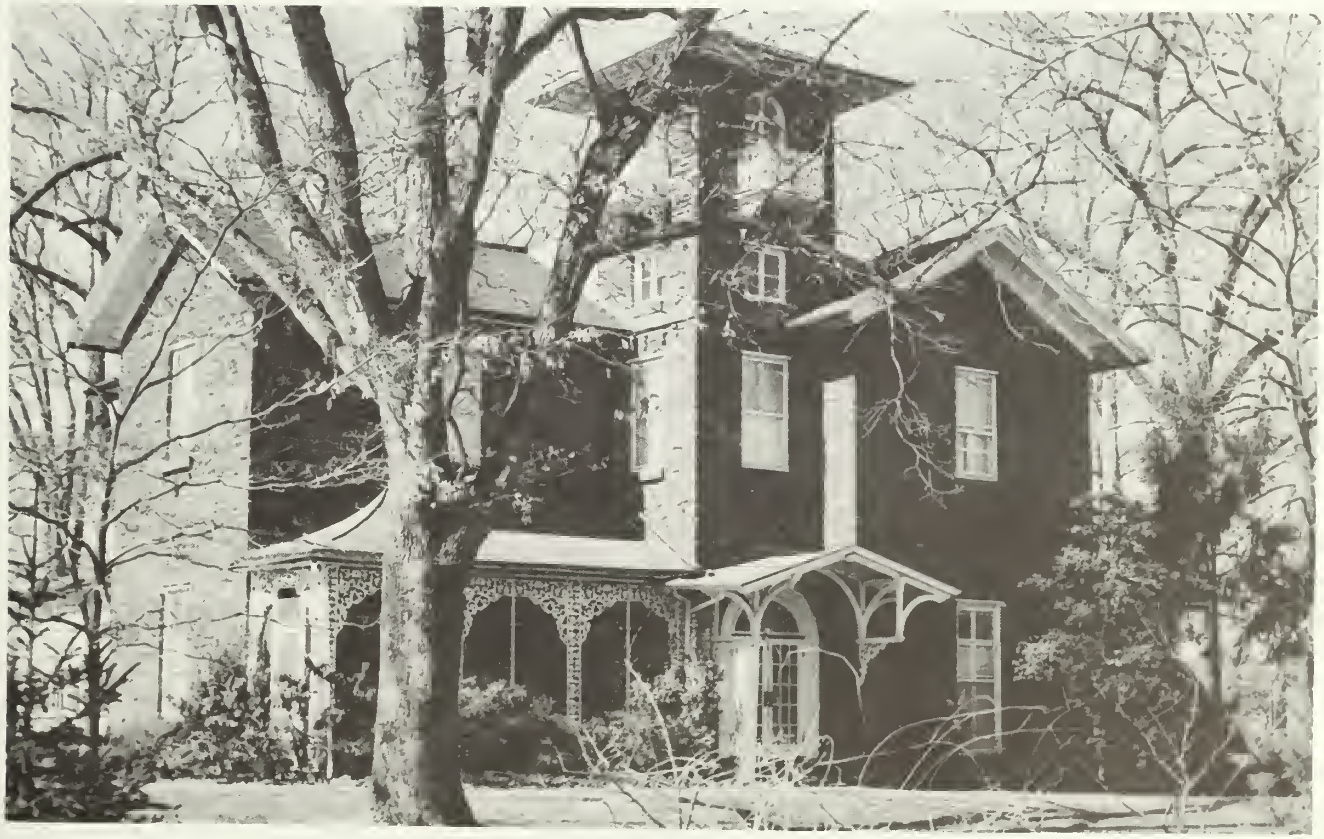
The Miller-Cory House is a good example of an early-18th-century farmhouse. One and one-half stories with gabled roof, the original section of the clapboard dwelling is a "half-house" with a through hall and two rooms on each floor. Exterior walls are frame filled with brick nogging to which plaster is directly applied. In the latter part of the 18th century a wing was added incorporating the original kitchen, and additional changes were made in the 1860's. Samuel Miller, one of the earliest settlers in the area, built the earliest portion of the house. The structure was later owned by members of the Cory family until the 1920's. *Private*

WARREN COUNTY
Phillipsburg
ROSEBERRY, JOHN, HOMESTEAD
540 Warren Street
18th century

The Roseberry Homestead is one of the few original 18th-century farms remaining in Phillipsburg. It is a handsome example of Revolutionary stone architecture. Of native stone laid in coursed rubble, the gabled-roofed structure is 2 stories high and 5 bays wide with a 1 1/2-story stone kitchen wing. Across the entire front is a single-story porch. *Municipal*

Israel Crane House, Montclair, New Jersey (Essex County). HABS. *John E. Chance.*

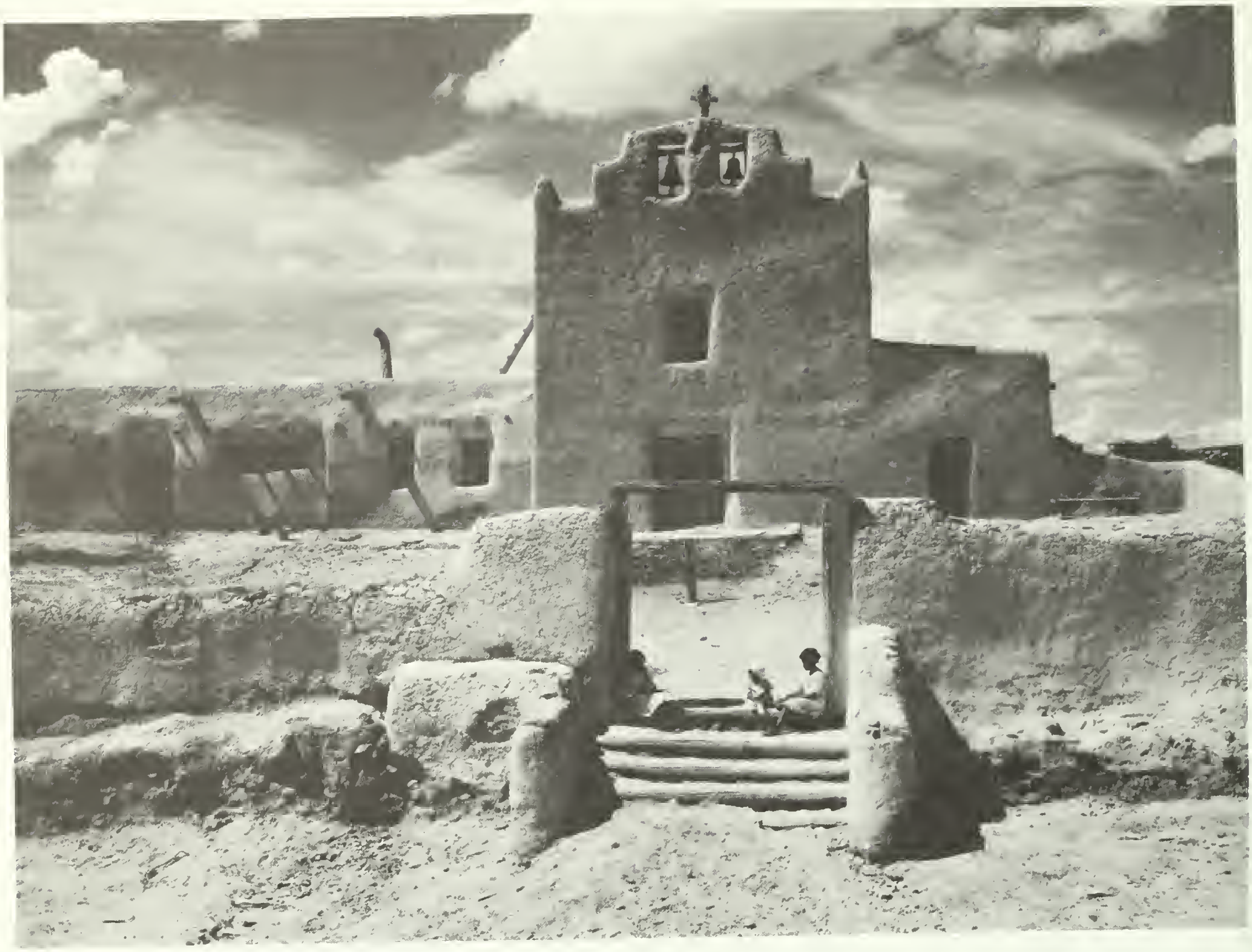




Whitney Mansion (Holly Bush), Glassboro, New Jersey (Gloucester County). *William B. Bassett and John M. Dickey*

New Mexico

La Cueva Historic District, Mora vicinity, New Mexico (Mora County).
Richard Federici



San Jose de la Laguna Mission and Convento
(Old) Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico (Valencia County). HABS. *Museum of New Mexico*

COLFAX COUNTY

Cimarron

CIMARRON HISTORIC DISTRICT

1850

As a division point for the Fort Union-Santa Fe wagon trail, a stage stop and headquarters for the Maxwell Land Grant, Cimarron was an important trade and transportation town. The historic district, centered in the town's older section south of Cimarron Creek, contains a number of 19th-century structures; the 1-story adobe warehouse for the then Ute Agency; Swink's Saloon, built as a brewery but which soon became the most notorious gambling hall in the northern part of the state; and the Don Diego Tavern, originally built as the St. James Hotel, host to Buffalo Bill and the scene of 26 killings. Several other structures from the former "wild west" settlement remain, though adapted to more modern usages. *Multiple public/private*

LINCOLN COUNTY

Capitan vicinity

FORT STANTON

7 miles SE of Capitan near U.S. 380

1855

Fort Stanton was established in April 1855 to control Mescalero Apache uprisings which had flared in the area the previous year. The fort consisted of a dozen or so buildings arranged around a parade ground. In 1861, after a Confederate invasion of the territory, Union forces abandoned the fort, attempting to burn it as they left. The Texas Mounted Rifles, under Captain James Walker, arrived several days later and occupied the fort, at one point themselves fending off Apaches. In 1896 the post was officially abandoned and three years later set aside for the U.S. Marine Hospital Service. Under the Marines, the post became the first federal hospital exclusively for the treatment of tuberculosis. In 1953 the fort was turned over to the state. *State*

MORA COUNTY

Mora vicinity

LA CUEVA HISTORIC DISTRICT

6 miles SE of Mora at junction of N. Mex. 3 and 21

19th century

La Cueva Ranch was established about 1851 b Vicente Romero in the center of the Mora Land Grant. On his 33,000-acre ranch Romero built a 2-story adobe house (1850's) and later (1870's) added the 2-story stone and adobe mill and adobe warehouses. San Rafael Church, built in the late-19th century of adobe and wood, served as a family chapel for the ranch owners. In 1883, after Romero's death, his son Rafael and two others incorporated the ranch for a 50-year period. In 1908 it was listed as the second largest ranch in the territory in the amount of acreage under cultivation. *Private*

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY

CUMBRES AND TOLTEC SCENIC RAILROAD (DENVER AND RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILROAD)

Reference—see Archuleta County, Colorado

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

San Jose vicinity

SAN MIGUEL DEL VADO HISTORIC DISTRICT

SE of San Jose on N.Mex. 3, off U.S. 84-85

18th—19th centuries

San Miguel del Vado was the first village in the upper Pecos River Valley founded in the late-18th century for defense against raiding Plains Indians. The small village remained an important center throughout the late Spanish, Mexican, and territorial periods of New Mexico. Today it retains its historic plaza layout which consists of two large half plazas; the one on the east is surrounded by blocks of adobe houses. Also within the district are two significant complexes—the "Dance Hall" and the "Zaguan" House—a fine pre-territorial house, the San Miguel Church, and some ruins in the plaza area. *Multiple private*

SANDOVAL COUNTY

Bernalillo vicinity

ZIA PUEBLO

18 miles W of Bernalillo on M. Mex. 44

Pre-Columbian—20th century

Zia Pueblo is a community of Keresan-speaking Indians situated on top of a basalt mesa. The adobe dwellings, most not more than 1 story, are clustered around two plazas, one on the north and one on the south. Each plaza has a kiva with two circular ceremonial chambers built partially underground. The mission church of Nuestra Senora de la Asuncion (1692), a simple structure with massive buttresses on the front facade, can be seen from all sections of the village. Artifacts taken from several trash middens show that Zia has been occupied from the 13th century to the present. *Private*

SANDOVAL COUNTY

Jemez Springs

JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT (SAN JOSE DE LOS JEMEZ MISSION AND GIUSEWA PUEBLO)

N.Mex. 4

17th century

This Franciscan mission, founded about 1620 at the Pueblo de Giusewa, ministered actively to the Jemez Indians for at least 10 years and sheltered some 800 inhabitants. Both the mission and pueblo, now in ruins, were constructed of stone and adobe. Some of the surviving stone walls are four to eight feet thick and 30 feet high in places. Extensive remains of the convent adjoin the church and nearby are ruins of the pueblo, including several kivas (ceremonial chambers). *State*

SANTA FE COUNTY

Chimayo vicinity

PLAZA DEL CERRO (PLAZA DEL SAN BUENAVENTURA)

SW of intersection of Rtes. 76 and 4

18th—20th century

Originally a square enclosed by contiguous adobe buildings, Plaza del Cerro is one of the best examples of a fortified colonial plaza extant in New Mexico today. Although no records giving its date of construction are known, references to a plaza on the site were made in the 1740's, and it was the original center of the Spanish colonial village of Chimayo. The west side of the plaza consists mainly of 1-story adobes, while the other three sides have many structures with gabled roofs. *Multiple private*

SANTA FE COUNTY

Santa Fe

SPIEGELBERG HOUSE (SPITZ HOUSE)

237 E. Palace Street

1880

This house was built for Willi Spiegelberg by European artisans who came to the state due to the extensive building program of French-born Archbishop John B. Lamy. The 2-story adobe house contains much original carpenter-style woodwork. Originally a portal was on the west side of the building; however, this and several fireplaces have been removed or sealed. Spiegelberg and his brother Lehman were prominent in both economic and political affairs in the state throughout the latter half of the 19th century. *Private*

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
U. S. COURTHOUSE
Federal Place
1889, Chief Justice Joab Houghton

Federal funds for a capitol building in the territory were appropriated in 1851, 1854, 1860, and 1886. Three years after the final appropriation, this structure was completed. It is a 3-story Greek Revival stone building with a 1929 addition on the north. *Federal*

SANTA FE COUNTY
Santa Fe
VIGIL, DONACIANO, HOUSE
518 Alto Street
19th century

From the early 1840's through 1855, this adobe structure was the residence of Donaciano Vigil, one of the state's most famous political figures during the Mexican Period and the early territorial years. When New Mexico was under Mexican control he served as Captain of the Presidial Company of San Miguel del Vado, and later as military secretary to Governor Manuel Armijo. Following American occupation in 1846, Vigil was appointed territorial secretary by General Stephen Watts Kearny. *Private*

TAOS COUNTY
Taos
MARTINEZ, SEVERINO, HOUSE
2 miles from Taos Plaza, on the
Lower Ranchitos Road
Early-19th century

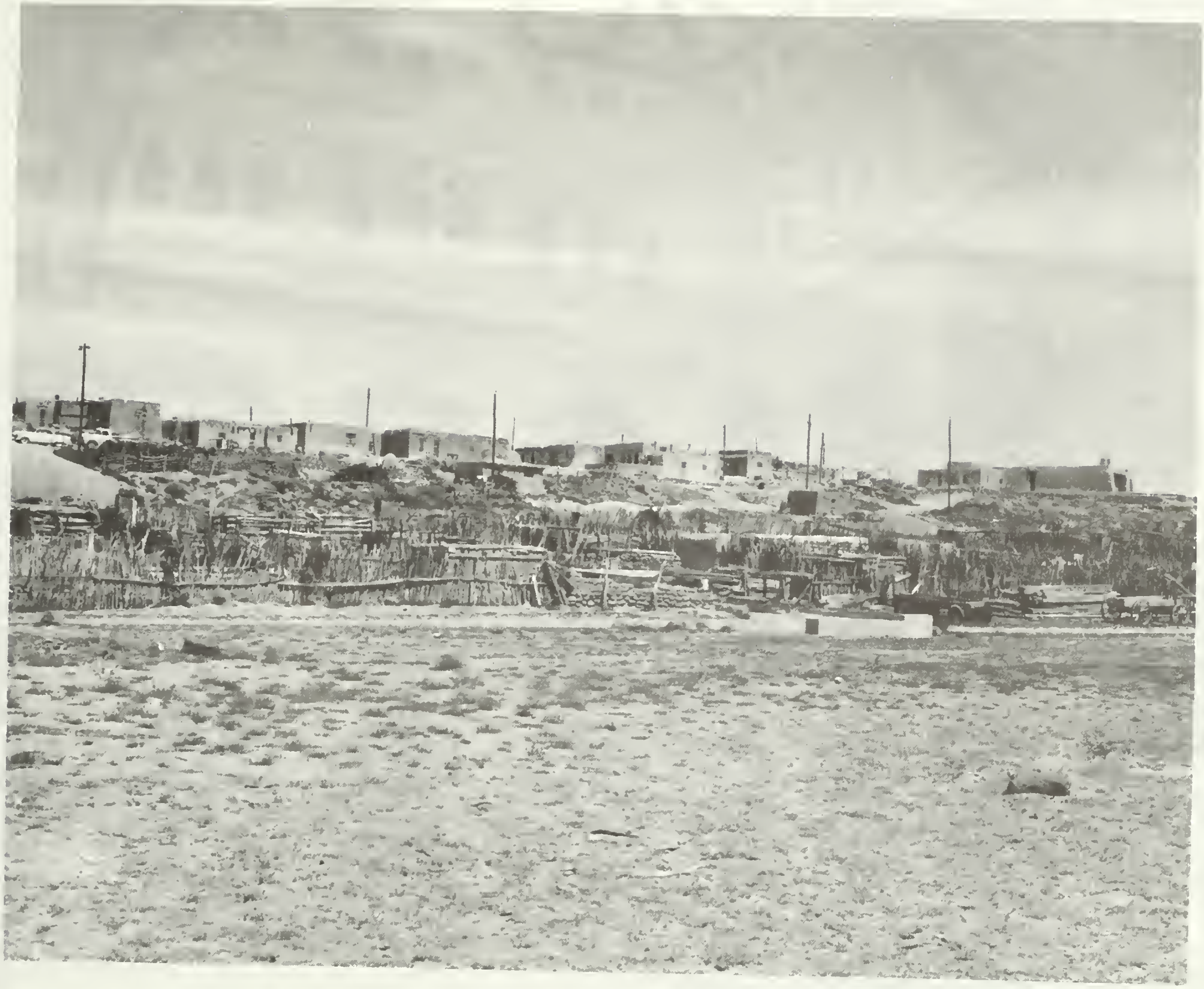
The Severino Martinez House is the best surviving early-19th-century Spanish hacienda in the Taos area. It was built sometime between 1804, when the Severino family first moved to the site, and 1824. Incorporating an earlier adobe structure, the house eventually included 13 rooms around a large inner courtyard. The typical fortress-like construction of the adobe was developed for defense against hostile Indian attacks. The fire walls (parapets) were high enough to protect guards stationed on the roofs and were notched with loopholes. Severino's oldest son was the famous Padre Antonio Jose, spiritual leader of northern New Mexico from 1827 until his death in 1867. *Private*

VALENCIA COUNTY
Albuquerque vicinity
PUEBLO OF LAGUNA
About 45 miles W of Albuquerque off
U.S. 66
1699

The present pueblo was established in 1699 when a group of Queres Indians made their submission to Governor Pedro Rodriguez Cubero near the present site of the town. "Laguna" refers to a large lake northwest of the pueblo which dried up during the late Colonial period. The pueblo was built on a soft, yellow-white sandstone slope with buildings of stone and adobe. It expanded rapidly after its founding, and today there are six major Laguna villages nearby. *Private*

VALENCIA COUNTY
Laguna Pueblo
SAN JOSE DE LA LAGUNA MISSION AND CONVENTO
1699—1701, Fray Antonio Miranda

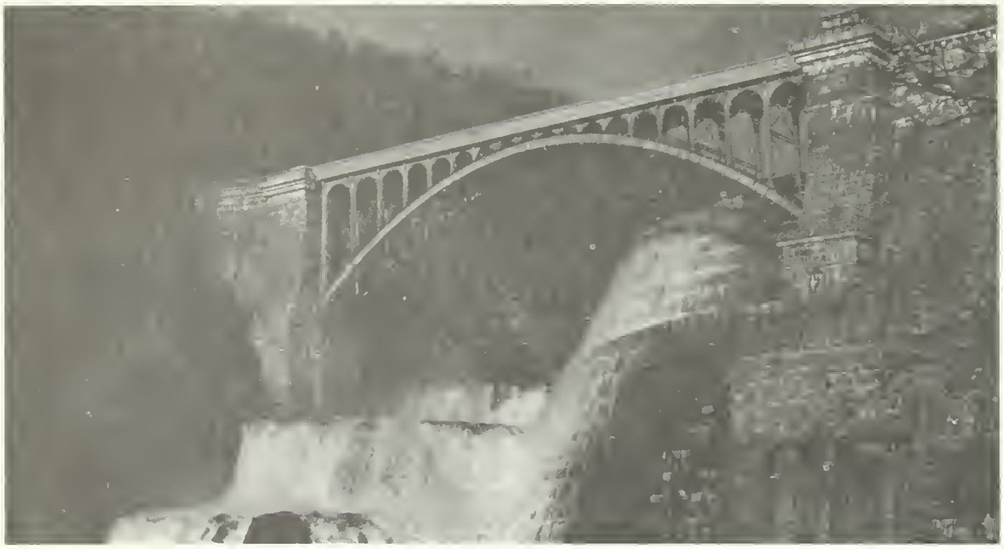
This is one of the best preserved missions in the U.S. It retains most of the structures and artifacts placed here about 300 years ago and the earthen floor is annually renewed. Tree ring dates from the sanctuary ceiling show the beams were replaced in 1780, 1808, and 1818. An important feature of the mission is the painting of San Jose, done early in the 17th century as one of a series of paintings by Franciscans who painted on buffalo hide due to the scarcity of canvas. The sanctuary walls were painted with water soluble pigments and the walls have 15 layers of adobe plaster and painting. *Private*



Zia Pueblo, Bernalillo vicinity,
New Mexico (Sandoval County).
A. H. Schroeder

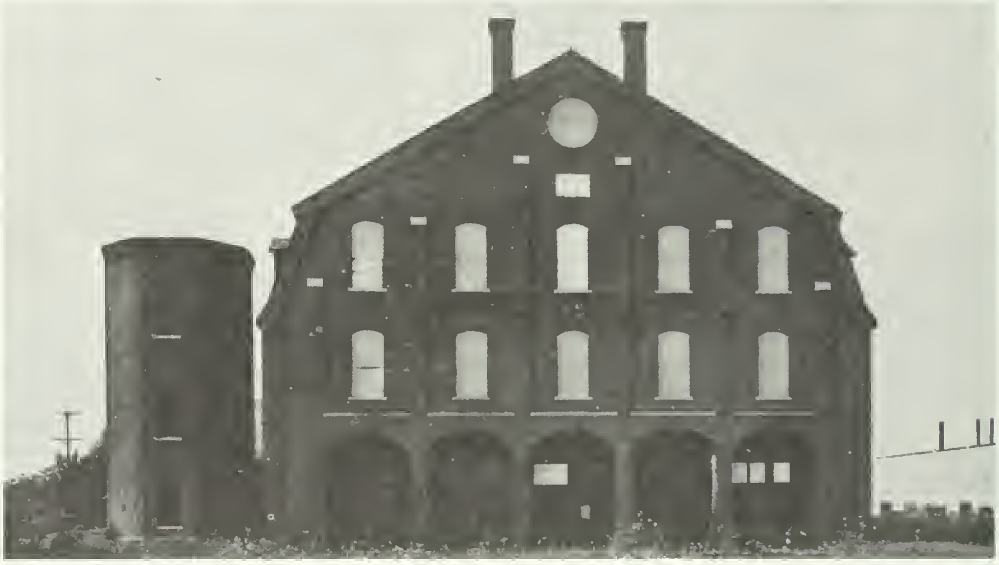
New York

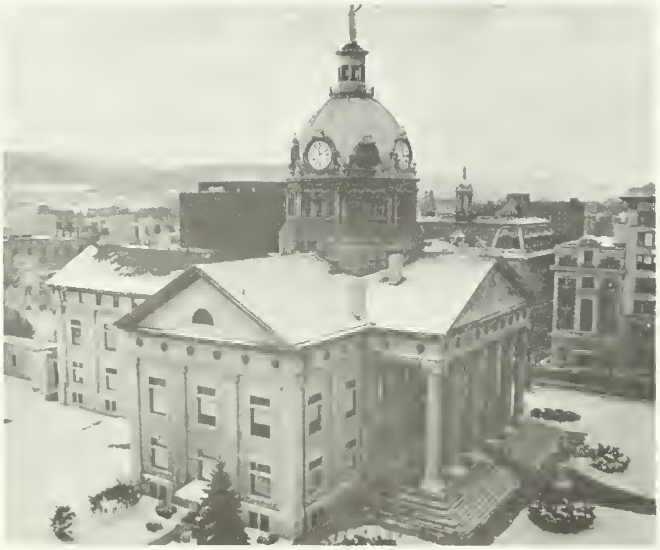
Federal Building (Old Post Office), Rochester, New York (Monroe County). HABS. *Hans Padelt*



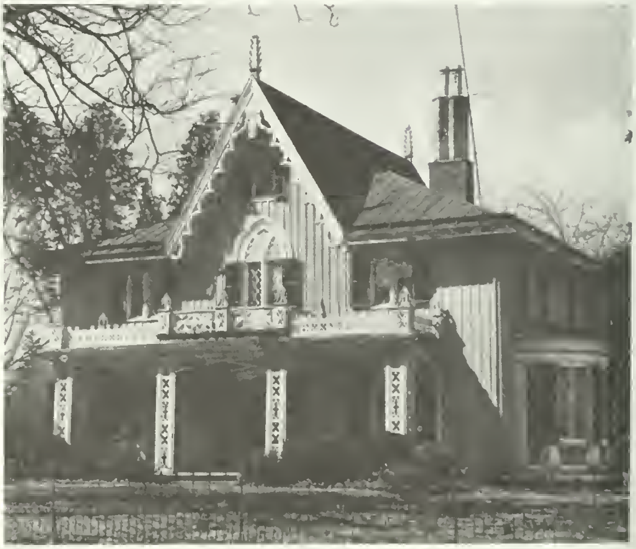
Site of Old Croton Dam;
New Croton Dam,
Ossining vicinity,
New York
(Westchester County).
Lynn Beebe Weaver

Green Island Car Shops
(Rensselaer & Saratoga
Railroad Car Shops),
Green Island, New York
(Albany County).
Jack E. Boucher for HAER





Broome County Courthouse,
Binghamton,
New York (Broome County).
Lyonfoto



Henry Delameter House, Rhinebeck,
New York (Dutchess County).
Lee DeVries

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

ALBANY CITY HALL

Eagle Street at Maiden Lane
1881, Henry Hobson Richardson

This structure is exemplary of Richardson's mature style. The building was commissioned in 1880 to replace an older city hall which had been destroyed by fire. The consistent use of materials and recurring decorative motifs unify the vertical tower and the essentially horizontal main block of the building. Many elements of the exterior design reflect functions of the interior spaces such as the virtually windowless tower which was built to house city archives. The compound arches of the front entrance have tiers of relief sculpture, gargoyles, and other carved figures interspersed along the exterior. *Municipal*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY BUILDING

The Plaza on State Street
1914—1918, Marcus T. Reynolds

Construction of this unusual office building was called for in a new plan for the city of Albany prepared in 1912. The reinforced concrete and steel framed structure with exterior Gothic detailing is composed of a 4-story-plus-attic main section and a smaller 6-story addition on the south built by the Albany *Evening Journal.* There is a 13-story, hipped-roofed tower centered in the main section. Counterbalancing this is a smaller ornate 8-story tower in the southern addition. Rows of elaborately detailed dormers, each containing three cusped-arched windows, highlight the roofline. *State/private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

FIRST TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

35 State Street
20th century, Marcus T. Reynolds

This 6-story building was constructed in three stages between 1904 and the early-1930's. The earliest portion is the five-bay rounded corner section which is surmounted by a dome covered with ornately stamped sheet metal. It is flanked on both sides by later four-bay sections. A high mansard roof caps the building. There are cartouches above the windows on the second and fourth floors and elaborate carved stone hood molds over the windows on the third and sixth floors. *Private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

OLD U.S. POST OFFICE

NE corner of Broadway and State Street
1879—1883, Edward Ogden, George H. Sear, Walter Dickson

The central section of this Italian Renaissance structure has 3 floors while the southwest tower is 5 stories high and the northwest tower, 4. It is basically rectangular with projections at each corner; the walls enclose a central light well. The exterior is constructed of granite blocks and the ornamentation, including the cornice and third- and fourth-floor belt courses, is carved stone. Over the projecting areas are mansard roofs crowned by iron balustrades. The roof covering the central section is hipped. Stone columns, pilasters and archways frame the main entrance over which there is a stone balustrade. *Federal*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

PASTURES HISTORIC DISTRICT

18th—19th centuries

What remains today in this 13-block historic district is a complete visual catalogue of 19th-century urban residential architecture. The urban architecture of the late Federal period survives throughout and more than three-quarters of the houses were erected between 1815 and 1855. In the latter part of the 19th century some dwellings received Victorian modifications while others were built in the Victorian style. The unity of these buildings is impressive and results from the universal employment of red brick and the adoption of a standard row house dwelling unit. Adjoining 2 1/2-story, gabled-roofed structures erected flush with the street are common. *Multiple public/private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

QUACKENBUSH HOUSE

683 Broadway
c. 1736

This 2 1/2-story 18th-century house with its strong Dutch influence stands as a rare reminder of the early colonial days of upstate New York. The interior of the second floor contains original 18th-century floor boards, hand-wrought nails and wall framing of half-timbered wood. The house is reputed to have been used as a headquarters in the French and Indian War. *State*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

108 State Street
1859, Richard Upjohn

The present St. Peter's replaces two earlier churches. Built on a modified basilican plan, the structure has walls of bluestone and sandstone. The Gothic Revival exterior is ornamented with towers, finials, spires, buttresses, columns, piers, pointed-arched windows, and a large rose window above the entrance. A vestry room and tower were added in 1876 and extensive interior restoration was undertaken in 1964. *Private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

TEN BROECK MANSION

9 Ten Broeck Place
1797—1798

The Ten Broeck Mansion is a 2-story, five-bay residence with walls laid in common bond brick. Its roof has stepped gable ends and a pair of tied chimneys. An elliptical bull's-eye window with an arched stair window below is contained in the central bay of the main facade. Abraham Ten Broeck (1734—1810) served his country, state, and city in elective and appointive offices. He was a member of the colonial assembly and the local Committee of Correspondence, a delegate to the Continental Congress, a brigadier general of the county militia, and a mayor of Albany (1779—1783, 1795—1796). *Private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Albany

WASHINGTON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries, Frederick Law Olmsted and Bogart and Cuyler

By 1869 the need for a city park in Albany was evident. Determined supporters of a park hired Frederick Law Olmsted to make a consultation report. In July 1870, a 20-year construction effort was begun on a 90-acre park in the central part of the city. As the park neared completion in the 1870's, the streets fronting it became increasingly fashionable and town houses began replacing the frame farmhouses which had once stood there. An 1880 chronicle remarked that Washington Park "is the gymnasium and breathing place of the city." Today the park is acclaimed as a foremost example of a 19th-century municipal garden and with its adjacent streets is said to comprise Albany's finest remaining urban environmental asset. *Multiple public/private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Altamont
DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD PASSENGER STATION (ALTAMONT VILLAGE HALL)
Main Street and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad
1887

The village of Altamont was incorporated three years after the Delaware & Hudson Passenger Station was constructed. Arrival of the rail line was the principal reason for the town's growth. The 1 1/2 story station has masonry and frame walls and a hipped roof containing four eyebrow dormers. A cupola covered by a pyramidal roof with flared eaves crowns the roof. In 1964 the railroad discontinued service to Altamont. The building has been acquired by the village and rehabilitated for use as a town hall. *Municipal*

ALBANY COUNTY
Altamont
HAYES HOUSE
104 Fairview Avenue
1910

This Greek Revival house reflects the tastes and ambitions of a progressive small town miller who was the magnate of the community. Hayes chose this site for the location of his home so that he could supervise his business from the side porch. Two and one-half stories high, the house has a hipped roof which terminates in a deck enclosed by a balustrade. There is an enclosed five-bay porch across the front facade at the first story, a balustraded porch at the second, and a smaller porch at the roof level. *County*

ALBANY COUNTY
Bethlehem vicinity
BETHLEHEM HOUSE (RENSSELAER NICOLL HOUSE)
E of Bethlehem off N.Y. 144
18th—19th centuries

This house, with its multiple additions, expresses the changing needs and lifestyles of one family throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The brick structure is 2 1/2 stories with 1- and 2-story additions on the rear. On the front facade is a 1-story Victorian entrance porch. Uneven spacing of the windows on that facade reveals that the two southernmost ones were part of the 1796 extension to the original house which was built in 1736. *Municipal:* HABS

ALBANY COUNTY
Coeymans
COEYMANS, ARIAANJE, HOUSE
Stone House Road
1716

The extravagant proportions of this house stand out in comparison to the usual 1 1/2-story contemporary Dutch country houses in the county. The main house is 2 1/2 stories of stone up to the cornice and of brick under the gable. The north and south interior walls of the original section are constructed of wattle-and-daub and the interior plan is a central hall flanked by a large room on each side. The house was built for the heiress of a 17th-century milling fortune. *Private:* HABS

ALBANY COUNTY
Cohoes
OLMSTEAD STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Cohoes' industrial development as a major textile center began in the early-19th century when the 86-foot-high Mohawk River falls just north of the city were harnessed for power. The Erie Canal also ran through the city and by 1844 had produced enough traffic to warrant the enlargement of the locks and their relocation. The district fronts on the old canal and contains the mill and tenements. The row houses—nearly uniform in appearance—are 2 1/2-story brick structures with shingled gabled roofs with gable dormers in alternating bays. The north and south sections of the mill are 3 1/2 stories with gabled roofs and corbeled brick cornices. A square 4-story tower is centered on the 24-bay-wide west facade of each section. The central section is 4 1/2 stories with a low-pitched gabled roof and a modillioned cornice. *Multiple public/private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Colonie
WATERVLIET SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Watervliet Shaker Road
1775—1938

Three clusters of buildings in the district are the Church Family, consisting of the second meetinghouse and several other houses and shops; the West Family, with a dwelling house and several shops; and the South Family with an office, several shops, and a dwelling house. The Shakers were highly regarded throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries for their architecture, inventions, and domestic arts. Mother Ann Lee founded this settlement and although many Shakers later settled in New Lebanon, this community continued to remain a center of Shaker life. Mother Ann Lee is buried in the cemetery here. *Multiple public/private*

ALBANY COUNTY
Green Island
GREEN ISLAND CAR SHOPS (RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD CAR SHOPS)
James and Tibbits streets and Delaware & Hudson RR tracks
1871

These shops—one of three complexes devoted to maintaining the engines and rolling stock of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad—were originally built for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. The Car Shop Building is 3 stories on the south section and 1 story on the north, built of brick with a slate mansard roof on the 3-story section and a wooden gabled roof on the 1-story section. The first floor was divided into bays for repairing locomotives; a monitor runs along the full length of the roof to permit natural lighting. The 1-story semicircular roundhouse is one of the older examples of this type of railroad structure. The water tower is about 40 feet high, octagonal in shape with masonry load-bearing walls and iron tie rods. Important as an example of a railroad repair shop, the structures also represent significant improvements in building design based on 19th-century construction techniques developed shortly prior to their erection, including the use of cast iron and reinforced wood trusses. *Private:* HAER

ALBANY COUNTY
Newtonville
NEWTONVILLE POST OFFICE (FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH)
534 Loudonville Road (N.Y. 9)
1852

This is a rectangular 1-story brick building, proportionately designed in a simple vernacular style. At one time the structure was used as a garage, but the large door has been bricked up around a single doorway. Sometime in the late-19th century the church was closed and the building served variously as a school, bus garage, machinery sales office, and more recently as a post office. *Municipal*

ALBANY COUNTY
Watervliet
WATERVLIET SIDE CUT LOCKS (DOUBLE LOCK)
23rd Street at the Hudson River
19th century

Controversy about locating the eastern entrance of the Erie Canal arose between Albany and Troy. Originally the canal was to terminate in Albany, bypassing Troy. To provide equally convenient access to the canal for Troy commerce and westbound freight that did not need to stop at Albany, a short lateral canal was constructed. It connected the Albany stem of the canal with the tidewaters of the Hudson River at West Troy. Locks were built at both ends of this "side cut." By 1870 the original single lock at the eastern end had been modernized and a new lock placed parallel to it. The locks are constructed of cut limestone blocks laid up in a random ashlar pattern. Its wooden gates no longer exist, but recesses in the lock walls indicate where they once were. The side-cut itself has all but disappeared. *State:* HAER

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Alfred
STEINHEIM, ALLEN, MUSEUM
Alfred University campus
1876—1880

This museum is a stone structure of varying heights resembling a fantasy castle. It was built by Jonathan Allen, second president of Alfred University, as a showcase for his mineral and geological collection and was constructed using a variety of native stone including granite, quartzite, sandstone, limestone, fossil rock and fossil coral. The main tower has a stepped parapet, and crenelated battlements are used to decorate the smaller tower. A curved connecting wall rises in three steps from the smaller tower to the main one. A combination of Gothic arched windows and semicircular-headed windows, with radiating voussoirs are arranged in different patterns throughout the building with an occasional rectangular or circular window. *Private*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Alfred
TERRA COTTA
Main Street
1892

In 1889 the Celadon Terra Cotta Company was established for the manufacture of bricks and roofing tile. The word *celadon* referred to the resemblance of their greenish brick glaze to ancient Chinese ceramic work. This small, 1-story structure, constructed entirely of bricks and tiles manufactured by the company, was designed to serve as a combination office and display case. It was such an effective advertisement that a replica was produced and exhibited at the 1892 Chicago World's Fair. "Terra Cotta" is the only surviving structure of the once-thriving tile plant which was destroyed by fire in 1909. *Private*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Angelica
ANGELICA COURTHOUSE (ALLEGANY COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
Park Circle
1819

This 2-story brick structure served as the county courthouse until 1892 when the county seat was moved. Simply designed, the building is embellished only by a bracketed cornice and an octagonal cupola in the center of the hipped roof. The building has been used for various purposes since 1892 and now serves as the town hall. *Municipal*

ALLEGANY COUNTY
Belmont vicinity
BELVIDERE
3 miles N of Belmont on CR 408
1804

Belvidere is an outstanding example of Federal architecture. Constructed of uncoursed quarried ledge stone and brick, it is 2 1/2 stories with a 2-story pedimented portico on the river facade. The main entrance, flanked by a window on either side and sheltered by a 1-story porch, has a semielliptical fanlight and sidelights. Originally the entrance was set in a brick semielliptical arch. The 2-story east wing was added about 1870. *Private:* HABS

BRONX COUNTY (also in New York County)
New York
HIGH BRIDGE AQUEDUCT AND WATER TOWER
Harlem River at W. 170th Street and High Bridge Park
1848, David B. Douglass, John B. Jervis

High Bridge was built as an aqueduct to supply New York with water. The bridge was an all-masonry structure when built but some of the central arches have been replaced by a large steel arch to allow navigation below. The water tower near the west end of the bridge once served as a standpipe for the water conveyed to the city by the bridge. The octagonal tower resembles a medieval campanile. It is made of rough-cut masonry and stands nearly 400 feet above the river. A striking feature of the tower is the deeply-arched doorway crowned by a massive horseshoe arch with heavy voussoirs at each side. The tower was last used as a pumping station in 1949. *Municipal*

BRONX COUNTY
New York
RAINEY MEMORIAL GATES
New York Zoological Park
20th century, Paul Manship

A memorial to Paul Rainey, famed game hunter and patron of the Bronx Zoo, these freestanding sculptured bronze gates display stylized animal and plant life. Noted American sculptor Paul Manship chose a naturalistic style. The problem of making the design equally satisfying from both sides was solved by modeling the animals and plant forms in profile. Work on the gates was begun in 1926; five years were devoted to the design and two years to casting the gates and their enframements in Belgium. *Municipal*

BROOME COUNTY
Binghamton
BROOME COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Court Street
1897—1898, Isaac G. Perry

This was the fourth 19th-century courthouse built in the county and the third on this site. It is a massive 2 1/2-story sandstone structure with an elegant copper dome. In 1916 a wing was added, changing the building's original T-shape to that of a Latin cross. The courthouse has a terra cotta tile gabled roof with a copper cornice and a 2 1/2-story Ionic portico on the north facade with a cast iron ceiling. The stone pediment is faced with the county seal in relief. *County*

BROOME COUNTY
Binghamton
PHELPS MANSION (MONDAY AFTERNOON CLUB)
191 Court Street
1870, Isaac G. Perry

This 2-story brick mansion, built for Sherman D. Phelps, a former Binghamton mayor, has an elaborate interior consisting of hand-carved rare woods, marble and glass. The building is predominantly square with an apsidal solarium on the east side. A brick addition, housing an auditorium, was made in 1905 when the Monday Afternoon Club purchased the building. Granite quoins break the simplicity of the brickwork as do segmental keystones over the windows. The main entrance consists of a stone staircase and a small porch supported by twin Ionic columns. *Private*

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY
Ellicottville
ELLICOTTVILLE TOWN HALL
Village Square, NW corner of
Washington and Jefferson streets
1829

Originally constructed as the Cattaraugus County Courthouse, this building has long been important to the political and social history of the community. Although the county government was moved from Ellicottville in 1868, the building continued to house community offices and events. The brick structure is 2 stories with a stepped gable roof. On the front elevation are three recessed brick panels which terminate in elliptical arches above the second floor windows. A fire in 1969 damaged the interior, the roof and part of the original cupola. *Municipal*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Chautauqua
CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The Chautauqua movement began in 1874 when Lewis Miller and H. J. Vincent sought to establish an assembly for the education of Sunday school teachers. This district is a combination of residential structures, public buildings, parks and open spaces and is predominantly Victorian. The district includes the entire town, consisting of several hundred 2- and 2 1/2-story frame Victorian houses, many with elaborate first- and second-floor porches, bay windows and multiple hipped and gabled roofs with dormers and other projections. Situated in a ravine, the massive Amphitheater (1893) has a wooden ceiling suspended from trusses with open walls. The 3-story Athenaeum Hotel (1881) has a large central tower and many porches, reflecting the style of late-19th-century resort hotels. The 1899 Hall of Christ, a Latin Cross-shaped stone and brick building with a Doric portico, was designed by Library of Congress architect Paul Peltz. *Private*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Jamestown
FENTON, GOVERNOR REUBEN, MANSION (WALNUT GROVE)
68 S. Main Street
1863, Aaron Hall

A good example of Italian Villa style architecture, the Fenton Mansion is a brick structure in the shape of an irregular Latin cross. The main block is comprised of jutting bays of varying heights, including a prominent 4-story tower. Exterior ornamentation takes the form of heavy label moldings over round-arched windows, large brackets lining the eaves, and an arched corbel table and bull's-eye on the tower. Reuben Fenton (1819—1855) served as a member of the U.S. Congress (1853—1864), governor of New York (1865—1869), and as a U.S. Senator (1869—1875). *Municipal*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Westfield
BARCELONA LIGHTHOUSE AND KEEPER'S COTTAGE
East Lake Road
1829

The Barcelona Lighthouse was constructed the year after Barcelona was designated a port of entry, and the light continued in operation until 1859. Illumination of the lighthouse by natural gas, tapped at a nearby spring and conveyed in wooden pipes, was a significant step in the inauguration of the gaslight era. Constructed of coursed rubble stone, the lighthouse tower rises 40 feet to an open platform and is capped by an octagonal roof. The adjacent keeper's cottage is a 1 1/2-story stone structure with a gabled roof. *Private*

CHEMUNG COUNTY
Elmira
CHEMUNG COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX
210-228 Lake Street
19th century; Horatio Nelson White
(Chemung County
Courthouse—1861)

The Chemung County Courthouse Complex consists of four buildings erected between 1836 and 1895—the courthouse, the county clerk's office, the courthouse annex, and the district attorney's and treasurer's building. The latter, the oldest, is a 2-story brick structure. A pedimented, 2-story portico with four Ionic columns was reportedly added to the west facade in 1899. The courthouse is 2 stories with brick walls and limestone trim and a 3-story bell tower with a bracketed cornice and a corbeled frieze below a parapet with arched battlements. The county clerk's office (1875) is also brick and has a corbeled frieze below the roof cornice; tower-like projections on the northwest and southwest corners also have the corbeled frieze and battlements. *County*

CHEMUNG COUNTY
Elmira
NEWTOWN BATTLEFIELD
6 miles SE of Elmira on N.Y. 17
1779

Extensive breastworks were constructed at Newtown by 500 Indians under the leadership of Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, and about 250 British and Tory soldiers. They intended to ambush the advancing troops of Major General John Sullivan who was leading a counteroffensive against the Iroquois, who, in 1778, had raided settlements in the Mohawk Valley. After a fiercely fought battle, however, Brant's troops were forced to retreat, and Sullivan's army moved unimpeded northwestward into the Rochester vicinity, razing Indian villages and destroying crops along the way. Most of The battlefield remains unaltered. *State*

CHENANGO COUNTY
Earlville
EARLVILLE OPERA HOUSE (DOUGLASS OPERA HOUSE)
12-20 E. Main Street
1890

This 3-story opera house rises above a 2-story annex and has a low mansard roof supported by wooden trusses. Storefronts are located on the ground level and the theater and balcony occupy the second and third floors. The building is largely intact, but was closed in 1950 after having weathered the change from vaudeville to silent movies and talkies. *Private*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Ancram
SIMONS GENERAL STORE
Ancram Square
1873—1874

This is a rectangular 3-story frame structure with a slightly-pitched tin roof with cupola. Because the store is built on a slope, only 2 stories are above ground. There is an elaborate 2-story piazza on the east supported by four square posts with ornamental brackets. This store has served continuously as a commercial center and gathering place for villagers. *Private*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Austerlitz
STEEPLETOP (EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY HOUSE)
20th century

Edna St. Vincent Millay made herself one of the leaders of the Bohemian cultural movement which centered in Greenwich Village in the 1920's. A feminist, agnostic, and political radical, she became the ideal of the emancipated young woman of the period, and was known as much as a personality as a literary figure. In 1925 she and her husband, Eugen Jan Boissevain, purchased Steepletop. The main house is a 2-story white clapboard structure with a steep gabled roof and a central chimney. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Chatham
SPANGLER BRIDGE
Spangler Road
1880

This is a metal, twin-truss bridge utilizing the Pratt system. Each truss is 138 feet long and is connected by upper and lower lateral bracing. Decorative features consist of cast iron brackets and cast iron urns crowning the portal bracing. *County*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Hudson vicinity
BRONSON, DR. OLIVER, HOUSE AND STABLES
S of Hudson off U.S. 9
19th century

This 2-story frame house, originally an elegant Federal style structure, was altered in 1839 and 1849 by Alexander Jackson Davis. During the first alterations the house was embellished with various bracketing and possibly the veranda on the front. In 1849 the dwelling acquired the characteristics of an Italianate style villa. A one-room-deep addition with octagonal ends, bay windows, and an ornamental veranda, as well as a 3-story Italianate tower were added, creating a new facade. *State*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Spencertown
SPENCERTOWN ACADEMY
N.Y. 203, E of intersection with CR 7
1847

This is an example of a provincial structure in Greek Revival style built in the form of a Greek temple. It is 2 stories with a simple gabled roof which projects beyond the south wall to form a pedimented portico supported by four Ionic columns. The academy functioned as a private school until 1873 when it was incorporated into the public school system. It was closed in 1907. *Municipal*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Stockport
CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
Chittenden Road
1845—1846

The parish of St. John the Evangelist was incorporated in September 1845 and the following year this Carpenters' Gothic church was completed. It is a particularly American board-and-batten adaptation of the English medieval parish church with a projecting square entrance tower. The roof members are exposed on the interior and the fine hammerbeam ceiling has arched braces and carved tie-beams. Formerly known as the "Little Brown Church," the building is relatively unchanged and is still painted a dark earth brown. *Private*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Stuyvesant
VAN ALEN, JOHANNIS L., FARM
School House Road
c. 1760

The main house on this farm is a 1 1/2-story brick building with a gambrel roof. Among the other structures on the farm are a Dutch barn with a widely sloping gabled roof and a centrally located wagon entrance, a 19th-century barn, a corn crib, and a chicken house. The Van Alens were among the principal settlers in this area of the county and their farm remains an example of an early Dutch farming complex. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
East Meredith
HANFORD MILL
On CR 12
19th century

Hanford Mill remains a well-preserved example of industrial architecture and technology in the development of saw- and gristmills. The main structure of the mill complex, which consists of both natural and structural facilities, is the mill building, dating from the 1820's, with additions from the late-19th century. It is a 4-story rectangular building with a gabled roof. After purchasing the mill in 1860, Horace and Will Hanford expanded the operations by adding two structures—a hardware store in 1910 or 1911, and later a store which replaced the gristmill. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Meredith
MACDONALD FARM
Elk Creek and Monroe roads
19th century

This farm consists of the main farmhouse, a hops barn, privy, smokehouse, incubator shed, barn, creamery, and mill. The complex exhibits the genius of its developer, John Thomas MacDonald, in its use of hydroelectric power for milling, grist and cider pressing, sawing, lifting, milking and other farm operations. It is believed to be the first electrically powered farm in the state. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Beacon
HOWLAND LIBRARY
477 Main Street
1871, Richard Morris Hunt

The 2-story polychrome structure's varied forms, materials, and features illustrate the architect's preoccupation with surface pattern and texture in the early stage of his career. First-story walls are red brick with patterns of black and buff bricks around arched windows and within inset panels; the second story is covered with shingles. A combination of hipped and gabled roofs caps the structure. Joseph Howland (1834—1886), treasurer of the state of New York (1865—1867) and president of the library until his death, donated the building. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Fishkill
FISHKILL VILLAGE DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Fishkill Village was an important crossroads in the overland network in the Hudson Valley and functioned as part of a major quartermaster commissary and encampment during the American Revolution. The district contains several significant churches and residences including the Dutch Reformed Church, originally built in 1725 as a square stone building and rebuilt in 1786; Trinity Church (1768), a 1 1/2-story frame building with gabled roof; and Town Hall (1857), a 1 1/2-story brick structure with a mansard roof. *Multiple public/private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Fishkill vicinity
VAN WYCK-WHARTON HOUSE
S of Fishkill on U.S. 9
c. 1733 and c. 1756

Standing 1 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof, the Van Wyck-Wharton House developed during two periods of construction. The east portion (c. 1733) serves as a rectangular wing on the larger west portion (c. 1756). The resulting structure is an example of the once-common rural Dutch frame dwelling of the Hudson Valley exhibiting stylistic features such as a Dutch door, brick-filled walls, and a Dutch oven which protrudes beyond the masonry of the exterior fireplace back. In November 1777, the New York Committee of Safety authorized construction of the Fishkill Supply Depot on and around this site. Circumstances were such that the depot eventually became the principal depository for military stores and provisions in the north, was headquarters for the Northern Department of the Continental Army, and in 1778 was the repository for the treasury and archives of New York. The Van Wyck-Wharton House is the only documented contemporary building remaining on the depot site. *Private:* HABS

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Hyde Park
BERGH-STOUTENBURGH HOUSE
U.S. 9
18th century

John Bergh constructed this 1-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling—one of Hyde Park's few surviving stone dwellings characteristic of Hudson Valley architecture prior to 1800. There is a one-bay porch in the center of the five-bay main facade and rectangular frame additions on the east and north. In 1788, the house was purchased by the Stoutenburghs, a family prominent in the early settlement of the community. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Hyde Park
STOUTENBURGH, WILLIAM, HOUSE
U.S.9G, East Park
1765

Jacobus Stoutenburgh, original settler of the village now known as Hyde Park, divided much of his land among his children. About 1765 his son William erected this 1-story house. It has coursed fieldstone walls except for the north gable end which is sheathed by clapboards from the eaves line to the peak of the wood-shingled gabled roof. The eaves are finished in a simple cornice above which are two gabled dormers. Characteristic of the architecture in rural Hudson Valley prior to 1800, the house is one of the few remaining stone dwellings in Hyde Park. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Pawling
OBLONG FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Meetinghouse Road on Quaker Hill
1764

This rectangular meetinghouse is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof. The wooden frame, covered by weathered shingles, is on a stone foundation. The meetinghouse was used as a hospital when American troops were encamped at nearby Fredericksburgh in 1778—1779. It was the nucleus of a prosperous Quaker settlement during the 18th and early-19th centuries. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER (EPISCOPAL)
13 Davies Street
1860, Richard Upjohn

The Church of the Holy Comforter is one of the many outstanding Upjohn buildings constructed during the prosperous mid-1800's. One-story high, the church has walls of smoothly dressed bluestone and a steeply-pitched roof of alternating bands of fish-scale and square-cut slate topped by a delicate finial. The pews and stained glass of the cusped lancet windows of the nave and apse are original. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
GARFIELD PLACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Both sides of Garfield Place
19th century

Since George Corlies first promoted the development of Garfield Place in 1852, it has continued to attract residents of social and economic prominence. The 25 houses in the district reflect the many silhouettes, facade arrangements, and decorative detailing characteristic of the last half of the 19th century. Additional variety is introduced by different textures, patterns, colors, massing and fenestration, and by the use of decorative towers, brackets, gables, cupolas, porches, bay windows and dormers. No. 35 Garfield Street (c. 1873) is exemplary of the period with a polychrome stone exterior, projecting central bay, elaborate mansard roof, and decorated front porch. *Multiple private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
ITALIAN CENTER
225-227 Mill Street
19th Century

This elaborate Queen Anne style town house is evidence of the affluence enjoyed by many Mill Street families in the late-1860's when the street was a social center for Poughkeepsie. Originally a simple mid-19th-century L-shaped dwelling, the present house as altered is essentially rectangular with walls of brick and projecting gables on the east and south. The gable pediments contain an unusual diaper pattern brickwork. Other features include carved bargeboards and finials on the gable end, stone quoining, and an off-center conical-roofed, 3-story tower on the main facade. A 1-story veranda with wooden railing, posts, and open cutwork beneath the eaves extends across the front and around the tower. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
MILL STREET- NORTH CLOVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

This well-preserved 19th-century community contains buildings representative of architectural styles ranging from Greek Revival to Italianate villas. Two- and 3-story single-family brick houses predominate. Mill Street was one of Poughkeepsie's earliest approaches to the Hudson River. By the mid-1850's both it and the North Clover Street area had developed into the city's social, civic, and cultural center. Notable buildings within the district are the Vassar Institute and Vassar Home for Aged Men, the Church of the Holy Comforter, the Second Baptist Church, and the Italian Center (see individual listings). *Multiple public/private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
POUGHKEEPSIE CITY HALL
228 Main Street
1831

This simple Greek Revival structure has been used continuously for meetings and offices since its construction. It is a 2-story gabled-roofed building of Flemish bond brick set on a brownstone foundation. The window lintels and sills are also stone. There is a wide denticulated cornice along the roofline and heavy molding framing the gable ends. A square frame belfry with corner piers, a spindle balustrade, and slate hipped roof crowns the north gable end. On the south facade are two later brick additions. *Municipal*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH
36 Vassar Street
19th century

This Greek Revival church, built originally as a Presbyterian church, was subsequently a Congregational church, a Jewish synagogue, and is now a Baptist church. The pedimented portico has four heavy wood Doric columns. A simple projecting box cornice frames the pediment, in the center of which is a round window with a segmented frame. A tower on the low gabled roof has been removed. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
UNION STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
About 8 blocks in downtown Poughkeepsie centered around Union Street
19th century

The Union Street Historic District is the oldest section of Poughkeepsie. Union Street was the first road to connect the settlement on the plateau with the river below. Today the district is a well-preserved example of an urban working class neighborhood containing residences and commercial structures all dating from the 19th century. German, Irish, Polish, Italian, Slavic and blacks have lived in the area. There are 173 structures, including several outbuildings, in the district, the majority of which are brick. All stand on narrow lots, and the most common type is 2 1/2 stories high with a three-bay facade. Architectural styles ranging from Federal through Victorian are represented. *Multiple public/private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
VASSAR HOME FOR AGED MEN
1 Vassar Street

The Italianate and Second Empire styles, with slightly projecting pavilions on each facade and rectangular arches above the windows and doors, characterize this imposing 3-story brick structure. At the roofline is a deep projecting cornice with bricks laid in simulated machicolations below. Established by Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vassar, the home opened in 1881 with only six occupants. It reached a full occupancy of 50 in 1903. *Public*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Poughkeepsie
VASSAR INSTITUTE
12 Vassar Street
1882, J. A. Wood

The Vassar Institute was planned by Matthew Vassar's nephews, Matthew Vassar, Jr., and John Guy Vassar, to serve the cultural and educational needs of their community. There is a large auditorium (seating 300) on the ground floor which was used for lectures; the first and second floors housed a natural history museum and a science and natural history library; and on the third floor was a studio for sculpture and drawing. Exterior walls are brick with granite keystones, sills, consoles, and banding. The roof is a mansard broken by a square Italianate tower on the east elevation. The institute is still used as a museum and educational facility. *Private*

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Rhinebeck
DELAMATER, HENRY, HOUSE
44 Montgomery Street
1844, Alexander Jackson Davis

A fine example of the American Gothic cottage, this house is composed of a three-bay-by-two-bay rectangular, hipped-roofed block bisected and dominated by a steeply-pitched pointed gable. Of frame construction and sheathed by boards and battens, the house is ornamented by a veranda across the front supported by flat posts with scrollwork webs and covered with a parapeted roof. All windows contain diamond-shaped lights and the gable has a scalloped bargeboard and crocketed finial. *Private*

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL
400 Forest Avenue
1871—1890, Henry Hobson Richardson

Today 12 of the original buildings of the Richardsonian-designed, V-shaped Buffalo State Hospital complex survive, including the administration building, five wards on the west, two wards on the east, and four service buildings in an inner courtyard. At the apex of the complex is the 3 1/2-story administration building which is constructed of rough-faced random ashlar brown sandstone. Towers of the structure have steep hipped roofs and round corner turrets. Auxiliary buildings are brick. Frederick Law Olmsted, planned the hospital's location and grounds. *State:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
GUARANTY BUILDING (PRUDENTIAL BUILDING)
Church and Pearl streets
1894—1895, Louis Sullivan

This building links two skyscraper periods and departs from the earlier commercial use of elaborate ornamentation in favor of an emphatically vertical appearance. Although appearing rectangular in shape, this 13-story commercial structure is actually U-shaped due to light corridors above the first floor. The steel frame is sheathed with decorative terra cotta terminating on the twelfth floor in arches and crowned by a series of circular windows on the thirteenth floor. *Private:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL
125 Pearl Street
1850—1851, Richard Upjohn; Robert Gibson (restoration)

The design of this church is asymmetrical with angled porches to fit its triangular site. The cathedral consists of a rectangular three-aisle nave with the chancel and sacristy at the northeast end and the narthex, tower, and main entrance porch at the southwest end. A single transept forms a large chapel at the same end as the chancel. The slate gabled roof is supported by masonry load-bearing walls and brown sandstone buttresses. In a restoration following a fire in 1888 which destroyed the original interior, the pitch of the roof was slightly altered. *Private:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Buffalo
U.S. POST OFFICE
121 Ellicott Street
1897—1901, John Knox Taylor

This strikingly massive High Victorian structure is a major example of the large office buildings erected by the federal government in the late-19th century. Rising above the 4 1/2 stories (plus basement) is a 244-foot central entrance tower with a crocketed spire and pinnacles with eagles and gargoyles projecting from the corners. The west facade contains the main entrance with three arched openings; a large eagle decorates the central portal. A cast iron porte cochere on the east facade is a fine example of a favorite 19th-century service feature. The main stairway, columns, and wainscoting on the first floor are marble; woodwork is mahogany. A 4-story central courtyard, with no obstruction between the first floor skylight and the glass and steel roof, is surrounded by open arcades. *Federal:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Irving
THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL
N.Y. 438 on Cattaraugus Reservation
1900, Barney and Chapman

The school was built by the state on the reservation and was planned as a self-sufficient campus. It has red brick Georgian Revival main buildings and a number of farm and vocational buildings. The school has nine principal structures—the infirmary, the schoolhouse, four dormitories, the employees' residence, the dining-kitchen room, and the administration building. With the exception of the dorms all the structures are 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 stories and similar in scale. The dorms are U-shaped and 1 1/2 stories with an arcade running the length of the first floor facade. The school began about mid-19th century as the Thomas Asylum of Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. In 1958 the Thomas Indian School was closed. *Tribal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Essex vicinity
CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
W of Essex on N.Y. 22
1855

This small church closely follows Richard Upjohn's design for a small mission chapel in his published collection "Rural Architecture." It is a 1-story frame building with no porch or tower and only one large room inside. The roof is double pitched with cornice returns at both the north and south ends. The doorway on the main facade is a composite of a segmental and semielliptical arch and is flanked by two lancet windows with a third lancet window and trefoil in the gable immediately above. *Private*

ESSEX COUNTY
Essex vicinity
OCTAGONAL SCHOOLHOUSE
On Rt. 22 in Bouquet
1826

This 1-story octagonal sandstone structure is believed to be the oldest octagonal schoolhouse in the state. Each wall has a single opening. The wood-shingled pyramidal roof is terminated by a cupola with a bell. Constructed by Benjamin Gilbert, the building served as a school from 1826 to 1952. *Municipal*

ESSEX COUNTY
Lake Placid (North Elba)
BROWN, JOHN, FARM
John Brown Road
c. 1850

The Adirondack farm which Brown purchased in 1850 was more than a home to the abolitionist philosopher. Here he could practice his humanitarian concern for the Negro and rise to the challenge of a rugged life. Brown first arrived at the farm site in the spring of 1849 and set about helping Negroes establish farms. In the late-1850's Brown was becoming more involved in anti-slavery campaigns and in December of 1859 he was hanged in Charles Town, W. Va., following his raid on the Federal Arsenal at Harpers Ferry. His remains were sent back to this farm where his grave, and that of two of his sons and ten of his followers, still exist. *State*

FULTON COUNTY
Johnstown
FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE (TRYON COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
N. William Street
1772—1773, attributed to Samuel Fuller

Since its construction the Fulton County Courthouse has occupied an important place in state history. It is the oldest extant courthouse in the state and has served as the seat of Tryon and Montgomery counties, and since 1838, of Fulton County. It was associated with Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Colonies. The main block has a flared gabled roof on top of which is a cupola which apparently dates from between the late-18th and early-19th centuries. In the cupola is an iron triangle which was used to announce sessions at court and is believed to have been used at the first session on September 8, 1772. *County:* HABS

GENESEE COUNTY
Batavia
BATAVIA CLUB (BANK OF GENESEE)
Main and Bank streets
1831, Hezekiah Eldredge

This is a 2-story brick building with stepped gables and a finely detailed front facade featuring an overhanging denticulated cornice. The building was built as a bank and served that purpose for 30 years until it was purchased for use as a men's club. It is significant as one of only two remaining examples of the work of Rochester architect Hezekiah Eldredge. *Private*

GENESEE COUNTY
Batavia
GENESEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main and Ellicott streets
1841—1843

This limestone Greek Revival structure is 2 1/2 stories with the west facade being 3 stories. A belt course girds the building, delineating the two upper floors from the ground floor, and a series of six heavy stone pilasters distinguish the main facade. The roof is hipped and covered with slate and copper with a projecting cornice, a wide frieze and an architrave consisting of three equal bands. There is a two-tiered cupola atop the roof. *County*

GREENE COUNTY
Athens vicinity
WEST ATHENS HILL SITE
W of Athens
Pre-Columbian

This is a quarry-workshop-habitation site occupied by Paleo-Indian man. It is the largest known Paleo-Indian site in the state and only one of nine such sites in the northeastern U.S. It was a source for high-quality Deepkill flint. Material was not only quarried on site but also worked into finished artifacts there. Test explorations carried out in 1963 through 1965 resulted in an accumulation of miscellaneous flake tools and other artifacts such as fluted points and end scrapers. *Private*

GREENE COUNTY
Greenville vicinity
PREVOST MANOR HOUSE (HUSH-HUSH FARM)
W of Greenville off N.Y. 81
1793—1794

The Prevost Manor House is architecturally significant as an early mansion on the mid-Hudson Valley frontier. Constructed of clapboard-covered brick-lined walls, it consists of a 2 1/2-story main block with a 1 1/2-story east wing and two 1-story rear wings added at a later date. The exterior is simple with paneled shutters on the windows and a steeply-pitched gabled roof. Major Augustine Prevost, who served in the French and Indian War and as deputy inspector general of provincial forces in Charleston during the Revolution, was the original owner and was largely responsible for the growth of early Greenville. *Private*

HERKIMER COUNTY
East Herkimer vicinity
FORT HERKIMER CHURCH (REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF GERMAN FLATTS)
N.Y. 5S
1767

Fort Herkimer Church was built by the Palatine Germans soon after they settled in the area known as German Flatts along the Mohawk River. This small stone building was raised in 1812 from its original 1-story ashlar construction. It is the only structure to have survived the mayhem which prevailed in this vicinity during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars and is one of the earliest surviving churches in the state. *Private:* HABS

HERKIMER COUNTY
Herkimer
HERKIMER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
320 N. Main Street
1873

The Herkimer County Courthouse continues to serve its intended purpose. It is a 3-story brick structure highlighted by a stone belt course above the first floor, slightly recessed door and window panels, and a wide wooden dentil cornice. An octagonal tower with heavy hood molds over the windows surmounts the main entrance. *County*

HERKIMER COUNTY
Herkimer
HERKIMER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (DR. A. WALTER SUITER HOUSE)
400 N. Main Street
1884

Designed by Dr. A. Walter Suiter for his fiancee, who subsequently eloped with another man, the present Herkimer County Historical Society building was not completed by Suiter. He left the house to the historical society on his death in 1925 and also left funds to finish the construction. The 2-story brick-faced dwelling has an asymmetrical plan, an irregular facade, and a complex pitched roof with a brick corbeled cornice and terra cotta ornament at the roof edge. Porches, dormers, and chimneys emphasize the irregularity of the silhouette. Bands of terra cotta relief offer a contrast to the vertical lines of the tower, chimneys, and projecting gables. Elaborately carved oak doors were executed by a local craftsman. Interior woodwork retains its original finish, each room done in a different wood. *Private*

HERKIMER COUNTY
Herkimer
HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL
327 N. Main Street
1835

An imposing civic building, the Herkimer County Jail was designed in the Federal style. It is five bays wide and constructed of ashlar and limestone from a local quarry. The entrance with fanlight and sidelights has a double set of stairs with ornate iron railings. There is an elliptical window in the gable. *County:* HABS

HERKIMER COUNTY
Herkimer
REFORMED CHURCH, THE
405 N. Main Street
1835

This is a 2-story brick Federal church. It has three entrance bays on the main facade, each separated by pilasters and surmounted by a Gothic window. Above the pediment is a three-stage spire with a clock in the base. In 1894 a stone chapel was added at the rear of the church. Tiffany & Co. redecorated the interior in 1912 and the present appearance dates primarily from that period. *Private*

HERKIMER COUNTY
Salisbury Center
SALISBURY CENTER COVERED BRIDGE
Fairview Road and Spruce Creek
1875

The Salisbury Covered Bridge is the sole survivor of seven bridges of this form which were once present in the town and is the only example of this rapidly disappearing type in its region of the state. In 1817, Theodore Burr patented the combination arch-and-truss structural system. Although more advanced trusses were invented, local bridge builders continued to use the Burr truss almost to the end of the century because of its strength and stability and because it could be made of materials easily available in rural areas. In 1875, Alvah Hopson, a local bridge builder, used this system to span Spruce Creek. The main structural timbers were covered to keep them from rotting. *Municipal*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Sackets Harbor
CAMP, ELISHA, HOUSE (THE BRICK CAMP MANOR)
310 General Smith Drive
1808—1815, attributed to Barnabus Waterman

This is a Federal style 2 1/2-story red brick building covered by a hipped roof with stepped gable ends. The front entrance features a pilastered, paneled doorway with sidelights beneath a fanlight. The Palladian window on the second floor echoes this treatment. Elisha Camp, a land agent, was the brother-in-law of Augustus Sacket, a New York developer for whom Sackets Harbor is named. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Sackets Harbor
UNION HOTEL
Corner Main and Ray streets
1817—1818

The Union Hotel, because of its size, sturdiness, and handsome interior space, is a good example of a functional and monumental public building of the decades immediately following the Revolutionary War. It is one of the finest examples of its type in upstate New York and is characteristic of Federal domestic buildings in that area. Its owner, Frederick White, was reputed to be the wealthiest man in the county and was a businessman ready to capitalize on the economic growth of the town which was a boom harbor on Lake Ontario. From an early date the fourth floor of the hotel was used as a Masonic lodge; however, since 1864 the building has been used as a storehouse. *Private*

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
BOATHOUSE ON THE LULLWATER OF THE LAKE IN PROSPECT PARK
Prospect Park
1904, Helmle and Huberty

The boathouse in Prospect Park has many elements of classic design that reflect a change in taste following the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. Two stories high and rectangular, the building has walls finished with terra cotta. Alternating arches and engaged Doric columns decorate the first floor, and the low hipped roof has a modillion cornice and is covered with tiles. *Municipal*

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
FLATBUSH TOWN HALL
35 Snyder Avenue
1874—1875

Flatbush Town Hall is a visual reminder of an era when Flatbush, with its spacious streets and abundant greenery, was a garden spot of the metropolitan area. Built as a municipal seat for the town of Flatbush, the town hall was designed in the Gothic Revival style promoted by John Ruskin. Originally the building contained offices for the village officials and the police force. The second floor auditorium was used for public assemblies and as a ballroom. When Flatbush became part of Brooklyn in 1894, the town hall served as magistrate's court, police station, and community center. *Public*

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
GRECIAN SHELTER (CROQUET SHELTER)
Prospect Park near Parkside Avenue
1905, McKim, Mead and White

The Grecian Shelter is a 1-story rectangular peristyle reminiscent of a Greek temple. There are 10 marble Corinthian columns on the front and rear facades, and four each on the other two sides. The terra cotta entablature is composed of a frieze decorated in a low relief pattern and an ornate modillion cornice. Crowning the shelter is a balustrade with carved pedestals separating the groups of balusters. The shelter underwent a major rehabilitation in 1966. *Municipal*

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
HOUSES ON HUNTERFLY ROAD DISTRICT
1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1708 Bergen Street
19th century

The houses on Hunterfly Road form a unique and historically important enclave in what is now the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn. They are believed to be the only surviving group of houses built parallel to the line of a Colonial road and lie on the edge of Weeksville, an early-19th-century free Negro community. The earliest documentary evidence of the existence of Hunterfly Road was in 1662. The frame houses are generally rectangular in plan and covered with shingle siding (of a later date) over clapboard. *Private*

KINGS COUNTY
Brooklyn
OLD BROOKLYN FIRE HEADQUARTERS
365-367 Jay Street
1892, Frank Freeman

This Romanesque Revival structure is 4 stories high with an adjoining 7-story tower. At street level the walls are red granite and have a red sandstone base and trim; above they are generally of dark brown roman brick with terra cotta detail. Both the main building and tower have pyramidal roofs covered by red shingles and trimmed with copper. The rounded corners of the structures terminate in turrets. A noteworthy exterior feature is the richly decorated cavernous arch on the main facade for the entrance and exit of fire engines. For six years the building served as the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters until the organization consolidated with Manhattan and relocated there. *Municipal*

LEWIS COUNTY
Constableville
CONSTABLE HALL
Off N.Y. 26
1810—1819

The rugged limestone walls suggest the frontier setting of this house while the Federal style proportions, special arrangements, and details reflect the more sophisticated taste of its builder. A monumental 2-story pedimented portico shelters the main entrance which is flanked by 2-story projecting three-sided bays. William Constable (1752—1803) was a land speculator who helped open northern New York for settlement. *Private*

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Dansville vicinity
PIONEER FARM (MCCURDY HOUSE)
S of Dansville on N. Y. 36
c. 1822

The McCurdy House was built by James McCurdy, a prosperous farmer and the son of Dansville's first settler. It is an unaltered early-19th-century western New York farmhouse. The 2-story residence has brick walls and is L-shaped. There are stepped gables at either end of the central block and the main doorway features sidelights and a fanlight. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONROE COUNTY
Honeoye Falls
LOWER MILL
N. Main Street
19th century

Settlement of this community was prompted by the completion of a gristmill in 1792 along Honeoye Creek. Later the potential of the creek was further developed and about 1829 the Lower Mill was constructed for Hiram Finch. The mill operated through the last decade of the 19th century and was later used for storage until the 1930's. Constructed of stone, it appears to be a 3-story structure on the front but toward the rear is 4 1/2 stories. There is a small 1-story 20th-century wing on the south. *Municipal*

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
DAISY FLOUR MILL, INC.
1880 Blossom Road
19th—20th centuries

Between the opening of the Erie Canal (1825) and the Civil War, Rochester was the nations's leading flour milling center. Constructed in 1848, the Daisy Flour Mill is the only Rochester flour mill still in operation. The mill itself is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof. Much of the original framing survives, although the exterior was sheathed with board-and-batten siding in 1966, and the equipment in use dates from the 1890's. There is a 1912 square addition on the west and several attached sheds on the south. Included in the mill complex are three 19th-century millworkers' houses east of the mill. *Private*

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
ELY, HERVEY, HOUSE
11 Livingston Park
1837

The Greek Revival Ely House consists of a 2 1/2-story central section flanked by 1-story wings. The walls are brick covered with stucco. A 2-story, three-bay pedimented portico covers the front of the main block. Columns are fluted, of the Doric order, and support a full entablature containing triglyphs and metopes. Above the large pilasters framing the entire opening is a three-member entablature with elaborate acroteria above the cornice. *Private*

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
FEDERAL BUILDING (OLD POST OFFICE)
NE corner of N. Fitzhugh and Church streets
1885—1889, Harvey and Charles Ellis

The Old Post Office is one of the few buildings of the Richardsonian Romanesque style in downtown Rochester and the only positively identified example of Harvey Ellis' design in the city. Especially noteworthy is the concealed metal skeleton that incorporates wrought iron or steel "I" beam sections bricked over and iron or steel hollow, round, vertical support members. Standing 4 stories with a pyramidal-roofed corner tower, the Old Post Office has exterior walls of brown sandstone. Inside is a spacious central courtyard lit by a skylight. Arches, trim, and wrought iron railings are a different design on each floor. *Federal:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
POWERS BUILDING
W. Main and State streets
19th century, Andrew Jackson Warner

This building was originally 5 stories with a mansard roof, but financier-builder Daniel Powers raised the roof twice—in 1872 and 1874—in an attempt to keep it the tallest building in the city. The ground level is devoted to store fronts, four floors have arched windows and belt courses, and the three receding mansard roofs are topped by a three-stage, 6-story square tower with balustrades at the top of each stage. The first two mansard roofs feature heavy hoods over the windows while the top mansard has relatively unadorned windows. The elaborate interior has an ornate cast iron stairway in the court and marble wainscoting throughout the public space. *Private:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Rochester
ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK
40 Franklin Street
1927, McKim, Mead and White

This 4-story structure is V-shaped to take advantage of the shape of the site. Intricate marble and mosaic details of the Byzantine style decorate the large main entrance. The rectangular main banking room is eclectic in design and has a semicircular apse at the entrance end. Details of Byzantine, Italian Romanesque, and Italian Renaissance origins combine harmoniously. Large rouge antique columns support the ceiling and the entire wall surface is of various marbles from all over the world. The mosaic-encrusted arch, the pillars, the decorated ceiling, and the allegorical glass mosaic on the north wall were all designed by Ezra Winter. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Amsterdam
GUY PARK
W. Main Street
18th—20th centuries

This house consists of a 2-story rectangular main block and 2-story attached wings. The Georgian symmetry and proportion of the main block is enhanced by the mid-

19th-century wings. The main block has a low hipped roof with four tall brick chimneys and a skylight on the south slope. *State:* HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Fort Johnson
FORT JOHNSON
Junction of N.Y. 5 and 67
c. 1749

Fort Johnson was the home of Sir William Johnson (1715—1774), land agent, trader, military leader and Indian negotiator. Johnson lived here from 1749 until 1763, during which time notable councils and treaties occurred on the fort's grounds. Due largely to Johnson's efforts the Iroquois remained allies of the British through the French and Indian War. In 1755, Johnson halted a French invasion of New York at the battle of Lake George and subsequently was knighted and named Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department. Later he effected the capture of Fort Niagara, a French stronghold, and participated in the capture of Montreal. Fort Johnson is a good example of a vernacular Georgian house built at the frontier of the middle colonies. It has stone walls, a hipped roof, balanced facade, and a pedimented doorway characteristic of its period. *Private:* NHL; HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Palatine
PALATINE CHURCH
Mohawk Turnpike
1770

The exterior appearance of this small, 1-story church reflects its Palatine German and pioneer origins. The massive stone walls are laid in coursed rubble and have low stone foundations. The church is designed in a typical meetinghouse plan and has the entrance in the center of the south side with large double-hung windows with semicircular arches on either side. On top of the gambrel roof is a cupola crowned by a weathervane. During the American Revolution the town was almost entirely destroyed. Supposedly the British spared the church because of the Royalist sympathies of some of the descendants of its donors. *Private:* HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Palatine Bridge
PALATINE BRIDGE FREIGHT HOUSE
E of Palatine Bridge on N.Y. 5
19th century

The freight house is a functional stone building erected during the 1850's to serve as one of the storage points for freight coming into and going out of the Mohawk Valley. It is probably associated with Webster Wagner whose house is located nearby. Wagner was a station agent at Palatine Bridge between 1843 and 1860. The 1-story structure has a low gabled roof with overhanging eaves. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Palatine Bridge
WAGNER, WEBSTER, HOUSE
E. Grand Street
1876, Horatio Nelson White

This large frame house was built for the inventor of the Wagner sleeping car and other rail travel devices. Its elaborate design reflects the status and wealth of its owner. The house is 2 1/2 stories with a full basement. It has a 2-story rear service wing to which is attached a 1-story service wing. There is a 1-story veranda across the front facade and a 2-story piazza along the east side of the house. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
St. Johnsville
FORT KLOCK
2 miles E of St. Johnsville on N.Y. 5
18th century

Fort Klock, a 1-story L-shaped stone structure, is considered a rare and excellent example of a mid-18th-century fur trading post and fortified stone house used as a place of refuge by settlers of the Mohawk Valley during the Revolutionary War. On October 19, 1780, the Battle of Klock's Field—between the combined Indian and British forces of Joseph Brant and Sir John Johnson and the pursuing American militia—was fought in the field and forest adjacent to the house. Beside the gabled-roofed fort, the American General Robert Van Rensselaer drove back the raiding parties of Brant and Johnson. The rural building stands above an elevated basement which contains a pool fed by a spring. The main house, built by fur trader Johannes Klock in 1750, has been restored, but there are no no remains of the log stockade that surrounded it. *Private:* NHL; HABS

NASSAU COUNTY
Hempstead
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
319 Front Street
1822—1823

This 2-story frame church is sheathed in clapboard and has a projecting square tower culminating in an octagonal belfry. The gabled roof is covered with slate and one exterior chimney rises from the rear. The design of the church has been attributed to Timothy Clowes, a local resident. *Private:* HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
ADMIRAL'S HOUSE (COMMANDING GENERAL'S QUARTERS)
Governors Island
1840

Governors Island was sold by the Manhatas Indians to the Dutch Director General Wouter Van Twiller in 1637. In 1652 it was set aside as an estate for the Dutch governors. After the British capture of New Amsterdam it was assigned to the English governors of the province for the same function. The island was not fortified until the American Revolution. The brick facade of the Admiral's House, though completed in the mid-19th century, is a good example of the Federal style with delicately leaded sidelights and transom at the western entrance. The porch with attenuated Doric columns exhibits the influence of the Greek Revival mode. Until 1966, when the Army relinquished the island to the Coast Guard, the house had been the residence of U.S. Army commanders. It now houses the Coast Guard's resident admiral. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
BIALYSTOKER SYNAGOGUE
7—13 Willett Street
1826

The Bialystoker Synagogue is one of the city's few surviving ecclesiastical buildings from the Federal period. Its simple classical details combine interestingly with its rough random ashlar masonry walls. Originally erected as the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the building became the Bialystoker Synagogue in 1905. In its change of function it has recorded the demographic evolution of its location. Once a semi-rural Protestant community, the area became more commercial. As its residents moved uptown, their places were filled by an incoming Jewish population. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
BLACKWELL HOUSE
Welfare Island
1796—1804

Blackwell House is a modest 2-story-plus-attic frame house. The five-bay dwelling has a kitchen wing on the southwest and a later larger wing on the northeast. Much of the original fabric is preserved. On the exterior this includes the handworked cornice, entrance doors, and some window trim on the central portion of the house. On the interior the features remain as constructed especially in the cellar and attic. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
BLOCK HOUSE, THE
Governors Island
1843, Martin E. Thompson

The Block House is one of several buildings in the New York area designed by the prominent American architect, Martin E. Thompson, and is a distinguished example of Greek Revival utilitarian architecture. It was originally built as quarters for the commanding general of the U.S. Army and was later employed as a hospital. This almost-square, 2-story building uses a strict, disciplined scale and red brick contrasted with stone lintels to achieve a severe classical simplicity. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CASTLE WILLIAMS (THE TOWER)
Governors Island
1807, Lt. Col. Jonathan Williams

Castle Williams was designed and built by Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Williams, then chief engineer for the Army. The structure is an unusual military fortification, noteworthy as an example of a massive masonry bastion and contained, when completed in 1811, no less than 100 cannon. Originally nicknamed the "Cheesebox" because of its shape—three-fifths of a circle—the fort was one of the reasons the British fleet did not attempt an assault on New York harbor during the War of 1812. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
65 Liberty Street
1901, James Barnes Baker

Designed to symbolize the chamber's importance in the community, this square 4 1/2-story building exhibits a Beaux Arts influence. Walls are constructed of ashlar Vermont marble, heavily rusticated at the ground level. There is a copper-crested convex mansard roof set above the attic story and bull's-eye windows above the second floor level. The Great Hall inside contains an important collection of portraits of distinguished Americans, representing the work of such artists as Copley, Trumbull, Stuart, and Johnson. From the outside the Great Hall is identified by monumental Ionic columns, paired at the corners on a heavily rusticated base. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
Welfare Island
1888—1889, Frederick Clarke Withers

Reminiscent of English parish churches, this brick chapel with brownstone Victorian Gothic trim sits on a high basement and is covered by a steep gabled roof. The facade is centered by a rose window set in plate tracery enframed by a broad pointed arch; an entrance vestibule projects from the facade below the rose. A pâir of arched openings with high false gables give access to the vestibule. Attached to the side of the nave is a bell tower with a stone broach spire and lancet windows with louvers in the belfry openings. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
HOUSE AT 131 CHARLES STREET
131 Charles Street
1834

This small, late-Federal house is 2 stories high with two pedimented dormers in the pitched roof. As in most of New York's Federal houses, the brick walls are laid in Flemish bond and the wood trim is painted white. Inside, the plan is notably different from the usual small Federal town house plan. The stairway rises from the front of the entrance hall rather than from the rear. Much original wood trim, including mantels, remains, as do pilasters and ceiling cornices. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES
300 Ninth Avenue
1846—1848, Minard Lafever

The Church of the Holy Apostles is a fine example of Minard Lafever's mastery of the Italian Renaissance vocabulary, one of several revival styles in which the architect worked. The most notable exterior feature is the exceptionally large tower, belfry and spire group. Transitions from the tower to the belfry and from the belfry to the steeple are made by round-arched pedimental features on all four sides. Echoing the curve of these pediments are the windows beneath them, which are round-arched in the belfry and circular in the tower. Vigorous stained glass windows by William Jay Bolton ornament the interior of the building. Although Lafever's original church was built as a basilica, the plan is now cruciform as a result of the addition of transept wings designed by Charles Babcock in 1858. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION AND RECTORY
1 E. 29th Street
19th century

The church proper is 1 story with a 3-story main tower and an octagonal projecting tower. The church plan is in the shape of an L with the longer portion forming the nave and the smaller portion forming the transept and ending in a small apse. The roof is copper except over the octagonal tower where it is gray slate. Joined to the Gothic Revival church is a 5-story rectory, also Gothic Revival and constructed of red brick with brownstone veneer on the main facade. A 5-sided tower-like extension projects from the east of the rectory. The church is believed to have been a station on the underground railway during the Civil War. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
CITY HOSPITAL
Welfare Island
1860—1870, James Renwick, Jr.

Built to replace an earlier hospital which had burned in 1858, this structure was designed to incorporate all of the latest safeguards and improvements in hospital construction. Of rough masonry veneered with random ashlar granite, it is basically a long rectangle, crossed at the center by a tall mansard-roofed pavilion. Focal features of the pavilion are the rusticated-arched doorways and a monumental balustraded staircase with intermediate landings. City Hospital bears a striking resemblance to the main building at Vassar College, which was being built by Renwick at the same time. *Public; not accessible to the public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
DAKOTA APARTMENTS, THE
1 W. 72nd Street
1884, Henry Janeway Hardenbergh

The Dakota is one of the earliest and most distinguished apartment houses in the U.S. At the time of its erection its location in the now highly developed Upper West Side area was considered so remote that it inspired jokes, including naming the building after Indian territory. At 10 stories, the Dakota was very large for its day. Its myriad peaked gables with elaborate finials, dormer windows, oriels, and dome-crowned vertical bay windows create a richly varied skyline, making the building a prime example of late-19th-century picturesque eclecticism. *Private:* HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
FIREHOUSE, ENGINE COMPANY 31
87 Lafayette Street
1895, Napoleon Le Brun and Sons

The unique feature of this firehouse is that its scale, detail, and workmanship are similar to those of the private mansions erected along Fifth Avenue during the same epoch. It is 3 1/2 stories with a high hipped roof and a tower on one corner. The first floor and tower are ashlar stonework; the second floor is brick laid in running bond. The roof is set off by a stone balustrade and topped by iron cresting. Detail in the form of shells, dolphins, and floral wreaths decorates all facades. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
FIREHOUSE, ENGINE COMPANY 33
44 Great Jones Street
1898, Ernest Flagg

This firehouse has a monumental 3-story central arch. Deeply recessed, the arch rises from a rusticated stone base which contains two arched vehicular entrances flanked by a small door and a window. The second- and fourth-floor windows within the arch have decorative metalwork balconies. An elaborately carved cartouche is set inside the arch encircling the keystone. The firehouse is one of the few surviving Ernest Flagg buildings. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK (MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE)
55 Wall Street
1842, Isaiah Rogers (lower half);
1907, McKim, Mead and White
(upper half)

The handsome and imposing granite First National City Bank is a fine classical building constructed in two periods but having a unified appearance. Corinthian columns on the colonnade of the upper 4-story section are superimposed above Ionic columns on the lower colonnade. The original portion was erected for the Merchant's Exchange; in 1862 it became the U.S. Customhouse. It was later acquired by the present bank and the upper half was built as an addition. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
GOVERNOR'S HOUSE
Governors Island
18th century

This 2-story Georgian style house of brick laid in Flemish bond is one of the oldest structures on Governors Island. It is likely that this was the house begun in 1702 by Lord Cornbury as his gubernatorial mansion. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
INDIA HOUSE
1 Hanover Square
1852—1853

Situated in the center of the Wall Street financial district, India House occupies a building originally erected for the Hanover Bank. Brick buildings adjoining it on Stone and Pearl streets were later incorporated to enlarge the bank. It was acquired by its present owner in 1914 for use as a clubhouse. The brownstone facade facing Hanover Square is 3 stories above a basement. Unfluted Corinthian columns and paneled pilasters flank the entrance. Windows decrease in size and detail on the upper floors. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
JEFFERSON MARKET COURTHOUSE (GREENWICH VILLAGE BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY)
425 Avenue of the Americas
1877, Frederick Clark Withers

During the first half of the 19th century New York began setting aside lots for public buildings. This structure replaced a collection of wooden buildings which had served as combination fire station-municipal court-markethouse. The Victorian Gothic building is striking for its use of variegated building materials. It remains a prominent feature in the Village especially with its 9-story tower. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH
44 John Street
1841

This is a 1-story rectangular church with a semicircular apse. The north facade is brown stuccoed brick and the remaining walls are brick. There is a Palladian window over the main doorway, which is flanked by two elongated, round-arched windows. The pediment enframes a lunette. This is the third building for the church, which was founded in 1768. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
JUMEL TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
W. 160th to 162nd streets between
St. Nicholas and Edgecombe avenues
18th—19th century

This district includes almost 50 row houses and one apartment house. Sylvan Terrace contains the oldest houses in the district, consisting of two rows of 10 2-story frame houses on each side. Each of them has a high narrow stoop set tight against the front. The portion on W. 160th Street is relatively homogeneous; there are seven brick and stone houses on the south side and 6-story brick and stone apartment buildings on the north side. The portion on W. 162nd between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe avenues consists of a group of Romanesque Revival and neo-Renaissance row houses. All of the structures in the district are original and represent the only construction to occur on these sites. *Multiple private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
LIGHTHOUSE
Welfare Island
Mid-19th century

Constructed of locally quarried, rock-faced granite, the lighthouse is octagonal in plan. A balcony and railing supported by eight brackets surrounds the light itself, which is made of glass and steel. The 50-foot structure is crowned by a conical roof terminating in a ball finial. Seashell corbels encircle the shaft below the cornice. According to legend, the lighthouse was constructed about 1842 by a mental patient at the asylum who had insisted on erecting a fort on the site, believing that it would defend Blackwell's Island from the British. The authorities later persuaded him to demolish the fort and construct a lighthouse using the stones of the fort. A stone marker at the base states that "the work was done by John McCarthy." *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MADISON AVENUE FACADE OF THE SQUADRON A ARMORY
1895, John R. Thomas

All that remains of the former Squadron A Armory, which was razed in 1966, is its medieval-looking Madison Avenue facade. It is brick, 2 stories high and eleven bays wide with bulbous, multi-storied towers at each end. Corbels support crenelated parapets at the roofline, and the central entrance is a deeply recessed arched opening with a terra cotta, barrel vaulted ceiling. The history of Squadron A predates the structure. In 1884 a group of men interested in riding formed the private First New York Hussars. Four years later the unit of 53 riders was mustered into the National Guard, and the troop saw service in the Spanish-American War and World War I. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MOORE, WILLIAM H., HOUSE
4 E. 54th Street
1898—1900, McKim, Mead and White

Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, the William Moore House is divided into three parts horizontally—the high basement level which contains the entrance, the 3-story living section, and the attic. A projecting cornice carried on shelf brackets and supporting a parapet of alternating balustraded and solid sections adorns the roofline. The walls are stone, rusticated at the base and ashlar (except for quoins) at the upper stories. A prominent feature of the three-bay facade is a richly carved second-floor balcony resting on large console brackets. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
J. P. MORGAN & CO. BUILDING
23 Wall Street
1913, Trowbridge & Livingstone

For almost a century, the J. P. Morgan banking interests have occupied a building at 23 Wall Street. This structure replaces an earlier one built in 1873 on the same site. The unusual shape of the lot and the required diagonal placement of the entrance were important factors in determining its irregular seven-sided polygonal shape. The three low street elevations come into view in their entirety as one approaches the building along Wall Street and broaden out opposite Federal Hall National Memorial—to which the building is related in scale—land give the impression of an open square. In its formal mass, overall design, flat wall areas, and large windows, 23 Wall Street belongs to the tradition of American architecture of the 20th century. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MOUNT MORRIS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This residential area has maintained its late-19th-century architectural character with rows of handsome town houses and several notable churches. Buildings in this area represent many styles including Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne. A number of structures were designed in classical and Renaissance traditions popularized by the Columbian Exposition of 1893. *Multiple public/private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
MUNICIPAL BUILDING
Chambers at Centre Street
1912—1914, William M. Kendall

The Municipal Building represents an early attempt to combine many city agencies and departments under one roof. Its style contains both Italian Renaissance and Roman characteristics. The monumental Corinthian columns and triumphal arch motif where the building spans Chambers Street are Roman. A central tower, which rises 25 floors above Chambers Street, is topped by Adolph A. Weirman's copper sculpture, "Civic Fame." The street, passing through the main portion of the building, creates two lobbies. The actual passage of the street is beneath a barrel vault ornamented by bas-relief panels. *Municipal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
75 MURRAY STREET BUILDING
75 Murray Street
1865

This is a 5-story Italianate example of cast iron commercial architecture. On each level of the front wall are four large engaged columns with paneled pedestals which support a full entablature across the width of the facade. The low-pitched roof is embellished with a cornice supported by large brackets. Windows on the upper two floors are composed of paired semicircular arches with a bull's-eye. Most of the original features of the building remain intact except for the first level facade. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
OCTAGON, THE
Welfare Island
1839, Alexander Jackson Davis

This octagonal tower is significant as the sole survivor of the architect's ambitious project for the New York City Lunatic Asylum, which was a prototype for his later public works. It is also noteworthy for its fenestration which is the earliest extant example of the "Davisean window"—paired windows separated only by a single heavy mullion and a horizontal lintel. Three stories above a high basement, the granite octagon represents one corner of Davis' U-shaped master plan, only a portion of which was ever built. Major alterations carried out under the supervision of architect Joseph M. Dunn in 1878 included construction of a dome above the octagonal lantern and the addition of an entrance porch on the southeast. In 1970 wings attached to the sides of the tower were razed, leaving two faces of the octagon exposed. *Public; not accessible to the public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
ST. JAMES CHURCH
32 James Street
1837

This simple rectangular church with recessed portico is considered one of the finest Greek Revival churches in the city. It is strongly reminiscent of the work of Minard Lafever, an architect whose books were influential in establishing the Greek vocabulary in America. The monumental porch, following English precedent, is distyle in antis with pilastered flanking bays; the columns are Doric. A low broad pediment extends the width of the facade. Especially notable is the delicate anthemion, scroll, and rosette ornament on the lintel above the central doorway. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
ST. MARKS-IN-THE-BOWERY
E. 10th Street at 2nd Avenue
1795—1799, 1807 (Ithiel Town), 1828 (Town & Thompson), 1854

St. Marks-in-the-Bowery, a fine late Georgian church to which additions of later periods have been made with a great degree of harmony, is the oldest site of continuous worship in New York. It is sited on land that was once part of Governor Stuyvesant's bouwerie (farm), and reputedly covers the exact spot occupied by his Bouwerie Chapel, which was built around 1660. In St. Mark's graveyard are interred many Americans whose names are important in U. S. history, including Peter Stuyvesant, whose family vault is under the church itself; the English governor Slaughter; and Commodore Perry. *Private:* HABS

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SMALLPOX HOSPITAL
Welfare Island
1854—1857, James Renwick, Jr.

The main block of this building was originally the Riverside Hospital, the first institution in New York designed specifically for the isolation of smallpox patients. Constructed of random ashlar granite over rubble masonry, the 3-story structure is basically V-shaped in plan and is an interesting example of Gothic Revival architecture. The two end wings were added later—the southwest wing designed by York and Sawyer in 1903—1904, and the northeast wing by Renwick, Aspinwall and Owen, in 1904—1905. *Public; not accessible to the public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SMITH, ABIGAIL ADAMS, HOUSE (STABLE)
421 E. 61st Street
1799

This stone building was originally designed as a coach house and stable on land which was once the riverfront estate of Colonel William Stephen Smith. It is a Federal style structure converted in 1826 to a residence with interiors in the prevailing Greek Revival fashion. The fine masonry bearing walls have small stone galleting in the mortar joints. The house is basically H in plan and is 2 1/2 stories high. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SMITH, ALFRED E., HOUSE
25 Oliver Street
Late-19th—20th centuries

This 3-story Victorian brick row house on Manhattan's East Side was the home (from 1907 to 1923) of Al Smith, longtime governor of New York and 1928 Democratic nominee for the presidency. During that presidential campaign, the lack of sharp distinction between Smith's moderately progressive platform and that of the Republicans focused the campaign upon religion, prohibition, and personalities, and brought to the surface the societal dichotomies within the nation. Not merely the fact that he represented to many "rum and Romanism," but his immigrant origins and his East Side mannerisms, made Smith unacceptable to millions of non-urban, non-eastern Americans. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT
17th—20th centuries

South Street was the center of the city's commercial life from the late-18th century through the mid-19th century when this East River area served as New York's port. The seaport contains some of the last remaining buildings connected with early maritime activities. In the 18th century the area was a mixed wholesale and retail market for produce, fish, meat, game, books, farm implements, and imported goods. In 1822 the Fulton Market opened and gradually the fish market surplanted other functions of the area. One of the last historic moments for the seaport was the onset of the steamship era when the South Street Seaport harbored the first passenger steamers sailing to New Haven and on to Providence. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
STRECKER MEMORIAL LABORATORY
Welfare Island
1892, Frederick Clark Withers and Walter Dickson

The Strecker Laboratory, built in 1892 to service the nearby City Hospital, was one of the most complete laboratories in the country at the time of its erection. It contained an autopsy room, morgue, and a chemistry and serology laboratory. The brick-trimmed granite classical building is most notable for its fine organization of elements of varying size into a coherent whole and for the imaginative use of materials. The structure is basically F-shaped with an arched vestibule across the front. The main section of the building is accented by a projecting bracketed cornice. Frederick Clark Withers was at one time an associate of Andrew Jackson Downing and was the author of an influential book, *Church Architecture*, in 1873. *Public*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
STUYVESANT-FISH HOUSE
21 Stuyvesant Street
1804

This town house was built by Peter Stuyvesant, great grandson of the last Dutch director-general of New Netherland. It is located on a piece of land which the Dutch West India Company granted to the first Peter Stuyvesant in 1651 and which passed to his descendants. The younger Stuyvesant built the house for his daughter Elizabeth at the time of her marriage to Nicholas Fish. It is a 3-story, three-bay house with the entrance set to one side. The Flemish bond brickwork reflects the tendency toward permanence in building materials and fireproofing encouraged by legislation after the British evacuation in 1783. *Private*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
SURROGATES' COURT (HALL OF RECORDS)
31 Chambers Street
1899—1911, John R. Thomas, Horgan & Slattery

The style of this building reflects the influence of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. It is 8 stories and rectangular with a central court open above the first floor. Walls are smooth granite ashlar over a structural steel frame. The gray slate mansard roof has ornamental copper crestings and corner cladding. *County*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE
Bowling Green
1901—1907, Cass Gilbert

This customhouse was designed in the richly ornamented style of the French Baroque Revival. It is composed of a rusticated base with 5 stories above and an additional floor under the mansard roof. The north facade is seven bays; the others are 13 bays each. Engaged Corinthian columns 3 stories high encircle the building and the portico thus formed is surmounted by a full entablature with an elaborately ornamented frieze. Above the fourth floor is a stone parapet. Flanking the main entrance are four sculptured groups, heroic in size, carved by Daniel Chester French. Other stone ornament includes large statues over each of the columns of the main facade, a giant cartouche above the main entrance, and the head of Mercury, which crowns each capital of the 44 columns encircling the structure. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY
New York
U.S. GENERAL POST OFFICE
8th Avenue between 31st and 33rd streets
1910—1913; McKim, Mead and White

This 4-story rectangular building occupies the equivalent of two city blocks. The east (front) and west facades are divided into three sections—two end pavilions and a long colonnaded central portion between. The north and south sides of the building are divided into seven sections—two end pavilions, two long pilastered features and a tripartite central feature. The structure is steel frame with exterior walls laid in smooth-faced granite ashlar. The monumental Corinthian columns on the east front once corresponded to the main facade of the old Pennsylvania Station, which McKim, Mead and White also designed and which they intended to be a companion piece with the post office. *Federal*

NEW YORK COUNTY

New York

WATSON, JAMES, HOUSE (MISSION OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY)

7 State Street
1793, attributed to John McComb;
1806 (addition)

This restored Federal house was originally built in two parts. The eastern portion is two bays of a larger 5-bay house built for James Watson. Watson later divided his house, selling the easternmost portion to a neighbor. The distinctive colonnaded section to the west was added after the turn of the century when the house was owned by Moses Rogers. When Rogers decided to extend his house to the west the bend in State Street posed a problem which he solved by building the curve in the monumental portico. *Private*

NIAGARA COUNTY

Lockport

LOWERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries

The town's location was determined by the intersection of the Erie Canal and the Niagara Escarpment. During the period of construction on the canal and locks, Lockport emerged as a rough-hewn canal village; however, as soon as the canal opened, the development of Lowertown began systematically. The building program began on Market Street, with the 1829 Lockport Bank, a brick structure with carved limestone lintels and wrought iron railings, among the first. The Union Hotel (1830) and another hotel called the Lockport House (1829) were also located on this street. The district is predominantly residential, containing a concentration of early-19th-century brick and frame structures. A typical Market Street residence is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof and semielliptical windows at the gabled ends. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NIAGARA COUNTY

Lockport

MOORE, BENJAMIN C., MILL (LOCKPORT CITY HALL; HOLLY WATER WORKS)

Pine Street on the Erie Canal
1864

This is one of the few survivors of the 25 industrial buildings once clustered here along the banks of the Erie Canal. It is a stone, 2 1/2-story structure originally used as a flour mill. In 1884 the structure was converted into one of the first water pumping plants in the country. The building was subsequently purchased by the city and operated as the city waterworks until 1893 when a 2-story wing was added. The building has been the city hall since that time. *Municipal*

ONEIDA COUNTY

Boonville

FIVE LOCK COMBINE AND LOCKS 37 AND 38, BLACK RIVER CANAL (BOONVILLE GORGE PARK)

N.Y. 46
19th century

When the Black River Canal opened in the mid-19th century it connected the Black River Valley to the main line of the Erie Canal and provided water for that canal as well as allowing for expansion of the lumber industry in the valley. Particularly noteworthy is this lock combine, where extreme elevation change was overcome by having five locks in succession. The locks are 90 feet long and 15 feet wide and could accommodate 70-ton boats. Locks 37 and 38, built in 1895 of cut stone in random ashlar pattern, are well preserved except for missing lock gates and half of lock 38, which was destroyed in highway construction. Locks 39, 40 and 41 were built the next year, and Locks 42 and 43 were built in the early-1900's. *State/county*

ONEIDA COUNTY

Clinton

HAMILTON COLLEGE CHAPEL

Hamilton College campus
1827, Philip Hooker (front facade and tower) and John H. Lothrop (main body and interior)

This structure was originally conceived as a multipurpose classroom and chapel building. It is an excellent example of Hooker's conservative Federal style and combines refined Federal elegance with local stone vernacular style. The soft orange color of the coursed rubble Oriskany stone bearing walls is accentuated by the slightly blue color of the ashlar Trenton limestone quoins. Dominating the front is a slightly projecting tower topped by an octagonal cupola. *Private*

ONEIDA COUNTY

Clinton

ROOT, ELIHU, HOUSE

101 College Hill Road
19th—20th centuries

In 1893, Elihu Root, articulate spokesman of the American conservative tradition, bought this rambling, 2-story clapboard, Federal style house. Purchased in the midst of Root's flourishing legal career, the house continued to be his permanent home throughout the period of his political activity in Washington. Secretary of War under two presidents and Secretary of State during Roosevelt's second term, Root did much to establish the conceptual foundation of the present military structure. Returned to the Senate from New York after he left the cabinet, Root became one of President Wilson's bitterest critics and continued as a strong defender of conservative domestic interests. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ONEIDA COUNTY

Utica

FOUNTAIN ELMS

318 Genesee Street
1850—1852, William J. Woolett, Jr.

This 2 1/2-story Italian Villa style house consists basically of a cube with a central hall plan. On the east the cube is broken by slightly projecting pavilions flanking the 1-story entrance porch. The front pavilions have 1-story semi-octagonal bays with balconies and end gables with cornices. To the rear is a 2-story wing (originally the kitchen). In 1883 the rear wing was remodeled and a new 2-story wing was added on the north. As a result of these additions the building is today almost totally irregular in plan. *Private*

ONEIDA COUNTY

Utica

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

1213 Court Street
1838—1843

In 1836 a state commission was appointed to purchase a site and erect a charitable asylum for the mentally incompetent. Captain William Clarke, appointed a commissioner in 1837, is credited with designing this Greek Revival structure, the first state owned and operated institution in New York to care for the mentally ill. It is constructed of limestone and consists of a 4-story center section with 3-story side wings. The projecting center portico is dominated by six 48-foot-high fluted Doric columns. *State*

ONEIDA COUNTY

Westernville

FLOYD, GENERAL WILLIAM, HOUSE

W side of Main Street
1803

General William Floyd was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He occupied this frame, Georgian residence until his death in 1821. The 2-story building measures 40 feet by 120 feet and is five bays wide. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Onondaga

HUTCHINSON, GENERAL ORRIN, HOUSE

4311 W. Seneca Turnpike
1812

This house is considered one of the finest examples of central New York state's early-19th-century regional architecture. It is an L-shaped 2-story masonry building with coursed rubble walls and crow-stepped gable ends reflecting the Dutch influence of early settlers. The finest example of the Adamesque is in the carved mantel of the front room. Various vernacular characteristics, including cigar-shaped columns on the exterior galleries, serve to demonstrate the provincial nature of the house's location at the time it was built. *Private:* HABS

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
CENTRAL NEW YORK TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH BUILDING
311 Montgomery Street
1895—1896, Henry W. Wilkinson

This was the first building in central New York state constructed specifically for use by a telephone company. It is a brick, 5-story turn-of-the-century eclectic structure using load-bearing exterior walls and featuring a small open-cage passenger elevator, built in Philadelphia. The first three floors were used for office space, the fourth floor was used for a repair shop, and the fifth floor contained the telephone equipment and operators. *Private*

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
GERE BANK BUILDING
121 E. Water Street
1894

Although located on a narrow lot this structure has a distinctive 5-story facade. The ground story is faced with rusticated gray granite and treated as a basement. The next four levels contain piers executed in light red brick from which spring four narrow round arches. Between the piers beneath the windows are delicately ornamented panels of dark terra cotta, and there is similar decoration above the topmost arches below the cornice. All decoration is reminiscent of Louis Sullivan. *Municipal*

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
819 Madison Street
1876—1877 Horatio Nelson White

This is a freely-adapted English Gothic church built of rock-faced limestone in a random ashlar pattern. On the main (east) front is a projecting gabled entrance porch and a rose window above. At the south corner of the east front is a square 2-story tower with angle buttresses. Originally the tower was 4 stories, but the upper stories were removed in the 1930's. Inside, the plan is that of a 5-bay unaisled nave with a narrower chancel ending in a polygonal apse. The roof is supported on the inside by six exposed timber hammer beam trusses. On the outside, the roof is covered with patterned slate with ornamental iron cresting around the roof ridge. *Private:* HABS

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
TEALL, OLIVER, HOUSE
105 S. Beech Street
19th century

Captain Oliver Teall, a veteran of the War of 1812, obtained a contract for construction work on the Erie Canal in 1818. He was a superintendent on the project and built the middle section. Later he invented an underwater excavator for deepening the canal. In 1829 he acquired the Syracuse village water franchise and was responsible for the present works system. This house, the only remaining landmark of the old Lodi locks, has been extensively altered over the years and remodeled into apartments. Fluted wooden pilasters, which extend the height of the 2 stories of the front facade, and the entranceway with fanlight window are original. *Private*

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
THIRD NATIONAL BANK (COMMUNITY CHEST BUILDING)
107 James Street
1885, Archimedes Russell

This bank, along with its neighboring structures, stands as tangible evidence of the scope and magnitude of the commerce of this city in the late-19th century. It is a restrained High Victorian office building 5 1/2 stories with masonry bearing walls and a steel frame. It reflects the late-19th-century preference for a variance of color and texture and uses rusticated ashlar and brick for the walls with segmental stone arches surmounting several of the windows on the first and second floors. Between 1926 and 1940 the building was twice enlarged by the addition of a wing. *Private*

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Syracuse
WHITE MEMORIAL BUILDING
106 E. Washington Street
1876, Joseph Lyman Silsbee

This is a 5-story Gothic style commercial building constructed of limestone and brick. A pavilion with iron cresting rises 105 feet on the Washington Street side. Sandstone is used for trim with black brick providing contrast to the predominately red brick facade. A hydraulic elevator was installed in 1878. *Private:* HABS

ONTARIO COUNTY
Geneva
PARROTT HALL (DENTON HOUSE)
W. North Street between Castle Street and Preemption Road
Mid-19th century

Nehemiah Denton and his wife built this Italian Villa style house. The L-shaped brick residence has cast iron window cornices and sills and an ornate veranda with cast iron columns, railing, and parapet. Except for the removal of a cupola from the roof, the house appears much as it did when built. In 1882 the building was purchased by New York state and converted into headquarters for an agricultural experiment station. It was then named Parrott Hall in honor of Dr. Percival Parrott, the first entomologist at the station. *State*

ONTARIO COUNTY
Stanley vicinity
SENECA PRESBYTERIAN (NUMBER NINE) CHURCH
E of Stanley off N.Y. 245 on Number Nine Road
19th century

The original (1810) church on this site was the first Presbyterian church in the area and served a relatively wealthy and dispersed congregation. The present white clapboard building, built in 1838 to replace the earlier structure, has undergone several alterations including the addition in 1863 of two galleried side aisles, a central bell tower and vestibule in 1873, and other modifications of the vestibule in 1889. Fanciful frescoes and stencils inside the church were the work of H. D. Altwelt and Son of Syracuse. *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Bear Mountain
FORT MONTGOMERY
N of Bear Mountain Bridge on the W bank of the Hudson River
1777

Sir Henry Clinton's attack on the Continentals' twin guardians of the Hudson, forts Montgomery and Clinton, October 6, 1777, and his 20-day raid up the Hudson River failed to relieve Burgoyne's army, but it probably did assist Burgoyne to obtain easier terms of surrender. Clinton's expedition did undo every defensive work and measure upon which the Americans had been laboring for more than two years to defend the Hudson. The land side of Fort Montgomery was not yet finished when the British attacked, and with the aid of bombardment from its ships on the river, they successfully stormed the fort from the rear. Extensive and unaltered ruins of the fort remain. *State; not accessible to the public:* NHL

ORANGE COUNTY
New Windsor
NEW WINDSOR CANTONMENT
Temple Hill Road
1782—1783

Nestled in the area of the Hudson Highlands, the Cantonment is noteworthy for military connections during the Revolutionary period and for the valuable archeological resources which still remain from various occupation periods. Revolutionary War troops were stationed here beginning in 1775, and Washington headquartered here in 1779, 1780, and 1781. A year after Yorktown, the site became the final winter encampment of the Continental Army. From November 1782 until June 1783, about 700 log houses, each accommodating two squads of soldiers, were constructed. In and around the camps were numerous buildings, including storehouses, markets, headquarters structures and at least one sizeable hospital, and in the center of the cantonment was a "temple" which was used for religious services and military meetings. *State*

ORANGE COUNTY
New Windsor vicinity
HASKELL HOUSE
W of New Windsor off N.Y. 32
18th century

The Haskell House is a rare example of early log construction applied on a large scale to a manor house. It is 2 1/2 stories, built over a cellar cut into a rock slope and containing stone pillars to support the fireplaces. The first floor construction used squared logs laid horizontally with half-capped corners; the second floor used braced frames with clay filling. John Haskell was a military officer serving as steward to Brigadier Robert Hunter, colonial governor of New York and New Jersey. *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Newburgh
CRAWFORD, DAVID, HOUSE
189 Montgomery Street
1829—1831

This 2 1/2—story clapboard house reflects the prosperity of both its owner and the city of Newburgh during the 19th century. Builder David Crawford invested in one of the earliest steamboats built specifically for freight and pursued a productive career in commerce and transportation. The three-bay-wide Greek Revival structure has a pedimented Ionic portico across the front with a railed balcony projecting from the central bay of the second story. The front door has elliptical sidelights, columns identical to those on the portico, and a panel design of carved leaves and flowers over the door. *Private:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Newburgh
MILL HOUSE (GOMEZ THE JEW HOUSE)
Mill House Road
18th century

In 1710 Daniel Gomez, son of a well-to-do Jewish immigrant merchant, began purchasing land to accommodate his fur trading business with the Indians. He built this stone house, with walls three feet thick, as a residence and fortress. Furs were stored in two large cellars. The house itself is a 1-story rectangular structure. The attic has an exposed 40-foot sill which runs the length of the house with beams held together with mortise-and-tenon joints and wooden pegs. A later owner, Dard Hunter, took over the house in 1920 and constructed the mill alongside Jew's Creek for the purpose of manufacturing paper; however, the creek didn't produce sufficient power for the venture. *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Vails Gate
KNOX HEADQUARTERS (JOHN ELLISON HOUSE)
Quassaick Avenue and Forge Hill Road
1754

This house was located in an area of key importance during the fight for American independence. It commands a view of the Hudson River and was occupied on four occasions during the American Revolution by Major General Henry Knox. The house was built by Colonel Thomas Ellison, an early settler on the Hudson River who later served in the French and Indian War. His son John, for whom the house was built, operated a gristmill which was a source of flour for the American troops during the Revolutionary War. *State:* NHL

OSWEGO COUNTY
Brewerton
FORT BREWERTON
State and Lansing streets
18th century

Fort Brewerton was built in 1759 to protect the Mohawk-Oneida-Oswego waterways during the French and Indian War. It was abandoned in the 1760's when the French threat to British dominance in North America ceased. The only remains of the eight-pointed log palisade fortification are the faint outlines of the scarp, counterscarp, ditch, berme, and parade. *State*

OSWEGO COUNTY
Oswego
FORT ONTARIO
E. 7th Street and Lake Ontario
18th—20th centuries

This has been the site of an active military fort since 1755. The present fortification, the third on the site, was erected in 1839 in response to tensions arising from Canada's Patriot War. Constructed of cut stone blocks, it is pentagonal in plan with five arrow-shaped bastions at each corner. Clustered around the inner courtyard are the powder magazine (1839—1840), officers' quarters, and post headquarters, all built of stone, wood and brick. Fort Ontario later served as a training post between 1903 and 1905, a hospital camp in World War I, and a training installation in World War II. It was abandoned in 1946. *State*

OSWEGO COUNTY
Oswego
OSWEGO CITY HALL
W. Oneida Street
1870, Horatio Nelson White

This is a freestanding building designed in the Second Empire style. The main section is basically a compact rectangular mass broken by slightly projecting pavilions and a clock tower. The structure is masonry, 2 1/2 stories, with a mansard roof. *Municipal*

OSWEGO COUNTY
Oswego
OSWEGO CITY LIBRARY
120 E. 2nd Street
1855—1856, Hewes and Rose

The gift of Gerrit Smith, a leading citizen of Oswego, this library building is the oldest in the state. It is characterized by Norman embellishments such as exterior battlements, machicolations, a tower, turrets, corbels beneath the battlements, and arcaded windows. Walls are brick with limestone trim. Window openings on the south and east have chamfered limestone hood molds over double rowlock arches, and parapets hide the low roof gable. *Municipal:* HABS

OTSEGO COUNTY
Cooperstown
OTSEGO COUNTY COURTHOUSE
193 Main Street
1880, Archimedes Russell

Designed by a prominent central New York architect, this courthouse has since its construction sheltered the county legal system. The 2 1/2-story rectangular brick and stone structure has a tower on the east and projecting center pavilion on the west. Polychrome and brickwork details accent the exterior. Above the front entrance is a series of stained glass windows set in a mass of decorated limestone enclosed within a wide, pointed arch. *County*

OTSEGO COUNTY
Gilbertsville
MAJOR'S INN AND GILBERT BLOCK
Both sides of Commercial Street near intersection with N.Y. 51
1893—1897

These structures, built opposite each other on Commercial Street are similar in appearance. The Gilbert Block consists of three 2-story brick commercial structures. Each has a gabled slate roof and a coursed stone front facade. The 3 1/2-story brick Majors Inn has a similar slate gabled roof with chimneys, dormers, and conical towers. Both structures were built after a fire in 1893 destroyed much of the town's center. *Private*

OTSEGO COUNTY
Springfield
HYDE HALL
Glimmerglass State Park, E of CR 31
1817—1835

Designed by its owner George Clarke and architect Philip Hooker, Hyde Hall's scale, extent, and individual plan distinguish it from any comparable house of the period. The family and kitchen wings are 2 stories while the formal east wing is 1 large story topped by a raised attic pavilion. These three sections enclose a central court. South wing walls are stone with limestone ashlar facing, the east wing has brick and ashlar walls, and the kitchen wing is stone and brick. All major roofs are hipped. A tetrastyle Doric portico with tooled limestone columns shelters the three central bays of the east front. Outbuildings are stone and frame. *State:* habs

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PUTNAM COUNTY
Brewster
OLD SOUTHEAST CHURCH
N.Y. 22, S of intersection with Putnam Lake Road
1794, 1830

Since its construction the Old Southeast Church has been the commanding architectural feature and one of the few remaining landmarks of the early settlement of Doanesburg, the principal hamlet of eastern Putnam County until the railroad diverted the population and enterprise west to Brewster. The church is a well-proportioned, 2-story simple frame structure. It was originally built to conform to the house plan of the 18th century, but was considerably altered in 1830, after being damaged by fire. *Private*

PUTNAM COUNTY
Cold Spring
WEST POINT FOUNDRY
N.Y. 9D at intersection with N.Y. 301
19th century

This area was continuously occupied by industrial enterprises from 1817 until recently and was a leading institution for the manufacture of iron and brass during the 19th century. One of the foundry's best known products was the Parrott gun used during the Civil War by Union soldiers. Structural remains include the moulding house (1841), a long brick building with walls 16 feet thick; several other 19th-century structures; concrete floors of 20th-century structures; the ruins of the Chapel of Our Lady; and the foundry schoolhouse. *Private*

QUEENS COUNTY
Flushing
FLUSHING TOWN HALL
137-35 Northern Boulevard
1862

The focal point of every important town function from 1862 to 1900, the Flushing Town Hall also served later as a courthouse, offices for municipal bureaus, and a police precinct. Two stories high, the cream-colored brick masonry walls have dark brown trim. Dominating the front entrance of this Italian Villa building is a 1-story, triple-arched portico crowned by a classic entablature with low balustrade. Windows are arched and paired under large round arches. A small wing abuts the east facade and in 1938 a new wing containing a block of cells was added to the rear. *Municipal*

QUEENS COUNTY
Flushing
KINGSLAND HOMESTEAD
37th Street and Parsons Boulevard
1774

Kingsland Homestead, a 2 1/2-story frame Colonial style house with a porch across the front, is a well-preserved example of a house built for a well-to-do 18th-century farmer. Both Dutch and English building styles were combined in its construction with Dutch influence evident in the gambrel roof and original divided front and rear doors. The central round-headed window with adjacent quadrant in the south gable is of English origin. *Municipal*

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Schaghticoke
KNICKERBOCKER MANSION
Knickerbocker Road
18th—20th centuries

Constructed by Johannes Knickerbocker II and occupied by the Knickerbocker family until 1946, this mansion is representative of a family prominent in Schaghticoke and the county for nearly two and one-half centuries. The design of the brick house is typical of rural dwellings built by landed families during that period and is 2 stories high and five bays wide covered by a hipped roof. Dominating the front facade is a one-bay central entrance sheltered by a pedimented portico. *Private*

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
BURDEN IRONWORKS OFFICE BUILDING
Polk Street
19th century

The Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company, later incorporated into the Burden Iron Company, was formed in 1813 for the manufacture of bar iron, steel, nail rods, sheet copper, machinery, tool, and implements. This office building was constructed during a period of expansion (1881—1886) and continued in use until 1940, after its purchase by Republic Steel Corporation. One-story-plus-attic, the structure is cruciform in plan with brick walls and ornamental window arches and quoins. Centrally placed above the roof is an octagonal cupola with louvered sides and an onion dome. *Private:* HAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS
136 8th Street
19th century, Alexander Jackson Davis; Richard M. Upjohn

The church complex consists of three structures, the central section being the church itself. Main features of the church's facade are the high gable and the large circular window below. The manse continues as a northern extension of the church with the church's stone water table becoming the belt course in the manse. The entranceway to the manse is through a pointed arch, the motif of which is carried to the windows. Set back from the street but still connected to the church is the Mary Warren Free Institute—a T-shaped building. The plans for the church were made by Davis; Upjohn added to the original church three years after its dedication. *Private:* HABS

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
GLENWOOD (TITUS EDDY MANSION)
Eddy's Lane
19th century

Glenwood is one of the few remaining mansions built on the hills of Troy by the city's business and industrial leaders. Dominated by a monumental Ionic portico, it is a 2 1/2-story brick Greek Revival dwelling with a low hipped roof. Extending from the east is a 2-story T-shaped wing. The builder, Titus Eddy, owned a lampblack factory and held the contract for manufacturing the ink used for U.S. government currency, bonds, and stamps. The ink was used almost exclusively for government printing through the early-20th century. *Municipal*

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
GRAND STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This district consists of 2- and 3-story masonry structures with brick facades, except for No. 513 which has a brownstone front. The residences follow the general arrangement of typical 19th-century Troy row houses with high basements and entranceways at one side of 3-bay facades. Water tables are stone and windows and doors are trimmed with ornate lintels and sills, frequently of cast iron and occasionally of stone. The facades feature elaborate cornices and friezes of wood or brick. Several buildings retain their original 19th-century stoops and railings. *Multiple private*

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
HART-CLUETT MANSION
59 Second Street
1827, attributed to Philip Hooker

William Howard, a wealthy New York merchant, built this town house for his daughter's marriage to Richard P. Hart, one of the financial leaders of the city and an army supplier during the War of 1812. It was later bought by George B. Cluett, owner of a shirt and collar manufacturing company. The 2 1/2-story Federal house is L-shaped with an elaborate entrance portico and a recessed front door featuring an elliptical fanlight supported by columns. The tin gabled roof slopes to the rear and has dormers and a balustrade. *County:* HABS

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
TROY PUBLIC LIBRARY (HART MEMORIAL LIBRARY)
100 Second Street
1896—1897, Barney & Chapman

The Troy Public Library is a 2-story Italian Renaissance structure of white Vermont marble, rusticated on the first story with finely dressed ashlar on the upper story. The facades are further articulated by molded and carved stone belt courses, water table, cornice and a stone parapet. On the Ferry Street facade is a five-bay arched loggia at the second-story level. The building was commissioned by Mary E. Hart who donated it as the Hart Memorial Library in honor of her husband. *Private*

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Troy
WASHINGTON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Washington Park and the residential and religious buildings facing it on four sides comprise this district. The park is modeled after an English residential square and is bordered by an iron fence and a concrete and brick sidewalk laid in herringbone pattern. The buildings are consistent in size, scale and brick and brownstone materials. Most interiors retain their 19th-century character, featuring generously proportioned rooms with high ceilings, elaborate plasterwork, rich woodwork, and impressive marble trim. Provision was made in the deeds for assessing owners for routine maintenance of the green, and the founders of the area provided for homogeneity in the area. *Multiple private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
New Brighton
SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT
Richmond Terrace
19th century

Sailors' Snug Harbor was founded by Captain Robert R. Randall (1750—1801) in his will. At present the complex provides housing for nearly 200 retired seamen. Five buildings were constructed between 1830 and 1880—all are Greek Revival in style and have front walls of ashlar stonework while the remaining three walls are brick. The roofs are low pitched and have stone pediments with raking cornices at the front. Unfluted Ionic columns erected according to the design of New York architect Martin E. Thompson were used in the construction. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Staten Island
BATTERY WEED (FORT RICHMOND)
Fort Washington Reservation
19th century

Battery Weed, an important example of military architecture, is constructed of solid slabs of granite up to six feet thick at the sea wall. The fort is laid out in the shape of an irregular trapezoid, with its brick walls enclosing an inner courtyard. The open court is framed on three sides by tier on tier of segmental arches forming a series of galleries. An octagonal stair tower in each corner gave the troops access to the casemate levels. Construction of the present battery was begun in 1847 and was completed 14 years later. The first troops were garrisoned there on August 8, 1861 and by the following year the battery mounted between 140 and 150 cannon. At the height of its glory Battery Weed was one of the most powerful forts on the eastern seaboard. *Federal*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Staten Island
KREUZER-PELTON HOUSE
1262 Richmond Terrace
18th—19th centuries

This structure consists of three connected houses which are respectively 1, 1 1/2 and 2 stories. Each section of the house uses masonry bearing walls for support—the original section being random fieldstone, the central section rough-cut stone, and the last addition brick. Each portion has a gabled roof; the original section contains a garret with a single dormer at the front and the central section contains three dormers. The dwelling was begun in Colonial times, the central section was added in 1770 by Cornelius Kreuzer, and the final addition was erected by Daniel Pelton, Sr. in 1836. *Private*

ROCKLAND COUNTY
West Nyack
TERNEUR-HUTTON HOUSE
160 Sickelton Road
18th century

This 1 1/2-story Dutch house was built of roughly dressed sandstone on the first story and painted shingles on the gable ends above the first story. It has a stone foundation and a cedar-shingled gabled roof with two dormers. The front portion of the roof overhangs the main facade and is supported by five slim Corinthian columns. Two end chimneys protrude from the gabled ends of the roof. The house was built in two phases (1731 and c. 1753) and the two sections were first used as separate dwellings. *Private*

SARATOGA COUNTY

Saratoga

CASINO-CONGRESS PARK-CIRCULAR STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries; Congress Park: Frederick Law Olmsted, Jacob Weidenman (1875), Charles Leanett, Henry Bacon (1914); Circular Street: Dr. John Clarke (1870)

Saratoga Spring's international fame as a health spa and gambling center stems from the Congress Spring and the Casino. Congress Spring was so named when in the late-18th century it was discovered by a party of men, including a member of the first Congress. By the end of the 19th century the grounds of Congress (Spring) Park were covered with Grecian pavilions, fountains, pools, flower beds, walks, a bandstand, and a deer lodge. Circular Street, designed as a semicircle, turned out to be a quarter-turn only. Though several properties have been razed by the city, the district remains a lively and varied architectural reminder of Saratoga Springs' heyday. *Multiple public/private*

SARATOGA COUNTY

Saratoga Springs

TODD, HIRAM CHARLES, HOUSE (MARVIN-SACKETT-TODD HOUSE)

4 Franklin Square
c. 1837

The blossoming of Saratoga Springs as a summer 'watering hole" in the 1820's and 1830's coincided with the popularization of Greek Revival architecture. Remarkably untouched by 20th-century alterations, the Todd House ranks among the most important examples of Greek Revival domestic architecture. It was built by Thomas Marvin, a judge, bank manager and president of the village of Saratoga. His son-in-law, William Sackett, served as a member of Congress at one time and later inherited the house. In 1927 the Todds, friends of the Sacketts, inherited the residence. Hiram Charles Todd at that time was a well-known New York lawyer. *Private*

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Schenectady

NOTT MEMORIAL HALL

Union College campus
1872—1876, Edward Tuckerman Potter; 1902, William Appleton Potter (dome clerestory)

Nott Memorial Hall, named for Eliphalet Nott, the president of Union College from 1804 to 1864, has a 16-sided base with a clerestory and dome. Three levels are delineated on the patterned and banded polychrome stone exterior which is presently obscured by a century's growth of ivy. The Venetian Gothic facade, an important expression of Ruskinian architecture, is in marked contrast to the cast iron structural system of the interior. Sixteen cast iron columns embedded in stone pillars in the basement rise to support the weight of the dome. Cantilevered arched interior trusses and the richly decorated clerestory date from 1902. *Private*

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Schenectady

STOCKADE HISTORIC DISTRICT

17th—20th centuries

The district occupies a wedge-shaped area in downtown Schenectady. The earliest structures in the district are brick or clapboard Dutch colonial houses with sharply-pitched gabled roofs. There are also numerous square brick dwellings of the Federal and Greek Revival periods, such as the Greek style Old Courthouse. Established in 1664, the village was burned by the French in 1690; however, due to its prime location on the Mohawk River and its position as a gateway to the west, the city recovered. It became a debarking point for trade heading for Lake Erie and later became the nation's chief producer of brooms. *Multiple public/private*

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Blenheim vicinity

LANSING MANOR HOUSE

2 miles S of N. Blenheim on N.Y. 30
Early-19th century

Lansing Manor House is reminiscent of the period of rapid settlement of New York state following the signing of the Fort Stanwix Treaty in 1769. The 2-story frame house, brick-lined on the first floor, is covered with lapped siding. It has a hipped roof and a five-bay 1-story porch which covers the front facade. John Lansing, best known as Chancellor of New York state, was also a member of Congress under the Articles of Confederation and served as chief justice of the New York Supreme Court. *State*

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Schoharie

OLD LUTHERAN PARSONAGE

Adjacent to Spring Street in Lutheran Cemetery
1743

The valley surrounding the Schoharie Creek contains a village settled by Palatine Germans. The parsonage was built to accommodate the Reverend Peter Nicholas Sommer who came as an Evangelical Lutheran preacher from Hamburg, Germany. In late-1743 a blockhouse replaced the parsonage and in 1750 a new church was put up; however, the parsonage continued to be used as a home for church sextons. It is one of the few remaining buildings of its era in the state which exemplifys its many periods of use. *Municipal*

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Schoharie

SCHOHARIE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPLEX

Depot Lane
1875

The Schoharie Valley Railroad was one of two small rural lines serving as links with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, a major route between Albany and Binghamton. Today, the remains of the railroad—a freight-locomotive shed, a mill storage barn, an office, and a brick passenger building—serve as reminders of the period of prosperity from post-Civil War to the 1940's when the economy of the surrounding valley was tied to the railroad. During the line's 75-year-life (from 1867 to 1942) it served hop growers in the valley by transporting their product out and their pickers in and also brought tourists to the scenic town, thus stimulating economic and social development of the area. *Municipal*

SENECA COUNTY

Fayette vicinity

ROSE HILL

W of Fayette on N.Y. 96A
1837—1839

This is a Greek Revival temple house with wings featuring recessed porches. The west portico dominates the house and consists of six 2-story fluted Ionic columns. A formal garden to the south of the house overlooks Seneca Lake. Purchased by Benjamin L. and Robert J. Swan in 1850, Rose Hill was for the next 40 years a model of advanced agricultural methods. Robert Swan was one of the incorporators of the State College of Agriculture (1853), president of the New York State Agricultural Society (1881), and was a founder of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N.Y. (1881). *Private:* HABS

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Huntington

EATONS NECK LIGHT

Eatons Neck Point at Huntington Bay and Long Island Sound, off N.Y. 25A
1798, John McComb, Jr.

This 50-foot, eight-sided cylinder has walls of large hewn stones. The original light used oil fuel; however, in 1858 the lens and light were modernized and the lantern deck sheathed in iron. Sometime in the 19th century another story was added to the tower. In 1972 the structure was completely automated. *Federal*

TIOGA COUNTY
Owego
TIOGA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Village Park
1871—1872, Miles F. Howe

This 2-story, red brick courthouse is typical of public architecture in western New York in the 1870's. At each corner of the structure is a 3-story tower—each one architecturally different. Between the towers on each facade is a pointed arch. Round-arched windows, used excessively, are set in recessed panels and in combination with their limestone hood molds, give the appearance of trefoil arches. Trim details are limestone. *County*

TOMPKINS COUNTY
Ithaca
CLINTON HOUSE
116 N. Cayuga Street
1828—1830

Clinton House is a good example of Federal-Greek Revival transitional architecture. Five stories in height, it is comprised of a center block flanked by side wings. The 3-story pedimented front portico is supported by six massive Ionic columns and has balustraded balconies on the second and third levels. Clinton House continues in its historic role as a luxury hotel. *Private*

TOMPKINS COUNTY
Ithaca
DEWITT PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
A square bounded roughly by properties fronting on E. Buffalo, E. Court, N. Cayuga, and N. Tioga streets
19th—20th centuries

In the early-1800's Simeon DeWitt, founder of Ithaca, developed DeWitt Park, then known as Public Square. The area surrounding it became a focal point for cultural, social, educational, political, and religious functions. The architecture is predominantly 19th- and early-20th-century eclectic. Forming part of the district's northern boundary is the Old Tompkins County Courthouse, the oldest extant courthouse of the Gothic Revival period in the state. Other architecturally prominent buildings are the "Bank of Newburgh" (1820's), the Boardman House (1867), and the Williams-Fisher House (c. 1900). *Multiple public/private*

ULSTER COUNTY
Kingston
KINGSTON CITY HALL
408 Broadway
1872—1873, Arthur Crooks

Kingston City Hall is a striking example of Victorian architecture. Walls are red brick with continuous white brick belt courses at the window sill and lintel levels of each of the 3 stories. A tall brick tower topped by an open belfry with a pyramidal roof rises above the central portion of the main (south) facade. Following a fire in 1927 the tower was modified to its present appearance and the roof was altered to a mansard. *Municipal*

ULSTER COUNTY
Kingston
SENATE HOUSE
NW side of Clinton Avenue near the intersection of N. Front Street
18th—19th centuries

On April 22, 1777, the approval of New York State's first constitution, which provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and members of a senate and assembly, was announced in Kingston. This 2 1/2-story brick and limestone house, owned by Abraham Van Gaasbeek, became the meeting place of the first senate that fall. One month later British troops burned Kingston, damaging Van Gaasbeek's house. After reconstruction the building continued as a residence until the state acquired it in 1887. Although it is probable that a small 17th-century dwelling formed the nucleus of the Senate House, it was added onto over the years and it is not definitely known whether the existing fabric dates from a rebuilding after the 1777 fire or from a later period. *State:* HABS

ULSTER COUNTY
Rosendale vicinity
PERRINE'S BRIDGE
Off U.S. 87 over Wallkill River
1844

This is one of the oldest wooden covered bridges in the state. The Burr arch bridge has a wood frame with one span 138 feet long. The structural system consists of parallel top and bottom chords and two timber arch ribs, one on each side of the roadway. Bridge abutments are bluestone cemented together. *County:* HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Lake George
OLD WARREN COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX
Canada Street and Amherst streets
1845

The courthouse complex is a series of five attached structures built in four stages during the 19th century. An imposing tower facade with an arched entrance and judges' chambers to the rear were added to the 1 1/2-story brick courthouse in 1878; in the 1890's a 2-story jail section was built. The roof is a flared hipped roof with alternating light and dark shingle bands and a corbel table embellishes the roofline of the main section and the tower's first stage. *Municipal*

WARREN COUNTY
Lake George, Joshua's Rock
OWL'S NEST, THE (EDWARD EGGLESTON ESTATE)
N.Y. 9L
Late-19th century

In 1883 Edward Eggleston, one of America's earliest realistic novelists, built a library for himself on this estate. Soon afterward he and his wife built a 1 1/2-story stone house northeast of the library. Eggleston pursued a variety of careers, including that of Methodist circuit rider, magazine editor, novelist and historian. His writing began a tradition of realism in the treatment of native life, particularly the life of the American frontier. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

WAYNE COUNTY
Palmyra
MARKET STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
c. 1828

Palmyra started to boom when the Erie Canal was constructed along the north side of the village. The Market Street Historic District, linking Main Street to the canal, illustrated the immediate stimulus the opening of the canal had on the town. The overall character of the district is enhanced by four buildings which merit individual recognition: the Cole-Johncox House (No. 137), a small Federal house; the Sybil Phelps House (No. 140), noted for its handsome cast iron storefront and ornate iron balcony on the second floor; Ritter Variety Store (No. 120), distinguished by an unusual cut sandstone first floor facade and well-preserved name block on the second floor; and the cobblestone shop (No. 105), a rare instance of the use of cobblestone for a commercial building. *Multiple public/private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Dobbs Ferry

HYATT-LIVINGSTON HOUSE

152 Broadway
18th—19th centuries

This house juxtaposes the simple character of early-18th-century Hudson Valley architecture with the more refined design of a late-18th-century gentleman's residence. During the 18th century the original farmhouse on the site was enlarged by the Hyatt family into a five-bay, 2 1/2-story structure, now the central portion. Sometime between 1779 and 1819 Philip Livingston constructed a prominent west wing perpendicular to the older house, thus making the earlier structure a rear wing to his addition. The house is frame sheathed with clapboards. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Greenburgh

ODELL HOUSE (ROCHAMBEAU HEADQUARTERS)

425 Ridge Road
18th—19th centuries

The Odell House is an early-18th-century farmhouse that has undergone few changes. A composite structure with varying roof heights, it consists of a 1 1/2-story central section (1732) with wings on the east (1765) and west (1785). The central and east portions are frame covered with cedar shingles and the western wing is coursed local fieldstone. The Odell Farm was the headquarters and campsite of Count de Rochambeau and his forces between July 6 and August 18, 1781. Here Rochambeau and Washington planned action against Cornwallis in Yorktown. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Hastings-on-Hudson

CROPSEY, JASPER F., HOUSE AND STUDIO

49 Washington Avenue
19th century

This Carpenters' Gothic building was the home of Jasper Cropsey (1823—1900), a significant painter of the Hudson Valley School of 19th-century American painting, from 1885 until his death in 1900. Cropsey's paintings were distinguished by his active brushwork and brilliant color. The board-and-batten cottage, built about 1832, and later enlarged by the artist, overlooks the Hudson River and the Palisades, both of which became major subjects for his water colors and oils during his later years. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Katonah

JAY, JOHN, HOMESTEAD (BEDFORD HOUSE)

Jay Street
18th century

This estate commemorates the contributions of statesman John Jay (1745—1829). He was member of the first and second Continental Congresses and as chairman of the New York Provincial Congress (1776—1777) became the principal author of the state constitution. One of the three authors of the *Federalist Papers* , Jay was also prominent in the effort to obtain ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Washington appointed Jay the first chief justice of the U.S. in 1789 and in 1784 he was elected governor of New York. Jay retired to this farmhouse in 1801. A large, 2-story frame house with recessed wings, it was built according to his 1787 design. *State*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Mount Vernon

STEVENS, JOHN, HOUSE

29 W. 4th Street
1849

One of the earliest dwellings erected in the area, the Stevens House was home to John Stevens, the founder of Mount Vernon. The house served as the political and social nucleus for what was becoming an early working class suburban community. One of the few remaining landmarks in the town, the house is a 2 1/2-story frame farmhouse of mid-19th-century design. It is rectangular and has a small entrance porch on the northeast facade. Two marble mantels and several of the original wooden mantels, along with much of the original flooring, remain. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

New Rochelle

PAINE, THOMAS, COTTAGE

20 Sicard Avenue
18th—19th centuries

This modest shingled salt-box cottage was the home from 1802 until 1806 of Thomas Paine, master pamphleteer and propagandist for the Revolutionary War and for the Rights of Man. In 1809, after years of poverty and obscurity, he was buried on this farm which he owned from 1784 to 1809. Paine moved to America from England in 1774, and there began his career as a journalist, publishing in 1776 his famous pamphlet *Common Sense. Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Ossining

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF OSSINING

S. Highland Avenue and Main Street
19th century

This brick, T-shaped church consists of a main rectangular block housing the sanctuary and a smaller rectangular block on the north side. The church was designed with Gothic elements and is entirely wooden inside with columns, exposed ornaments, and hammer beam trusses. Elijah Hunter founded the town and built this church. Negroes, many of whom were slaves, were among the first members of the congregation. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Ossining vicinity

OLD CROTON DAM, SITE OF; NEW CROTON DAM

About 10 miles N of Ossining on N. Y. 129
1837—1842, John Bloomfield (Old Croton Dam); 1893—1906, Alphonse Fteley, William R. Hill, J. Waldo Smith, and Walter H. Sears (New Croton Dam)

When constructed, the Old Croton Dam was considered the first large masonry dam in the U.S. and served as the model for a number of municipal water supply dams. Subsequent expansion of the Croton Reservoir resulted in its submersion in 1906 and the construction of the new dam. One-thousand sixty-eight feet long, the new dam stands 291 feet above its foundations and has granite ashlar facing over a rubble core. It is notable for the design of its spillway and the arched road bridge over the channel. *Municipal*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Purdys

PURDY, JOSEPH, HOMESTEAD

Intersection of N.Y. 22 and 116
1776

This is a simple but spacious frame structure which derived its present shape from an original rectangular block and several 1-story wing and shed additions. Joseph Purdy established mills at the confluence of the Titicus and Croton rivers and his family helped found the town. During the War of 1812 the Purdy Mill produced cloth for military uniforms. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Scarsdale
HYATT, CALEB, HOUSE (CUDNER-HYATT HOUSE)
937 White Plains Post Road
18th—19th centuries

This house comprises two adjoining structures which come together at right angles. The original dwelling, a small tenant house believed to have been built between 1734 and 1754, was 1-story high and raised to 2 stories around 1836. The adjacent structure is thought to have been added prior to 1830. This is one of the few remaining examples of an early farm dwelling in Scarsdale. *Private*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Van Cortlandtville
OLD ST. PETER'S CHURCH
Oregon Road and Locust Avenue
1766—1767

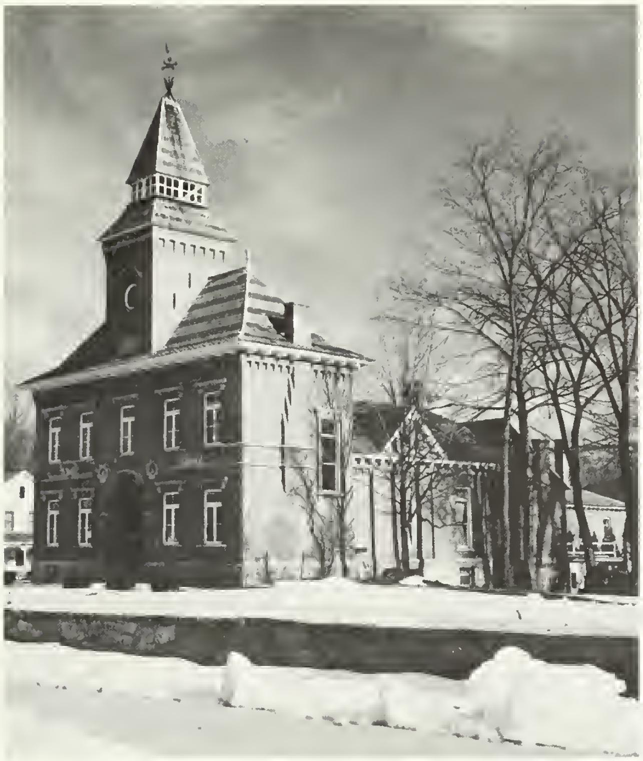
St. Peter's Church is considered a rare surviving example of a clapboard building following the early plan of Church of England structures. One-story high, the church has a distinctive shingled roof which curves gently at the eaves—a feature frequently associated with Dutch or German construction. There are two semicircular-headed windows on the east and two identical windows flanking a doorway on the west. *Private:* HABS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Yonkers
TREVOR, JOHN BOND, HOUSE (GLENVIEW)
511 Warburton Avenue
1876, Charles W. Clinton

This house is characteristic of a large number of Hudson River country residences built during the late-19th century for financiers who desired a large rural estate within commuting distance of the city. The design is Victorian with French chateau influence. The greystone building is highlighted by a commanding 84-foot tower and is ornamented by shaped lintels, several series of rosettes, and a pattern of repeating string courses executed in Ohio sandstone. The interior provides a fine example of the craftsmanship of the Philadelphia cabinetmaker Daniel Pabst. In 1923 the city of Yonkers purchased the estate for use as a park. *Municipal*

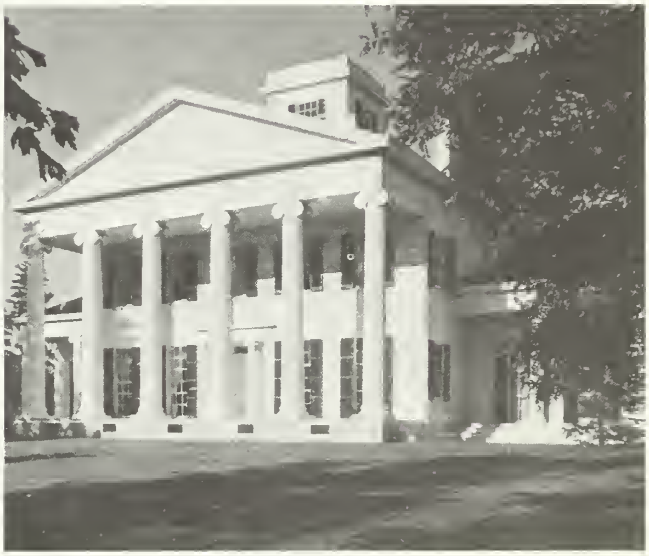
WYOMING COUNTY
Wyoming
MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY
22 S. Academy Street
1817—1818

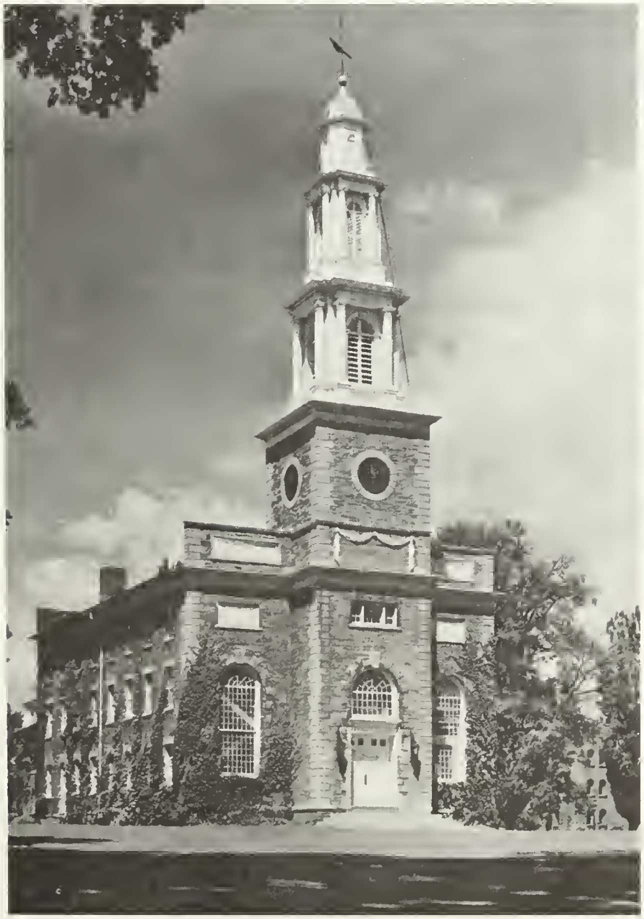
One of the foremost educational institutions in western New York in the late-19th century, this academy was of great significance to the early growth of the town. The building is constructed of local red brick and was originally 3 stories high. About 1840 the school was changed to a 2-story building and a Greek Revival front was added. The school operated until 1912. *Private*



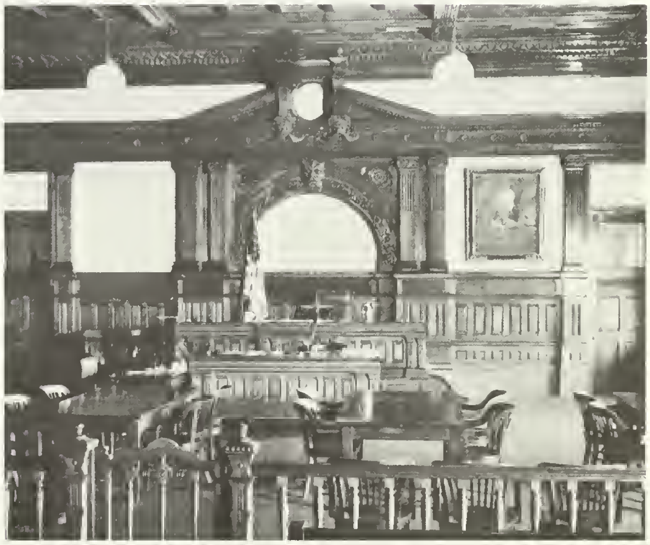
Old Warren County Courthouse Complex,
Lake George, New York
(Warren County).
Richard Linke

Rose Hill, Fayette,
New York (Seneca County). HABS.
Russell Grills





Hamilton College Chapel,
Clinton, New York (Oneida County).
Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute



Federal Building (Old Post Office),
Rochester, New York (Monroe County).
HABS. *Hans Padelt*

North Carolina

China Grove, Oriental vicinity, North Carolina (Pamlico County). *Charles Clark*

Wessington House, Edenton, North Carolina (Chowan County). HABS. *Stuart Schwartz*

Chapel of the Cross, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Orange County). *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*

New Bern Historic District, New Bern, North Carolina (Craven County). HABS. *Randall Page*

Grace Evangelical and Reformed Church, Rockwell vicinity, North Carolina (Rowan County). *Tony Vaghn*

ALLEGHANY COUNTY
Whitehead vicinity
BRINEGAR CABIN
At mile 238.5, Blue Ridge Parkway
c. 1880

The Brinegar Cabin is a well-preserved example of the construction used by the early settlers in the 18th century as well as settlers of more remote regions in later times. A 1-story log cabin, it consists of two rooms, one in the main block and one in the shed addition. The interior is lighted by one tiny window beside the large stone chimney plus a slightly larger window and central entrance. To the northwest of the house is a frame outbuilding which probably served as a dairy. *Federal:* NPS; HABS

ANSON COUNTY
Wadesboro
BOGGAN-HAMMOND HOUSE AND ALEXANDER LITTLE WING
210 Wade Street
18th—19th centuries

Captain Patrick Boggan, an 18th-century Regulator, Revolutionary hero, and co-founder of Wadesboro, constructed the original 1-story frame Federal-style structure shortly after 1787. It is the oldest building in town. Boggan was one of the leading known Regulators, a group of Piedmont North Carolina insurgents who were dissatisfied with colonial administration. In 1839 Alexander Little built a 2-story wing on the west side of the house. The two structures have been separated and restored as individual buildings. *Private*

BERTIE COUNTY
Roxobel vicinity
WOODBOURNE
W of Roxobel on Rte. 1139
c. 1810

Thomas Figuers Norfleet built this 2 1/2-story frame dwelling and added the flanking 1-story wings in 1819. The three-bay center section has a central door with a five-light transom sheltered by a 1-story porch with a shed roof. The tympanum of the pediment above is framed by a modillion cornice and contains a semicircular fanlight. Gabled roofs set at right angles to the center roof cover the wings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERTIE COUNTY
Windsor vicinity
JORDAN HOUSE
S of Windsor on N.C. 1522
1738

The Jordon House is believed to be unique in North Carolina for its style and period and is particularly noteworthy because of its T-stack end chimneys and fine brickwork. The 1-story dwelling has walls of brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. Originally the front (south) facade was the rear of the house, but when roads replaced the river as a principal transportation artery the facades were reversed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BERTIE COUNTY
Windsor vicinity
KING HOUSE
NW of Windsor on N.C. 1116
1763

The King House is one of two known gambrel-roofed houses having brick ends in North Carolina. A 1 1/2-story frame dwelling, the house has interior end T-stack chimneys and a shed porch across the front facade. The original interiors are intact. *Private*

BLADEN COUNTY
Carvers vicinity
OAKLAND PLANTATION
Off N.C. 1730
18th century

General Thomas Brown, builder of Oakland, was a leader in the movement to suppress the Tory faction in Bladen County. Oakland is a well-preserved post-Revolutionary plantation house with handsome late Georgian interiors—one of the few of its type and period in the state. Both the main (south) and rear facades are covered by full-height shed porches. The two-tier south porch has, at each level, large square wooden pillars dividing the six bays and is enclosed by simple square balusters and a rounded handrail. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BLADEN COUNTY
White Oak vicinity
HARMONY HALL
W of White Oak on N.C. 135
18th century

Harmony Hall is a typical late-18th-century plantation house of the lower Cape Fear area. It was built by James Richardson, who later served two terms as a representative in the state general assembly. The 2-story house has a low gabled roof extending out over a two-tier porch on the main and rear facades. The south end of the rear porch is enclosed and contains the stairs to the second level. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BRUNSWICK COUNTY
Smithville Township
ORTON PLANTATION
On Cape Fear River at junction of N.C. 1530 and 1529
18th—20th centuries

Orton Plantation is the state's mostly widely recognized example of antebellum "Southern" architecture. The earliest elements of the classical revival mansion, the first-story front and side brick walls, were built about 1735 as part of a 1 1/2-story dwelling. In the 1840's the house was enlarged into a 2-story stuccoed brick Greek Revival structure, and in 1910 neo-classical revival wings were added. Wealthy landowner, "King" Roger Moore, built the original house which was subsequently owned by Benjamin Smith, a state senator for 15 terms and governor of North Carolina in 1810; and Dr. Frederick Jones Hill, a state senator in 1835 and a representative in the succeeding three legislative sessions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUNCOMBE COUNTY
Asheville
GROVE PARK INN
Macon Avenue
Early-20th-century, Fred L. Seely

This lodge, constructed in a manner strongly reminiscent of Antoni Gaudi's work, uses native, uncut, granite boulders. It was built by E. W. Grove, a pharmaceutical company owner, who specified that the building appear indigenous to the site. Stones were laid with no mortar joints visible and with lichens and moss exposed exactly as they were found. The red clay tile roof has many dormers. Window lintels throughout the structure are large horizontal boulders surmounted by a rough flat stone arch. *Private*

BUNCOMBE COUNTY
Asheville
WOLFE, THOMAS, HOUSE
48 Spruce Street
20th century

Thomas Wolfe (1900—1938) was one of the most overtly autobiographical major novelists in American literature. As the scene of his boyhood, this house bears an intimate relationship to his career. In 1906 Wolfe's mother purchased the rambling, frame, 17-room residence and began to operate it as the boardinghouse which became the prototype for the Dixieland of the author's classic novel, *Look Homeward, Angel. Municipal:* NHL

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton
TATE HOUSE
100 S. King Street
19th century

The Tate House is an adaptation of a large Greek Revival dwelling into the Second Empire style. The three-bay-by-two-bay core is brick laid in Flemish bond with brick pilasters separating each of the bays. When the structure was remodeled (c. 1868), the original pedimented gabled roof was replaced with a mansard roof and a 3-story octagonal tower capped with a bracketed mansard was added. Morganton physician William L. McRee built the original house; the remodeling was done by Samuel Tate, a state assemblyman in 1874 and later state treasurer from 1892 to 1894. *Private*

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton vicinity
CREEKSIDE
W of Morganton at intersection of U.S. 70 and 70A
c. 1837

The predominant style of architecture in Burke County's Catawba Valley prior to construction of Creekside was Federal. Creekside marks a drastic departure from previous trends, and its classic proportions and impressive scale are unique in the area. A 2-story heroic tetrastyle portico covers the central three bays of the main facade. The house has remained unaltered since its construction. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton vicinity
MAGNOLIA PLACE
S of Morganton on U.S. 64
19th century

This is an imposing brick mansion composed of a Federal house and a Greek Revival addition. Both sections are brick and share a common gabled roof. The angle between the old and newer portions of the house is filled by a long, full-height Doric style porch. The roof overhang is embellished by a simple scalloped bargeboard. *Private*

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton vicinity
PLEASANT VALLEY
Junction of N.C. 1423, 1439, and 1438
19th century

Pleasant Valley is a 2-story, L-shaped, brick house with large exterior end chimneys and a high basement. A strain of French influence that can be traced throughout the upper Piedmont region appears in the twin entrance doors on the four-bay south facade and in the interior floor plan. Dominating the east gable end is a pair of massive step-shoulder chimneys. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BURKE COUNTY
Morganton vicinity
SWAN PONDS
About 4 miles W of Morganton off N.C. 126
1848

This handsome Greek Revival house was the residence of the Avery family who contributed greatly to the early development of the state and the region. The original owner, Waightstill Avery was a legislator from Burke County in 1783—1785, and his son Isaac represented the county in the legislature in 1809—1811. This brick structure has a low hipped roof and a porch with a low pedimented central pavilion across the front facade. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CALDWELL COUNTY
Patterson vicinity
CLOVER HILL
E of Patterson off N.C. 268 on S.R. 1514
1846

Clover Hill is a Greek Revival plantation house distinguished by its handsome Ionic porch, entrances, and well-executed interiors. The 2-story hipped-roofed structure is brick, laid in Flemish bond on the front and southwest and common bond on the other sides. The three central bays of the main facade are sheltered by a 1-story shed porch supported by four fluted Ionic columns and surmounted by an ornamental railing of turned balusters. Surrounding the house is a large circular brick barn (c. 1900), a log barn, and several brick and frame structures dating from various periods. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden
CAMDEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
N.C. 344
1847

A consistent sense of proportion and scale gives the Camden County Courthouse a dignity seldom found in such small Greek Revival buildings. Dominating the main facade is a tetrastyle pedimented portico which extends over the central entrance and the two flanking bays. Heavy tapered Doric columns of stucco over brick are set on high brick piers which support the porch floor. Steps at either end rise in two flights which intersect at right angles and are separated by a wide landing. *County*

CAMDEN COUNTY
Camden vicinity
MILFORD
On N. C. 1205, 0.5 mile S of junction with N.C. 343
1746

Milford is a formal 2-story Georgian brick house. The walls are laid in Flemish bond, and there are three-course stringers between the first and second stories and at the base of the gables. The house has interior end chimneys terminating in molded caps. All openings are deeply recessed and the central doorway as well as the first story windows have flat arch lintels. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CARTERET COUNTY
Beaufort
GIBBS HOUSE
903 Front Street
19th century

This handsome Greek Revival dwelling was built about 1851 by Seth Gibbs. It is a 2-story frame structure dominated by a projecting two-tier porch on the front. It was used in the 1880's for the Johns Hopkins Seaside Laboratory and was probably the first school of marine biology in the U.S. The work done there was instrumental in the establishment of the Bureau of Fisheries by the U.S. government. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CARTERET COUNTY
Beaufort
HENRY, JACOB, HOUSE
229 Front Street
Late-18th century

This was the home of Jacob Henry who was a successful Jewish candidate for the state legislature in 1808, but was challenged the following year on religious grounds. The debate over his right to hold state office and his eloquent speech of defense were early milestones in the fight for constitutional religious freedom. The 2 1/2-story Federal frame house is covered with beaded weatherboards and has a sloping shed roof covering the main block and extending over the 2-story front porch. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CARTERET COUNTY
Core Banks
CAPE LOOKOUT LIGHT STATION
On Core Banks
19th century

The light station consists of the lighthouse (1859), the keeper's dwelling (1873), a generator house, a coal and wood shed, and a small cement block oil house. The 169-footyhigh lighthouse is a conical brick shaft painted in a diaper pattern of black and white lozenges. It became the prototype of all lighthouses erected on the Outer Banks. North of the lighthouse lie two large sand mounds spotted with granite blocks believed to be remnants of the original 1812 lighthouse known to have survived until at least 1868. *Federal*

CASWELL COUNTY
Milton
MILTON STATE BANK
Main (Broad) Street between Liberty Street and Lea's Alley
1860

This solidly constructed banking house represents the height of the antebellum prosperity of the state bank and of Milton, a thriving trade center. It is a 2-story brick structure, basically Greek Revival, with Italianate and Gothic Revival motifs. The hipped roof has overhanging molded eaves and ornamentation is concentrated at the cornice. Protecting the entrance is a three-bay 1-story porch with similar roof and cornice treatment. The structure was used for banking purposes until 1908. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CASWELL COUNTY
Prospect Hill
WARREN HOUSE AND WARREN'S STORE
On N.C. 86
19th century

Both the house and store, which face each other, were built prior to the Civil War at an important crossroads in the northern Piedmont area of the state. The house is a 2-story Greek Revival structure with a freestanding frame kitchen to the rear. The low hipped, tin-covered roof has wide overhanging eaves and a bracketed cornice. The store, which serves as the post office, is a 2-story brick Greek Revival structure in temple-form design with a low gabled roof also of tin. Eaves on the store are boxed, and a molded cornice continues around the structure. *Private*

CASWELL COUNTY
Yanceyville
CASWELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1858—1861, John William Cosby

This is an eclectic Victorian structure, 2 stories, set on a foundation of rusticated granite blocks with an octagonal cupola crowning it. Pilasters separate each of the bays and a belt course divides the stories. The second floor, containing the courtroom, is treated as a piano nobile and is emphasized by greater height and more detail. The pilasters on the second floor are treated with Doric capitals on the east and west pavilion elevations and with metal Corinthian capitals on the main entrance pavilion. First floor windows have simple wooden surrounds and granite sills, and second floor windows are round-headed with wooden tracery. *County:* HABS

CATAWBA COUNTY
Hickory
PROPST HOUSE
Shuford Memorial Garden
1881

This house is a Second Empire cottage with elaborate wooden ornament thought to have been executed by its first owner, contractor-carpenter J. Summie Propst. The 1 1/2-story frame structure has a 2 1/2-story square tower at the front and a shed-roofed porch across part of the front facade. Patterned shingles cover the concave mansard roof which is surmounted by a heavy, plain molded cornice. Piercing the roof are large gabled dormers with segmental-arched windows and ornamental sawn scrollwork. *Private*

CATAWBA COUNTY
Hickory
SHUFORD HOUSE (MAPLE GROVE)
542 2nd Street NE
c. 1875

Adolphus Lafayette Shuford, one of the founding commissioners of Hickory, built a small building in the 1870's, which now forms an ell on the present house. Maple Grove is a 2-story frame house with a central hall plan. A 2-story porch supported by four pairs of pillars at each level extends nearly the full length of the main facade. Both levels have a handsomely patterned scroll balustrade. Across the roof are three dormers, each with small brackets supporting a wide overhang. A wing to the rear, probably the first section, is very simply furnished. *Municipal*

CATAWBA COUNTY
Newton vicinity
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AND CEMETERY (LUTHERAN)
Junction of Rtes. 1149 and 1164
c. 1808

St. Paul's Church is 2-story log structure covered by a low gabled roof. The three-bay main facade has a central entrance containing a flat-paneled double door, while the rear facade contains a tall triple-hung window. St. Paul's has one of the finest early-19th-century, ecclesiastical interiors in North Carolina's Piedmont region. One of the most impressive features is the octagonal sounding board that hangs above the pulpit. *Private*

CHEROKEE COUNTY
ANDREWS MOUND
Pre-Columbian—20th century

This mound has not yet been excavated; however artifacts discovered nearby indicate the site has been occupied for a long period of time and that a major aboriginal occupation occurred between 1600 and 1800. During the late-18th century the site was abandoned by the Cherokee and later in the 19th century was resettled by whites. Prior to the Civil War an inn, now in ruins, was erected on the site. *Private*

CHOWAN COUNTY
Edenton
BARKER HOUSE
South terminus of Broad Street
18th—19th centuries

Constructed in 1782 as a 1 1/2-story dwelling with two interior end chimneys, the Barker House was raised to 2 stories plus attic sometime during the next century. A full-length, two-tier porch was added and the chimneys were replaced by exterior ones. Today the building is notable as a representative Georgian residence expanded in the Federal and Greek Revival modes and for its association with a family which played a minor but locally significant role during the Revolution. *Private*

CHOWAN COUNTY
Edenton
WESSINGTON HOUSE
120 W. King Street
1851—1854

This 2 1/2-story house is essentially a rectangular block with an elaborate double porch and intricate ironwork. The deck-on-hip roof is pierced by four tall corbeled chimneys which are paneled on each face. The roof deck is fully expressed by brackets which support a slightly extended platform surrounded by a low wooden balustrade. The central entrance is set in a huge segmental arch consisting of a double door flanked by engaged Corinthian columns and sidelights. The cut gray frosted glass in the sidelights has yellow cross patterns. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
Jasper vicinity
CLEAR SPRINGS PLANTATION
18th century

This is a 1 1/2-story frame Georgian house constructed on a coquina outcropping. The building is over a partially raised full basement with coquina exterior walls and interior partition wall. Built around 1740, the house may be the oldest extant structure in the county and possibly the state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
ATTMORE-OLIVER HOUSE (CHAPMAN-TAYLOR HOUSE)
513 Broad Street
18th—19th centuries

Begun in the late-18th century, the original house is believed to have been only 1 1/2 stories high with three chimneys. About 1835 it was raised, given a fourth chimney, and enlarged to its present size and appearance. A fluted architrave with corner blocks frames the front door. On each gabled end is a pair of single-shoulder chimneys. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
BLADES HOUSE
602 Middle Street
1903, Herbert W. Simpson

The Blades House is a 2 1/2-story Queen Anne style frame dwelling. Turrets, bow and bay windows, roundheaded and circular dormers, and paneled chimney stacks give the exterior an uneven almost undulating appearance. A 1-story porch on the south and west facades outlines the contours of the house. With few exceptions the house remains as it was built. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
BRYAN HOUSE AND OFFICE
603-605 Pollock Street
c. 1804

An example of the typical New Bern sidehall plan town house with adjacent office, the Bryan House is a Federal style, 2 1/2-story brick dwelling raised above a full basement. Some remodeling was done about 1840 and again in the mid-20th century. The frame 1-story office was constructed (c. 1820) by John Bryan for his law practice. Originally detached, the office is now connected to the house by a covered passage. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
CEDAR GROVE CEMETERY
Bounded by Queen, George, Cypress, Howard, and Metcalf streets
c. 1800

The yellow fever epidemics of 1798—1799 probably necessitated the establishment of the Cedar Grove Cemetery. By 1920 the cemetery had reached its present configuration. Many notable New Bern residents are buried here, including William Gaston, congressman, writer and state supreme court justice; William Williams, 18th- and 19th-century portrait painter; Moses Griffin, founder of a free school; John Stanly, lawyer and politician; and Mary Bayard Clark, 19th-century poet and writer. *Municipal*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH
209 New Street
1904—1905, Herbert Simpson

The combination of Romanesque and Chateauesque elements in the design of this building offer a marked contrast to the simpler and earlier styles prevalent in New Bern. A turreted mass of irregular projections, the church complex consists of a wedge-shaped sanctuary surrounded at the narrow end by side and rear projections. In the center of the main facade is a conical-roofed semicircular arcade flanked by square corner towers of unequal height. An educational building (1956) designed by Raymond Fuson is attached to the rear. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
311-313 New Street and 517 Hancock Street
c. 1806, 1885

Originally named the First New Bern Academy (1806) and the Second New Bern Academy (1885), these two buildings still serve their original purpose. Both buildings are 2-story brick with hipped roofs. The 1806 building has a tetrastyle semicircular porch with a flat roof carried on Tuscan columns. *Municipal:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PARISH
320 Pollock Street
1824, 1875

An earlier church on this site was destroyed by fire in 1871, and replaced four years later by the present structure. Incorporating the original brick walls and the base of the entrance tower, the new building is an interesting example of a late Gothic Revival design. The slightly projecting entrance tower rises in three stages to a sharply pointed spire and buttresses were added during the rebuilding. Windows are set into pointed-arch openings, and a Stick style entrance porch was added in 1884. The parish house is 2 stories with brick walls, a gabled roof, side buttresses, and pointed-arch windows. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
COOR-BISHOP HOUSE
501 E. Front Street
18th century, John Hawks

This late-18th-century frame house was thoroughly remodeled in the early 20th century. The remodeling combined both Queen Anne and Georgian Revival styles and involved turning the house on its foundation plus the addition of a new roof with dormers, a projecting entrance pavilion, a side bay, a wide encircling porch and several rear additions. James Coor, a political leader in New Bern, bought the lot on which the house stands in 1767. The house was purchased by Edward K. Bishop in 1900. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
COOR-GASTON HOUSE
421 Craven Street
18th century

This 2 1/2-story frame Georgian structure is a modified "L" in plan with a two-tier porch in the angle under the main roof. Distinctive Chinese Chippendale trellis railings enclose both levels of the porch. In the 19th and 20th centuries additions were added to the west side of the house. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
NW corner of Middle Street and Church Alley
1848

The Gothic Revival First Baptist Church is red brick with a two-stage, square, crenelated central entrance tower. Above the double doors of the main entrance is a small rectangular stained glass window. Square buttresses at each corner of the tower terminate as turrets, which, like the tower, are capped by wooden battlements. Flanking the entrance tower are arched windows containing stained glass and surmounted by stone hood molds. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD
New Street between Middle and Hancock streets
c. 1821, Uriah Sandy

The First Presbyterian Church is an ecclesiastical building unique in the South; stylistically it is reminiscent of a New England meetinghouse. A tall, four-stage central tower dominates the facade of the rectangular frame structure. A cornice of modillions and dentils outlines the portico pediment and the gable end containing the tower, and continues around the sides of the building. All stages of the bell tower repeat the cornice of the main block and contain arched louvered openings. Extensive restoration was effected in 1934 under the guidance of architect Daniel D. Merrill. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
HARVEY MANSION
219 Tryon Palace Drive
19th—20th centuries

John Harvey, merchant and shipowner, built his residence in the early-1800's. The house contained not only living quarters but also an office, storerooms, and even warehouse areas because of its proximity to the water. Three stories high, the original structure was believed to have been five bays long with a pair of entrances on the front. Many changes have been made and have greatly altered the plan and fenestration of the house. In the early-1940's extensive renovations were made, and the building was converted into apartments. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
HAWKS HOUSE
306 Hancock Street
18th century

The Hawks House is one of a small number of gambrel-roofed structures extant in the area. The 1 1/2-story frame house has dissimilar chimneys—two are characteristic of New Bern and one is quite atypical. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
HOLLISTER, WILLIAM, HOUSE
613 Broad Street
1840—1841

The frame Hollister House is one of New Bern's typical Federal style residences (see Bryan House and Office). There is a captain's walk crowning the gabled roof and a denticulated cornice at the eaves line. The captain's walk is indicative of the status of its original owner, William Hollister, one of the most successful merchants and shipowners of early-19th-century New Bern. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
JERKINS, THOMAS, HOUSE
305 Johnson Street
19th century

Formerly the home of shipmaster Thomas Jerkins, this is a restrained example of the Italianate style popular in the mid-19th century. It is 2 stories and basically square with three front and three side bays and a 2-story ell on the west. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
JONES-JARVIS HOUSE (GENERAL FOSTER'S HEADQUARTERS)
528 E. Front Street
1810—1816

This 2 1/2-story brick town house was begun by Frederick Jones, a turpentine distiller, and finished by Moses Jarvis, a merchant and shipper. At one end of its gabled roof is a round-headed window while at the other end half-lunettes flank a segmental-arched window. The house has two entrances, a major one in the southern front bay, conforming to the side hall plan, and another in the central bay, each protected by a wooden porch. The main cornice, seen on the facades and along the gables, is carved with a variety of motifs which from top to bottom include a wave-pattern band, undercut modillions, a cable molding, and a course of dentils. Union General John Foster used the house for headquarters of the XVIII Army Corps. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
MACE, ULYSSES S., HOUSE
518 Broad Street
1885

This is a 2-story Italianate frame structure with a formal garden on the east. The house has a number of demi-hexagonal pavilions and an ornate bracketed cornice below the flat roof. A large, blind-arched chimney with a corbeled cap rises from each side of the house. The main corners of the house are embellished with corner posts treated as pilasters which support the main entablature. Ulysses S. Mace was a druggist whose family moved to New Bern from Beaufort. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
MASONIC TEMPLE AND THEATER
516 Hancock Street
1802—1809

The original part of this building is a tall 2-story brick structure with hipped roof. It is seven bays wide and four bays deep and is raised on a high basement with water table. A pediment spans the five central bays on the front which form a shallow pavilion. The three central bays under the pediment are recessed under an elliptical arch. Additions to the north and south were made in 1904. The lodge was chartered in 1772. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

The city of New Bern began in 1710 when an Englishman, John Lawson, laid out the streets at the request of Baron von Graffenried. This historic district includes examples of every major architectural period from the early-18th century through the early-20th century and includes most of the city as it was in the 19th century. Major influences on the growth of the city have been its role as a colonial capital and shipping center for the Carolinas, its growth as a result of the railroads, and the boom which followed the First World War. Prior to the Civil War, the architecture of the town continued to be influenced by English architecture, so much so that the Federal period—in the form of Adamesque styling—lasted through much of what in other locales was the Greek Revival period. New Bern's post-Civil War architecture includes the Second Empire, Queen Anne and later styles. Over 100 separate houses and various public, commercial and religious structures comprise the district. *Multiple public/private; some not accessible to the public:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
NEW BERN MUNICIPAL BUILDING (U.S. POST OFFICE)
Pollock and Craven streets
19th century

This Romanesque Revival structure is 3 1/2 stories with deep hipped roofs interrupted on north and south sides by projecting gables. There is a square tower with a pyramidal roof at the southeast corner. The tower was not included in the original design, but was added soon after the building's completion. The main block was built with red brick and the tower with buff brick. In 1936 a new post office was finished, and this building was presented to the city. *Municipal*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
RHEM-WALDROP HOUSE
701 Broad Street
19th century

This is a 2 1/2-story brick Renaissance Revival house, modified by early-20th-century alterations. All the wall surfaces are stuccoed and rusticated to simulate dressed stone blocks. The nearly square main block is covered by a high deck-on-hip roof with dormers. During the Civil War the house is reputed to have been sequestered by troops from New York and used by regimental officers. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
ST. PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
510 Middle Street
1840—1841

St. Paul's is 2 stories in height and the second-level bays are marked by small rectangular windows which, on the main facade, contain oval oculi. In 1896 the square projecting entrance tower was added. Its second stage rises from a gently splayed shingle pent above the cornice and a conical octagonal spire is adapted to the tower by means of broaches. St. Paul's is the oldest extant Catholic church in the state. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
SIMPSON-OAKSMITH-PATTERSON HOUSE
226 E. Front Street
19th century

This house was originally a 2-story brick dwelling covered with a gabled roof. By the Civil War, a high basement and 1-story rear wing had been added. Between 1884 and 1887 the house took on the appearance which won it acclaim as an architectural curiosity. The rear wing was raised to 2 stories, three gabled dormers were built on the front, and an engaged tower was constructed at the juncture of the main section and wing. A one-bay, 2-story porch was attached to the front in the late-19th century. The last significant change to the structure was made before 1909 when it was raised to 3 1/2 stories and covered with a low hipped roof. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
SLOVER-BRADHAM HOUSE (BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS)
201 Johnson Street
c. 1848

This is a 3-story, stately, Renaissance Revival brick town house resting on a raised foundation marked by a sandstone water table. The low hipped roof is pierced by four interior end chimneys and rests on a wide wooden cornice. The front entranceway appears as a shallow loggia dominated by two Tuscan columns set in antis below a full entablature. The first floor balcony has a cast iron railing composed of curvilinear forms connected and draped with foliated motifs. Charles Slover, a wealthy shipping agent and merchant, built the house. A later owner, C. D. Bradham, was a pharmacist who amassed a considerable fortune through his invention of the soft drink Pepsi-Cola. The house also served as headquarters for Union General A. E. Burnside when his troops reached New Bern in March 1862. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
SMALLWOOD, ELI, HOUSE
624 E. Front Street
c. 1810

This house is an elegant example of the Federal style in New Bern (see Bryan House and Office). The most striking feature is the wealth of hand-carved ornamental pediments. The roof is pierced by two interior end chimneys and four pedimented dormers. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
SMITH, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
210 Hancock Street
c. 1790

The Benjamin Smith House is an interesting early version of the town house which dominated early-19th-century New Bern (see Bryan House and Office). During the Civil War the residence became an important military site due to its proximity to the Trent River and the railroad. The interior is a combination of Georgian and Federal trim. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
SMITH-WHITFORD HOUSE
506 Craven Street
18th—19th centuries

The Smith-Whitford House was probably built by Henry Smith not long after he purchased the site in 1772. Various owners lived in the house until 1875 when it was acquired by the Whitford family. The present entrance, the porch on the Change Street side, and the altered windows and gable were completed during the early years of Colonel John D. Whitford's ownership. Each alteration was influenced by the prevailing architectural style of the day and represents the finest period craftmanship. The Georgian simplicity and solidarity of the original house is modified only by the false roof gable, while the recessed front porch is Victorian. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
STANLY, EDWARD R., HOUSE
502 Pollock Street
c. 1850

An example of Renaissance Revival architecture, the Stanly House shows characteristric cubic blockiness of mass and diminution of fenestration. Flemish bond brick and a side-hall plan were substituted for the usual dressed stone and strict symmetry of facade. Both the eavesline eyebrow windows and the lower portion of the first-floor windows are screened by delicate scroll-pattern grilles. *Private*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
STEVENSON HOUSE
609-611 Pollock Street
19th century

The frame Stevenson House is a good example of New Bern's vernacular Federal style residences (see Bryan House and Office). A 2-story wing was added to the original (c. 1805) section in 1890, and in 1957 gabled roofs and high brick foundations were added. *State*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
TAYLOR, ISAAC, HOUSE
228 Craven Street
18th century

The Taylor House is unlike New Bern's other Federal style dwellings (see Bryan House and Office) in three respects—it is 3 stories, lacks an entrance porch, and has a central (rather than an interior end) chimney. Three bays wide, the handsome entrance has fluted Tuscan pilasters supporting an open pediment ornamented with dentils. *Private:* HABS

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
TISDALE-JONES HOUSE (NEW BERN CITY SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING)
520 New Street
18th century

The Tisdale-Jones house was closely associated with the founding of the local Masonic Lodge, St. John's, and housed many of the lodge's early leaders. Three of the house's owners were prominent members of the lodge—including Martin Howard, the first Grand Master; four were jurists; and one of them, John Louis Taylor, went on to become the first chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. It is also believed that the present structure was the site of the engraving of the North Carolina state seal by William

Tisdale, who used it to print and number North Carolina bills of credit. By reason of the importance of its different owners, the 2 1/2-story frame house played a significant role in 18th-century North Carolina and Craven County history. *Public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern
YORK-GORDON HOUSE
213 Hancock Street
18th century

This is a frame, gambrel-roofed dwelling, 1 1/2-stories over a high foundation. A 1-story shed-roofed porch extends across the entire length of the south facade. Patrick Gordon, an attorney, purchased the house from Mary York sometime in the 1760's. An unusual example of a New Bern structure begun prior to the Revolutionary War and finished shortly afterward, the house possesses excellent Federal and Georgian elements. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CRAVEN COUNTY
New Bern vicinity
BELLAIR
0.3 mile N of junction of N.C. 1401 and 1419
18th century

Bellair is one of Craven County's two surviving 18th-century major plantation houses. Built about 1772, the brick Georgian structure is 2 stories on a high basement. The three central bays of the seven-bay main facade project to form a shallow pedimented pavilion with a door in the center bay of each level. A screened porch extending across the pavilion has a flat roof which serves as a balcony for the second story. The full-length shed addition to the rear was probably a 20th-century alteration. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Erwin vicinity
OAK GROVE
S of Erwin off N. C. 82, 0.8 mile N of junction of N. C. 82 and SR 1875
18th century

Oak Grove is a Georgian house notable for the severe dignity of its proportions and well-executed interior details. The frame house covered with headed siding consists of a rectangular 2-story main block with a gabled roof and 1-story shed additions to the side and rear. Extending across the facade is a full-width porch set high on brick piers. In March 1865, a battle was fought on the grounds of Oak Grove, with the house situated between the opposing lines. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
BELDEN-HORNE HOUSE
233 Green Street
c. 1831

Shortly after the disastrous Fayetteville fire destroyed his earlier house in 1831, Simeon Belden built this 2 1/2-story frame house. A hipped roof extends over the main facade to cover a 2-story porch. On each side of the eight-panel door are five-pane sidelights, flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a molded cornice. The arch above the door features a six-point fanlight and is framed by a wide molded architrave punctuated by a molded keystone. Side and rear additions were constructed later in the 19th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
COOL SPRING PLACE (COOL SPRING TAVERN)
119 N. Cool Spring Street
1788

An unusually gracious example of Upper Cape Fear Federal architecture, the tavern is believed to be the oldest existing structure in the city. It is a large, 2-story frame structure consisting of a rectangular block with a double porch on the east, additions to the south and west, a low gabled roof, and a central Palladian entrance. *Private:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
FAYETTEVILLE WOMAN'S CLUB AND OVAL BALLROOM
225 Dick Street
19th century

This is a 2-story Federal town house modified by changes in the late-19th century. The frame building is nearly square in plan and is covered with molded weatherboards and a deck-on-hip roof. In 1820 the building was sold to the Bank of the United States and functioned as its North Carolina central office. The house was purchased by the Fayetteville Woman's Club in 1945. The Oval Ballroom which is considered one of the finest Adam-style rooms in the state, contains a wealth of plaster ornamentation. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
KYLE HOUSE
234 Green Street
1855

The Kyle House is an impressive town house of imposing dignity. Since the time it was built until 1963 the house was owned by members of the James Kyle family or their descendents. Kyle was a prosperous Scottish merchant and his original merchandise store was thought to be the originating point of a disastrous fire which destroyed much of 1831 Fayetteville. The 2-story brick house is in a combined design featuring elements from Greek Revival and Italianate styles and remains virtually intact. *Municipal*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
MANSARD ROOF HOUSE
214 Mason Street
Late-19th century, Frank W. Thornton

The Mansard Roof House is a diminutive frame dwelling in the Second Empire style. One and one-half stories, it has a long main block plus a one-bay rear wing. The plain exterior weatherboarding has a natural gray color and rough texture. Diaper-patterned pressed metal covers the roof and at the top, above a heavy molded cornice, is delicate cast iron cresting. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Fayetteville
NIMOCKS HOUSE
225 Dick Street
Early-19th century

The Nimocks House is regarded as an excellent example of "Upper Cape Fear River architecture" and is distinguished by imaginative vernacular details, notable among which is its interesting barrel stair, probably unique in the state. The house is also one of the few buildings in the city that antedates the disastrous fire of 1831. The main facade contains a central entrance protected by a one-bay pedimented porch. The flat paneled double doors are framed by reeded pilasters with molded caps and bases. Above the door is a delicate fanlight with a spiked sunburst. There is a slightly off-center entrance on the rear facade which contains a Greek Revival door and a later two-light transom. A shed porch runs the length of this elevation and its roof is supported by four chamfered posts. *Private*

CURRITUCK COUNTY
Shawboro
TWIN HOUSES
On Rte. 168 at junction of N.C. 1203 and 1147
Late-18th century

The Twin Houses is an unusual dwelling composed of two separate but identical structures joined by a transverse hall. Both sections face east, one in front of the other. The houses are 2-story frame set on brick foundations and have brick exterior end chimneys. John Perkins built the houses sometime before his death in 1797. The houses are among the oldest in Currituck County and their unusual configuration is unique in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DAVIE COUNTY
Mocksville
COLLEEMEE
Terminus of N.C. 1812
19th century

This Anglo-Grecian villa consists of four equal wings extending from a central octagonal core topped by an octagonal cupola. The end of each wing of the 2-story stuccoed brick building features a pedimented gable with bay window on the first floor. One-story porches of differing types occur within the angles of the building. Giving continuity to the broken mass of the structure are the wide molded architrave, frieze, and denticulated cornice which extend completely around the house and frame each pediment. *Private:* HABS

DAVIE COUNTY
Mocksville
DAVIE COUNTY JAIL
20 S. Main Street
19th century, Henry R. Austin

Davie County Jail was probably completed in 1839, the year Mocksville was incorporated. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond, the 2-story structure has a stone foundation and a gabled roof. In the center of the three-bay main facade is an entrance surmounted by a transom. The jail served in its original capacity until 1909. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DURHAM COUNTY
STAGVILLE
1799

This was the home of Richard Bennehan, merchant, planter and an early benefactor of the University of North Carolina. It is a late Georgian plantation house consisting of a 2-story side-hall plan main block and an original 1-story wing with a rear shed. Both sections are frame covered with weatherboards. Molded window sills are unusually well-executed as are the heavy sills beneath the doors. The interior of the house continues the restrained Georgian character and features flat-paneled wainscots and raised-paneled doors. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DURHAM COUNTY
Bahama vicinity
HARDSCRABBLE
SW of Bahama on Rte. 1003, 0.9 miles W of its junction with Rte. 1461
18th—19th centuries

Hardscrabble was originally two separate houses—one built during the Georgian period, the other Federal—and was covered by a common cross-gabled roof late in the 19th century. The Georgian house is a large 2-story structure with a crude 20th-century hipped-roofed porch across the first level of the five-bay main facade. The Federal house is the same width as its companion but is divided into only three bays. Separating the bays of both sides of the house are large double-shoulder Flemish bond chimneys. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DURHAM COUNTY
Durham vicinity
FAIRNTOSH PLANTATION
Secondary road off intersection of S.R. 1004 and S.R. 1632
19th century

Fairntosh, a transitional Georgian-Federal building, consists of two separate houses which have been joined to create a T-plan residence. The older section is a 2-story side-hall structure covered with weatherboards. The newer section is similar but much larger in scale and has a 1-story shed porch supported by six Doric columns and a full Doric entablature. This was the home of Duncan Cameron, a member of the state general assembly for five terms, a judge of the state superior court, and president of the State Bank of North Carolina. *Private; not accessible to the public*

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Battleboro vicinity
OLD TOWN PLANTATION
U.S. 97, 4.7 miles E of junction with U.S. 301
c. 1742

The Old Town Plantation House is a 1 1/2-story frame gambrel-roofed dwelling resting on a brick foundation. The north facade is three bays wide with flush weatherboards under a shed porch. The off-center main entrance is a replacement of an earlier central doorway. On the west side is a double-shoulder Flemish bond chimney and a modern 1-story addition. Several of the original outbuildings remain including a log storage house with a pyramidal roof and a board-and-batten door studded with rose-head nails. *Private; not accessible to the public*

EDGECOMBE COUNTY
Tarboro
COATS HOUSE
1503 St. Andrews Street
19th century

The Coats House is one of the few examples in the state of the picturesque "English Cottage" style executed in brick. It was constructed by Thomas Coats, the builder of a number of North Carolina's most important mid-19th-century buildings. Of brick laid in common bond, the dwelling is 2 stories and roughly square in configuration. Particularly characteristic of the style is the wide overhang of the hipped roof accented by elongated block modillions. The roof, interrupted by a centrally placed gable on each side, is capped by a cupola. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FORSYTH COUNTY
Kernersville
KORNER'S FOLLY
Main Street
1880

This is a large, 2 1/2-story brick house surmounted by a high cross-gabled roof. It contains 22 rooms at seven different levels. Inside are 22 mantels, all in a different design, and many with overmantels and mirrors; a number of doorways featuring scrolled consoles supporting heavy cornices; and lions' heads, demons, cupids and other three-dimensional wood or plaster ornaments. It is one of the state's most eccentric buildings and is considered a unique monument to the imagination of its builder, Jule Korner, a photographer, sign painter, and portrait artist. *Private*

FORSYTH COUNTY
Winston-Salem
BETHABARA MORAVIAN CHURCH
2147 Bethabara Road
1788

Bethabara Moravian Church was mainly the work of Frederick William Marshall, a distinguished Moravian clergyman. The rectangular stucco-over-stone structure accommodates both church and parsonage, each with a separate gabled roof and entrance. An octagonal bell tower rises from the north gable. Typical of Moravian church architecture, the church's bell tower is the most elaborate feature of the building. *Private:* HABS

FORSYTH COUNTY
Winston-Salem
ZEVELY HOUSE
734 Oak Street
19th century

The home of Vannimen Zevely, a Moravian cabinetmaker, is typical of those constructed by the early German settlers in the Salem area and is believed to be the oldest structure in Winston-Salem. The 2-story gabled-roofed house is brick laid in Flemish bond with a stuccoed stone foundation. The main facade has a porch with hipped roof. Little remains of the original interior except the center hall plan and various architectural fragments including sections of a three-part molded chair rail and a paneled door hung with strap hinges. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Louisburg
PERSON PLACE
603 N. Main Street
c. 1789

The Person Place was owned by the Thomas A. Person family between 1858 and 1870. The frame house rests on a stone foundation and is composed of two sections—a large Federal structure and a smaller Georgian wing to the south. The Federal, temple-form block is three bays wide and 2 stories high, and is covered with plain weatherboards. Protecting the central bay of the main facade is a small, three-bay pedimented porch. The three-bay, 1-story-plus-attic Georgian house adjoins the main block, forming an unbalanced composition. The roofline of this addition extends to the rear of the wing, the back portion of which is enclosed, leaving a small porch in the center. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Louisburg vicinity
CASCINE
S of Louisburg on N.C. 1702
18th—19th centuries

This plantation complex consists of a small 18th-century dwelling, a larger mid-19th-century house, an office, and several outbuildings including frame stables and a brick kitchen. The small dwelling is a 1-story frame structure. The larger (c. 1850) is a 2-story frame Greek Revival structure with several Gothic Revival elements. The entranceway is framed by a heavy molded elliptical arch with deeply paneled soffit. West of this is the 1-story frame Greek Revival structure used as an office. Cascine displays over 220 years of architectural and plantation development since its beginning in 1752. *Private:* HABS

GASTON COUNTY
Belmont
BELMONT ABBEY CATHEDRAL
On N.C. 2093
1892—1894

One of 30 abbeys in the U.S., the Belmont Abbey was a religious and educational pioneer in the western part of North Carolina. It is a late Gothic Revival brick structure with granite trim. Dominating the main gable end of the cruciform building are two towers of similar design but unequal size, the one on the south being considerably larger. The central part of the facade is covered by a 1-story projecting narthex added in 1965. *Private*

GATES COUNTY
Gatesville vicinity
ELMWOOD PLANTATION
E of Gatesville on N.C. 1400, 0.6 miles N of the intersection with N.C. 37
c. 1822

Elmwood is a well-preserved example of the Federal side-hall plan house. It is particularly notable for the interesting vernacular handling of architectural detail. The gambrel-roofed kitchen at the rear of the house is perhaps unique in the state. With the exception of a 20th-century shed porch on the main facade, the house has remained essentially unaltered since its construction. Each facade is framed by heavy molded corner posts, and there is a modillion cornice below the gabled roof. The rear chimney is enclosed by a 2-story rectangular wing which was constructed at the same time as the main house or shortly thereafter. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GUILFORD COUNTY
Greensboro
FOUNDERS HALL (NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL)
5800 W. Friendly Avenue
19th century

Founders Hall is the original main building of the New Garden Boarding School, an important early Quaker institution which opened in 1837. Rules were strict with moral and spiritual values and orderliness emphasized. Female and male students were physically separated and seldom saw each other. In 1888 the school was rechartered and became Guilford College. *Private*

GUILFORD COUNTY
High Point
HALEY, JOHN, HOUSE
1805 E. Lexington Avenue
1786

John Haley (Healy), a Quaker, built this 1-story brick dwelling with walls laid in Flemish bond. Resting on a stone foundation, the house has a central entrance on both north and south elevations which is flanked by single windows on either side. Haley was a sheriff, road commissioner, and clerk of the county court. *Municipal*

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jamestown
JAMESTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Jamestown represents perhaps the most complete vestige of the important contribution made by Quakers to the state's cultural, political and intellectual history. The brick Jamestown Friends' Meetinghouse, the Mendenhall dwelling (see separate listing for Richard Mendenhall Plantation Buildings) and the Mendenhall store are reminders of the outstanding family which founded Jamestown and provided leadership to it and other Quaker towns. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jamestown
MENDENHALL, RICHARD, PLANTATION BUILDINGS
U.S. 29-70A, S of junction with Lakeside Drive
1811

The Mendenhall House is a good example of the austere but comfortable brick buildings characteristic of Quaker architecture. Built by a member of one of Jamestown's most important early families, the structure is distinguished by the use of segmental-arched openings, handsome brickwork, and good craftsmanship. The 2-story, gabled-roofed main block has a porch on three sides and a number of additions to the west and rear. Included in the farm complex are a barn, a smokehouse, a well house, and other outbuildings. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

HALIFAX COUNTY
Enfield vicinity
SHELL CASTLE
W of Enfield on N.C. 481
1802

Shell Castle is an impressive Georgian style plantation house. The L-shaped frame dwelling is 2 1/2 stories beneath a gabled roof. It is five bays wide and has central doorways at both levels with a full-height portico—a 20th-century addition. The only exterior ornamentation is a cornice of undercut modillions which are repeated in the pediment of the portico. Original outbuildings remaining include a tack room (c. 1790), dairy, kitchen, and office. Matthew Cary Whitaker built the house, which is still owned by members of the Whitaker family. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HALIFAX COUNTY
Halifax
DAVIE, WILLIAM R., HOUSE
Norman Street
c. 1783

This is a 2 1/2-story frame house with a cross-gabled roof and pedimented entrance porch. There are paired brick end chimneys on the east. The front gable of the roof is bracketed and rises from a broken, denticulated eavesline echoing the treatment over the entrance porch. William R. Davie was a delegate to the 1787 Federal Convention, and was instrumental in the planning and development of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and in 1798 laid the cornerstone for the main building. *Private*

HALIFAX COUNTY
Halifax
EAGLE TAVERN
Main Street
18th—19th centuries

Eagle Tavern played a significant role in the history of Halifax, one of the chief political centers of the state and a place where taverns and other entertainment were combined with political activity. The pedimented 2-story frame structure is covered with beaded siding and has a low-pitched gabled roof with boxed eaves and a molded cornice. Sometime in the 1840's the tavern was moved to its present site; additions to the rear date from the late-19th and early-20th centuries. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HALIFAX COUNTY
Scotland Neck vicinity
SALLY-BILLY HOUSE
S of N.C. 1117, 18 miles W of
Scotland Neck
Early 19th century

This is a three-part house of unusual proportions. The main facade of the 2-story pedimented central block is only one bay wide. It is flanked by two-bay, 1-story wings with gabled roofs at right angles to the main block. The wings cover only the front bay of the three-bay depth of the central section. Later 1-story shed additions fill the space in the angles of the T-shaped original structure. The house is named after owners William R. and Sally Smith. *Private; not accessible to the public* HABS

HARNETT COUNTY
Dunn vicinity
LEBANON
4.5 miles SW of Dunn on N.C. 82
19th century

This frame Greek Revival plantation house is 2 stories high on a raised brick foundation and has plain weatherboard siding. Corner posts treated as pilasters define the facades and support a plain frieze and molded cornice beneath the roof overhang. Two interior chimneys pierce the hipped roof and a 1-story wing is situated on either side. The Battle of Averasboro (March 16, 1865) occurred in the immediate vicinity of the plantation. The house was later used as a Confederate hospital. *Private*

HERTFORD COUNTY
Ahoskie vicinity
MITCHELL, WILLIAM, HOUSE
N.C. 350, 3 miles E of Ahoskie
19th century

This is a well-preserved example of transitional Federal-Greek Revival architecture. It is a 2-story, frame, L-shaped farmhouse covered with plain weatherboards. The house was built by William Mitchell, one of the founders of Chowan College. *Private*

HERTFORD COUNTY
Murfreesboro
MURFREESBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Murfreesboro was first settled about 1700 and was named for William Murfree, a large landowner. It served as a port until the War of 1812, after which agriculture became its economic backbone. Despite 20th-century expansion, Murfreesboro has retained much pre-Civil War atmosphere and encompasses one of the largest groupings of early-19th-century architecture for a town its size in North Carolina. Notable buildings are the Rea Store (c. 1790), one of the oldest commercial structures in the state; the John Wheeler House (c. 1800); Melrose (c. 1810); Hertford Academy (c. 1810); the Roberts-Vaughan House (c. 1810), a 2-story frame dwelling with a tetrastyle pedimented portico; and the Dr. Isaac Pipkin House (c. 1825), which is Greek Revival. *Multiple public/private;* HABS

IREDELL COUNTY
Elmwood vicinity
FARMVILLE PLANTATION
SE of Elmwood off U.S. 70 on S.R.
2362
18th—19th centuries

This plantation is composed of two houses of different periods and a number of outbuildings. The main structure is a 2-story brick house with a 2-story entrance portico and a 1-story east rear wing. There is a smaller dwelling, set at right angles to the main structure and connected to it by a breezeway, which is also 2 stories and brick. One of the county's first families, the Chambers, built the plantation. *Private*

IREDELL COUNTY
Statesville
MAIN BUILDING, MITCHELL COLLEGE
Broad Street
1854—1855

The Main Building is a 3-story stuccoed brick structure with a hexastyle Doric portico. The three central bays of the 13-bay northeast facade are recessed behind the portico. The college was established in 1855 and was the result of the Concord Presbytery's desire to create a female college under their tutelage. *Private*

JOHNSTON COUNTY
Harper
HARPER HOUSE
Near the intersection of Rtes. 1008
and 1188
c. 1850

The Harper House, designed in the Greek Revival style, is typical of the homes built by prosperous small landholders in the years just before the Civil War. It is a 2-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof and a pair of interior chimneys. The three-bay facade is dominated by a 2-story pedimented portico. The central entrance is flanked by unadorned pilasters and framed by large sidelights and a wide eight-light transom. A similar door opens onto the second level of the portico. The house was the scene of intense fighting during the Battle of Bentonville (1865) and was used as a hospital by both the Union and Confederate armies. *State*

JONES COUNTY
Pollocksville vicinity
FOSCUE PLANTATION HOUSE
E side of U.S. 17, 1.5 miles S of
junction of U.S. 17 and N.C. 1002
19th century

This plantation house is strikingly similar to the typical New Bern town house. It is a 2-story, brick, side-hall dwelling with a gabled roof and raised basement. The main facade is laid in Flemish bond, the remaining three sides in common bond. The windows are surmounted by brick flat arches and there is a heavy corbeled brick cornice consisting of dentils and a course of headers laid in a sawtooth pattern. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JONES COUNTY
Pollocksville vicinity
SANDERSON HOUSE
SW of Pollocksville on N.C. 1115
Late-18th century

The Sanderson House is a 1 1/2-story frame dwelling with gabled roof. Exterior walls are finished with beaded weatherboards, and the basement is brick laid in Flemish bond. A shed porch built on brick piers covers the main facade. On the west side is a striking chimney of unusual design. Two large chimneys are joined between the first and second levels and rise in a single stack, forming at their junction a semicircular arch over a door. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JONES COUNTY
Trenton
GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Lake View Drive and Weber Street
1885

Grace Episcopal Church has a distinctive charm. The main facade of the board-and-batten structure contains a central entrance flanked by triangular-headed windows with diamond-paned stained glass. All the triangular-headed openings are accented by molded hoods with scalloped bargeboards. The scallop design is repeated on the heavy cornice which returns on the gables and on the three-stage steeple. *Private*

LEE COUNTY
Sanford
RAILROAD HOUSE
Carthage Street at Hawkins Avenue
19th century

In 1872 the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad line was extended from Raleigh to Sanford where it intersected the Western Railroad. The railroad brought a measure of success to Sanford. The Raleigh and Augusta Railroad built this Gothic-style cottage for its depot agent. It is 1 1/2 stories with board-and-batten siding and has a gabled roof and a large central interior chimney. The first depot agent, W. T. Tucker. was also appointed first mayor of Sanford. *Private*

LENOIR COUNTY
Falling Creek vicinity
CEDAR DELL
SE of Falling Creek on N.C. 1338, 0.4 mile from intersection with N.C. 1324
19th century

Cedar Dell combines Federal and Victorian motifs. Constructed about 1820 as a 2-story brick dwelling with a side-hall plan, the oldest part of the house is composed of the three south bays of the west facade. Alterations made in the late-19th century include an elaborate Eastlake porch. The recessed main entrance contains a round-headed window filled with etched glass. Each of the three roof dormers has exposed framing filled with perforated panels and is accented by a central pendant and turned pinnacle. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LENOIR COUNTY
Falling Creek vicinity
WOOD, DEMPSEY, HOUSE
SW of Falling Creek on N.C. 1324
Mid-19th century

The Dempsey Wood House embodies the transition in 19th-century architecture from pure Greek Revival forms to Victorian eclecticism. It is a 2-story frame residence topped by a low hipped roof. Covering the central bay of the three-bay main facade is a 2-story entrance porch featuring square pillars with molded caps and paneled pilasters. Both the east and west elevations are dominated by pairs of massive step-shouldered chimneys, terminating in split shafts. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LENOIR COUNTY
Kinston
PEEBLES HOUSE (HARMONY HALL)
109 E. King Street

Harmony Hall, the earliest portion of which is believed to have been built between 1772 and 1776, is a three-part frame building covered by low, hipped roofs. Originally an 18th-century house, it has been greatly modified and enlarged as dictated by the tastes and needs of subsequent owners. Wings on either side of the main block were added about 1830. The main block is three bays wide and has a 2-story, single-bay porch covering the central doors on both floors. *Private*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Iron Station vicinity
INGLESIDE
On N.C. 1383, 1 mile S of junction with N.C. 73
c. 1817

Ingleside was built by Daniel M. Forney whose family had first come to Lincoln (then Tryon) County in the 1750's. His father, Peter Forney, was a brigadier general in the state militia, a successful iron manufacturer, and a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1813 to 1815. Daniel Forney succeeded his father in the House. Ingleside is a 2-story brick mansion with a full-height pedimented portico across the three central bays. It is the most imposing example of antebellum architecture in the county and is one of the finest large brick residences of the Upper Piedmont. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LINCOLN COUNTY
Iron Station vicinity
MAGNOLIA GROVE
At junction of N.C. 1309 and 1313

Magnolia Grove is a 2 1/2-story brick structure with a gabled roof and corbel cornice constructed of alternating concave and convex courses of molded brick. The central entrance is flanked by four windows with nine-over-nine sash. One-story hipped-roofed porches, supported by roughly-hewn granite piers, cover the front and rear facades. All interior trim, including mantels and stair risers, is marbleized. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Lincolnton
SHADOW LAWN
301 W. Main Street
1826

Characteristic of finer Federal houses in the area, this structure possesses almost no ornamentation; its distinction derived from the high quality building materials and workmanship. Raised on a full basement, the high water table is indicated by a three-course stringer which is repeated as a dividing band between the first and second stories. The front doorway and double transverse brick entrance stair are recent additions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Lincolnton vicinity
LORETZ HOUSE
NW of Lincolnton on S. R. 1204
1793

Loretz House is a 2-story brick structure, five bays wide and laid in Flemish bond. Originally possessing a corbeled brick cornice, a wide box cornice with thin applied molding now terminates the gabled roof. At the base of the east gable glazed headers form the initials "A. L.," followed by the date 1793. On the interior all the rooms are finished with three-part architraves around the windows and doors, heavy molded cornices, and molded chair rails which form sills beneath the windows. Outbuildings consist of several cabins constructed of double-notched logs and a brick smokehouse. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Lincolnton vicinity

ROCK SPRINGS CAMP MEETING GROUND

N.C. 1373, 0.5 mile N of Intersection with N.C. 16
18th century

Rock Springs Camp Meeting Ground is a Methodist camp meeting complex consisting of 288 numbered wooden tents placed in concentric square rows enclosing a large grove. In the center of the square is an arbor—a rectangular hipped-roofed shelter with open sides under which the camp meetings occur. The arbor was constructed for the camp meeting of 1832, and probably predates all existing tents. The frame tents, 1-story row houses designed to house a single family each, vary greatly in age and condition. Rock Springs is not only the earliest camp meeting organization in the state and possibly one of the earliest in the country, but is also one of the few camp meeting sites in the state which is still active. *Private*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Lincolnton vicinity

WOODSIDE (JAMES PINCKNEY HENDERSON HOUSE)

On U.S. 182, 0.4 mile W of junction with U.S. 27
Late-18th century

Woodside is a 2-story brick Federal plantation house with a gabled roof. On the main (north) elevation are two identical entrances occupying the central bays, each with a flush paneled door surmounted by a transom and enframed by a molded architrave. The house was probably built by Lawson Henderson, a member of one of the most prominent pioneer families of western North Carolina, and was the birthplace of James Pinckney Henderson who became the first governor of Texas in 1846. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LINCOLN COUNTY
Machpelah vicinity

TUCKER'S GROVE CAMP MEETING GROUND

N of Machpelah off N.C. 1360
19th century

Bishop Francis Asbury, Methodist missionary who preached to frontier congregations throughout the state from 1780 to 1816, was concerned about the religious welfare and general education of the Africans he met. Tucker's Grove Camp Meeting Ground was an early effort of the crusade to reach the slave population. The camp meeting continued after the abolition of slavery and has been operating since 1876 as an A.M.E. Zion meeting site. Tucker's Grove consists of a central meeting tent surrounded by smaller family-size tents. It is probably the oldest continuously operating Negro camp ground in North Carolina. *Private*

MACON COUNTY

COWEE MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE

Prehistoric—18th century

This was a major 18th-century Cherokee town apparently built over much earlier settlements. The most striking feature is the town house mound which stands eight feet high and 130 feet in diameter. The site was also the command post of General Griffith Rutherford in September 1776, during his campaign against the Cherokees. *Private*

MARTIN COUNTY
Hamilton vicinity

FORT BRANCH SITE

SE of Hamilton on S.R. 1416
19th century

By the fall of 1862 Union forces were effectively blockading the coastal Carolina waters except for the port of Wilmington. From Wilmington the line of communication went over the Wilmington-Weldon railroad to Petersburg and there directly to the Army of Northern Virginia in Richmond. To protect the rail line over the Roanoke River at Weldon, the Confederates built this earthen fort. It extends about 1,400 feet along the west bank of the river and is about 600 feet wide at its widest point. A ditch, from which the earth was taken to build the walls, runs along the outer perimeter of the fort. A triangular bastion, with three reinforced angles, extends from the center of the fort on the landward side. The fort, named after North Carolina General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch who was killed during the battle of Sharpsburg, never figured in a major battle. *Private*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Charlotte

ROSEDALE (FREW'S FOLLY)

3427 N. Tryon Street
Early-19th century

This Federal plantation house, probably built by Archibald Frew shortly after 1805, consists of a 2 1/2-story central block flanked by 1 1/2-story wings. The house is covered with molded weatherboards and sits on a high random stone basement. Each section of the house has a gabled roof parallel to the facade and ending in a plain box cornice. The house possesses unusually complete and academic architectural detail for the southern Piedmont area. Frew was one of Charlotte's earliest merchants and his business connections with coastal cities, where such styles were then fashionable, may explain the appearance of the house. *Private*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Charlotte

VICTORIA

1600 The Plaza
19th century

This 2-story T-shaped Victorian mansion is said to have been built about 1895 by R. M. Miller, a retail merchant, as a gift for his son. It was originally one of two identical houses (the other one was destroyed around 1910) and is distinguished by the extensive use of ornamental tiles. The main stairway features square cream-colored tiles and tiles adorn the hearths and fireplace surrounds. The doors consist of seven panels and usually chamfered rails and stiles. Original hardware, much of which is silverplated, is mostly intact. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Davidson

EUMENEAN HALL

Davidson College campus
1849

From the earliest days of Davidson College (founded in 1837) until the turn of the century, student life and government centered around and were dominated by the Eumenean and Philanthropic societies. These societies, secret and formal in nature, were primarily debating organizations. Their respective halls (also see Philanthropic Hall) were planned and built in concert and are similar in appearance. Eumenean Hall is a 2-story Greek Revival structure with a tetrastyle Doric portico. The main entrance, Palladian in design, is echoed by a fine Palladian window in the rear. *Private:* HABS

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Davidson

PHILANTHROPIC HALL

Davidson College campus
1848—1850

Philanthropic Hall is a 2-story rectangular brick building three bays wide and covered by a low-pitched gabled roof. At the ground level the facade is divided by four plain, stuccoed brick piers which support the four Doric columns above. There is a well-proportioned pediment over the front portico. *Private* (Also see Eumenean Hall)

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Huntersville
HOLLY BEND
On Rte. 2720, 0.25 mile W of its junction with Rte. 2127
18th century

Holly Bend is a 2-story gabled-roofed structure with walls of molded weatherboards and lavish interior trim. The main facade contains a central entrance flanked by fluted pilasters with console caps accented by gouge work and applied ornament. A 1-story hipped-roofed porch on the front is a later addition as are the rear ells. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Huntersville vicinity
CEDAR GROVE
3 miles W of Huntersville off U.S. 21
1831—1833

Cedar Grove is representative of the Piedmont houses of Federal and Greek Revival eras in its massing and overall proportions. Two stories high and five bays wide, this structure has high stepped brick parapets with molded caps rising above the gables on each side of the house. The uppermost parapet steps also serve as chimneys. Four simple stuccoed brick columns with Doric capitals support the flat roof of the front porch. A feeling of spaciousness is derived from the large scale of the windows, doors, and the rooms themselves. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Huntersville vicinity
LATTA HOUSE
6 miles S of Huntersville on N.C. 2125
c. 1800

Latta House is an early Federal style 2-story frame dwelling covered with beaded weatherboards. Large single-shoulder chimneys of brick laid in Flemish bond dominate the gable ends. The placement of the main entrance in the south gable end is unusual. Interior walls and ceilings are finished with wide horizontal sheathing. Mantels in the main bedrooms, although not as elaborate as those downstairs, are equally sophisticated in design. The only remaining contemporary outbuilding is the smokehouse. *Private*

NASH COUNTY
Dortches
DORTCH HOUSE
W side of N.C. 1527, S of its intersection N.C. 43
19th century

This is a frame, Federal style farmhouse distinguished by the craftsmanship of its exterior and interior trim. The house consists of a 2-story main block covered with a gabled roof and a 1-story wing to the rear. The entire structure is covered with beaded weatherboards. *Private:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Chapel Hill
CHAPEL HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

In 1792, Chapel Hill was recommended as the seat of the University of North Carolina. On January 15, 1795, the university, consisting of Old East and the president's house, became the first state university. The historic district is comprised of three distinct areas—the group of buildings that made up the university before the Civil War, now the nucleus of the campus; the residential area surrounding the school; and the Battle Park area adjoining the campus with its medieval-looking landmark, Gimghoul Castle. There are excellent examples of collegiate, domestic, and ecclesiastical structures in the area. The development of collegiate architecture from the late-18th to the early-20th century is reflected in the campus buildings. *Multiple public/private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Chapel Hill
CHAPEL OF THE CROSS
304 E. Franklin Street
1843—1848

The Chapel of the Cross is an example of a Gothic Revival parish church employing Tudor forms. A crenellated three-stage entrance tower dominates the building. Lancet windows with two trefoil-headed panels united by a quatrefoil in the point of the arch flank the entrance tower. Similar lancets pierce each of the four side bays which are divided by stepped buttresses. The interior has a simple center aisle plan. A chancel and vestry were added in 1890. *Private:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
AYR MOUNT
St. Mary's Road
19th century

Ayr Mount is a three-part composition consisting of a 2-story main house flanked by single-story wings. All three sections have steep gabled roofs and high, molded water tables beneath which are eight-paned basement windows. The porch on the north side is a late-19th-century addition. There is a modillion cornice under the eaves and off-center interior end chimneys rising from the rear slope of each roof gable. Much of the original interior woodwork survives. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
COMMANDANT'S HOUSE (SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY)
Barracks Road
c. 1860

This house is the only major structure remaining of the complex of buildings constructed for the Hillsborough Military Academy, established by Charles C. Tew and modeled after his alma mater, the Citadel. It is a late Gothic Revival, castellated brick structure 2 stories high. At each corner of the square building is a rectangular turret, slightly taller than the main block. *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
HEARTSEASE
113 E. Queen Street
18th—19th centuries

Heartsease was the home of Dennis Heartt, the founder, publisher, and editor of the *Hillsborough Recorder*, one of North Carolina's most influential 19th-century newspapers. Heartt was a firm supporter of the Whig party and fought for state aid for internal improvement in Orange County. During his ownership of the house, there were also two printers and four young men, probably apprentices, living there. The house is an unpretentious frame dwelling expanded to serve the growing needs of later occupants. *Private:* HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
NASH LAW OFFICE
143 W. Margaret Lane
19th century

Duncan Cameron, one of the most influential men in North Carolina, is thought to have built the Nash Law Office between 1801 and 1807. Frederick Nash, a jurist and judge of the superior court (1818—1826, 1836—1844) and justice of the state supreme court (1852—1858), used the building as an office and a law school. The building is a small 1-story frame building with a gabled roof. Both front and rear facades feature a central entrance flanked by windows. A small 1-story wing was added to the west gable (c. 1863). *Private*

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
NASH-HOOPER HOUSE
118 W. Tryon Street
18th century

Built in 1772 by Francis Nash, a Revolutionary War hero and general, this 2-story frame house was the home (from 1782 to 1790) of William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for North Carolina. He served in the five provincial congresses of the state and was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to April 29, 1777. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
RUFFIN-ROULHAC HOUSE
NE corner of Churton and Orange streets
1820

The Ruffin-Roulhac House was first built as a 1 1/2-story frame dwelling. About 1830 two rooms were added on the east side. The flat paneled double door is framed by sidelights and surmounted by a shallow, blind lunette. Considered a notable example of transitional Federal to Greek Revival architecture, the Ruffin-Roulhac House was the home of Francis Lister Hawks, lawyer and theologian, and Thomas Ruffin, jurist. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough
SANS SOUCI
E. Corbin Street
c. 1813

Sans Souci appears to be a local adaptation of a building type popularized by Robert Morris' book *Select Architecture.* It was constructed as a 2-story frame dwelling on a Flemish bond brick foundation. Later, 1 1/2-story wings were added at both ends and a Greek Revival shed addition was built across the rear of the main block and the east wing. On the front the door has raised panels and a five-light transom while the 1-story porch features chamfered wooden posts and a turned balustrade. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ORANGE COUNTY
Hillsborough vicinity
MOOREFIELDS
SR 1135, 0.1 mile from N junction with SR 1134
18th—19th centuries

Alfred Moore built Moorefields in 1785 when he was attorney general for North Carolina. During this time he helped prepare an ordinance to establish the University of North Carolina and assisted in platting Chapel Hill. In 1798, Moore returned to public life and was elected a jurist on the North Carolina Supreme Court. The following year he was appointed justice on the U.S. Supreme Court, and served as such until failing health forced his resignation in 1804. Moorefields, a 2-story country house covered with molded weatherboards, is one of the earliest appearances of the Federal style in Piedmont North Carolina. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PAMLICO COUNTY
Oriental vicinity
CHINA GROVE
3 miles SW of Janeiro RPR 1302
19th century

This early-19th-century Federal style frame dwelling has a two-tier porch commanding a view of the Neuse River. An unusual off-center hall plan is the result of the four-bay width of the house. The plantation derives its name from a row of chinaberry trees which once ornamented the landward approach to the house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PASQUOTANK COUNTY
Elizabeth City
OLD BRICK HOUSE
182 Brick House Lane
18th century

Built about 1750, this 1 1/2-story house is probably the oldest existing structure in Pasquotank County and is one of the few brick-end buildings in the state. Front and rear facades are covered with beaded weatherboards and the gable ends are Flemish bond. The simple central entrance consists of an eight-panel door crowned by a transom of ten lights. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PASQUOTANK COUNTY
South Mills
MORGAN HOUSE
On U.S. 17, 4.1 miles N of junction with N.C. 1333
1826

The pedimented facade of Morgan House is three bays wide with nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second floor. Beaded weatherboards cover the house and tympanum which is dominated by an unusually large central lunette. In the central bay, the double door is surmounted by a transom with radiating panes similar to the lunette. The entrance is protected by a portico supported by two pairs of vernacular Doric columns. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PENDER COUNTY
Vista vicinity
SLOOP POINT
NE of Vista off N.C. 1561, 2.4 miles from intersection of U.S. 17
18th century

Sloop Point is possibly the earliest surviving house in southeastern North Carolina and is acknowledged to be one of the oldest frame houses in the state. Its "West Indian" type porch is a concession to the hot climate and is an architectural feature common in the Carolinas. The frame is 1 1/2 stories with a wide gabled roof and large exterior brick end chimneys. Both John Baptista Ashe, the original owner, and his son were active in North Carolina politics. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PERQUIMANS COUNTY
Bethel vicinity
MYERS-WHITE HOUSE (SYCAMORE GROVE)
On N.C. 1347, 0.7 mile E of junction with N.C. 1347 and 1339
18th century

The Myers-White House, built before 1730, is one of the two known gambrel-roofed houses with brick ends in the state, especially noted for its archaic chimneys. These are double-shouldered, and stand outside the walls. Horizontal beaded flush siding covers the three-bay front facade which is protected by a shed porch. *Private; not accessible to the public*

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Flint Hill vicinity
SKEEN'S MILL COVERED BRIDGE
1.7 miles W of Flint Hill on N.C. 1406 from junction with N.C. 1408
19th century

Skeen's Mill Bridge is one of only two surviving covered bridges in Randolph County. Built on dry wall stone ramps, the 100 foot wooden bridge is a one-span combination of the Ithiel Town lattice and the queen post truss construction systems. The joints of the structural members are fastened with trunnels. Vertical board-and-batten sheathing covers the sides of the bridge and the gabled roof is covered with standing seam tin. The structure has been stabilized with steel cables. *Private*

RANDOLPH COUNTY
Pisgah vicinity
PISGAH COMMUNITY COVERED BRIDGE
SW of Pisgah on N.C. 1109, 0.5 mile S of junction of N.C. 1112
c. 1910

The Pisgah Covered Bridge is one of only two remaining in the county. It is 40 feet long, covered by a gabled roof, and has vertically sheathed sides resting on a dry wall stone pier foundation. On either side of the bridge above the four piers the floor joists extend beyond the wall and support braces that are sheathed to create small buttresses. *Private*

RICHMOND COUNTY
Hamlet
SEABOARD COAST LINE PASSENGER DEPOT
Main Street
1900

Designed in an L-shape, this structure is dominated by a large projecting, semicircular, conical-roofed pavilion at the outer angle of the ell. The 2-story frame building has a splayed, gabled roof on each wing. A deep pent roof at the first level extends along the outer sides of the ell, thus providing a sheltered porch. During World War II, when the station was an important link in the transport of military personnel, the depot was expanded by adding a 2-story wing. This brick addition gives the building its present U-shape. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Monroeton vicinity
TROUBLESOME CREEK IRONWORKS (SPEEDWELL FURNACE)
N.C. 2422, about 1.5 miles N of Monroeton
c. 1770

One of the few ironworks in colonial North Carolina, the Speedwell Furnace operated with a forge and furnace from 1770 into the early-19th-century. With the American Revolution, a resolution was passed authorizing John Wilcox to acquire an ironworks in Guilford County (Rockingham) for casting pieces of ordnance, shot and other implements. In 1781 the site became a campground for both the Revolutionary and Tory armies. Remaining at the site are the original smelting building and earthworks which served as fortifications during the Revolutionary War. *Private*

ROWAN COUNTY
Granite Quarry vicinity
BRAUN, MICHAEL, HOUSE
NW of Granite Quarry on N.C. 2308, 0.5 mile from junction of N.C. 2308 and U.S. 52
1766

The Braun House is a physical reminder of the German influence upon North Carolina's history and culture. The house itself is a 2-story stone dwelling with a high water table, interior end chimneys, and a 1-story frame kitchen wing on its east side. The front facade is coursed stone while the other sides are uncoursed, and all first-floor openings are surmounted by segmental arches. *Private*

ROWAN COUNTY
Rockwell vicinity
GRACE EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH
S of Rockwell near intersection of N.C. 1221 and 2335
18th century

This simple, rectangular 2-story building of uncoursed stone with a gabled roof was built by German settlers who moved south from Pennsylvania in the middle of the 18th century. The south facade, originally the front, features a stone tablet above the entrance with a rhymed German inscription bearing the date 1795. There is a smaller tablet to the right of the inscription and secondary tablets over the north and west entrances. In 1901 a bell tower capped by a pyramidal spire was constructed above the west gable. The earth-toned granite of which the church was constructed and its country setting reflect the rugged simplicity of its builders. *Private*

ROWAN COUNTY
Rockwell vicinity
ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH (ORGAN CHURCH)
SW of Rockville on N.C. 1006, 0.5 mile from junction with N.C. 1221
c. 1795

The congregation of Zion Lutheran Church was organized in 1745, and the members worshipped in this building from the date of its completion until 1960. It is a 2-story edifice of uncoursed stone with a high water table. The original main facade contains a central entrance flanked by single windows on each side. About 1900 a large stone bell tower with a wooden belfry was constructed on the east end, thus changing the orientation of the church from north-south to east-west. The roof has been raised (early-20th century), and a Sunday school building added on the rear in 1929. Zion Church is the oldest example of Lutheran ecclesiastical architecture in North Carolina. *Private*

ROWAN COUNTY
Salisbury
CHAMBERS, MAXWELL, HOUSE
116 S. Jackson Street
19th century

The Chambers House is a 2-story Federal town house with flush siding covering the street elevation. Fluted Doric columns support a 1-story shed porch roof that runs the length of the house. The molded cornice has a wall of Troy motif. The south side which is more elaborate because it originally faced the street, features a central round-headed window in the tympanum of its gable end. This window contains geometric tracery and is surmounted by a molded architrave and framed by pilasters. Inside, the main hall is dominated by a curving staircase. The main parlor is the most finished with a heavy plaster cornice, egg-and-dart molding, and a three-part Federal mantel. *Private*

ROWAN COUNTY
Salisbury
HENDERSON, ARCHIBALD, LAW OFFICE
Corner of Church and Fisher streets
Late-18th century

The Henderson Law Office is typical of a number of similar buildings which served lawyers in courthouse towns throughout the South. It is a 1-story, one-room frame structure with a low hipped roof and Flemish bond foundation. Archibald Henderson used this building as his law office until his death in 1822. He was a U.S. Congressman from 1798 to 1801, and member of the North Carolina General Assembly for three terms (1807 to 1820). *County:* HABS

ROWAN COUNTY
Salisbury
MCNEELY-STRACHAN HOUSE (SALISBURY ACADEMY)
226 S. Jackson Street
c. 1820

This house was originally a 2-story, gabled roof frame Federal building designed for use as a girls' school as part of an academy descended from the first college established in North Carolina (Queen's College, 1771). Several remodelings and expansions have resulted in Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian elements. Prior to the Civil War a two-tier porch enclosed on each level by a five-bay, ornamental cast iron arcade in a grapevine pattern was constructed across the front, and large windows replaced the smaller original ones. About 1911 the exterior chimneys were rebuilt and a high hipped roof was added. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ROWAN COUNTY
Spencer
LONG, ALEXANDER, HOUSE
Sowers Ferry Road
18th century

The Long House is a 2-story, gabled-roofed, frame dwelling set upon a stone foundation. It is notable for the unusual chimney arrangement on the south gable end consisting of two large double-shoulder, Flemish bond brick chimneys connected by a high brick pent. Glazed headers were used on each chimney to form a heart and the builder's initials. There is another double-shoulder chimney on the north gable end. *Private; not accessible to the public*

RUTHERFORD COUNTY
Rutherfordton
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH (ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH)
702 N. Main Street
c. 1849

One of the oldest remaining houses of worship in the county, Trinity Church was originally built for the Episcopal congregation of Rutherfordton. The almost doll-like frame building has a pedimented main facade and large windows flank the central entrance. The central door is surmounted by a lancet arch filled with geometric tracery. The arch, a later addition, is the only exterior feature which is not Greek Revival in style. *Private*

RUTHERFORD COUNTY
Rutherfordton vicinity
FOX HAVEN PLANTATION
1.4 miles N of intersection of N.C. 1157 and 108
19th century

Fox Haven is one of the more interesting 2-story brick houses constructed in western North Carolina in the 19th century. Although its plan and chimney placement are unusual, the combined use of Flemish and common bond on the exterior walls was typical during the Federal period. Presumably the house was built by James Morris in 1823 The name "Fox Haven" was attached to the plantation when an Indian who called himself "Fox" was forced to take refuge there after giving advanced warning of a planned raid on the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SCOTLAND COUNTY
Wagram vicinity
RICHMOND TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY SOCIETY HALL
About 1 mile SW of Wagram on N.C. 1405
1860

Six years after the founding of the American Temperance Society in 1826, 31 temperance societies were established in North Carolina, most of them located around Fayetteville. This small 1-story hexagonal brick building was constructed to house the Richmond Temperance and Literary Society which was organized in 1855. *Private*

SURRY COUNTY
Dobson vicinity
FRANKLIN, BERNARD, HOUSE
NW of Dobson on N.C. 1442
1799

This handsome Georgian-Federal dwelling retains much of its original fabric, including fine paneling with marbleizing and wood graining. It is a 2-story frame house with a well-executed shed porch and double shoulder brick chimneys on each end. The house was once owned by Jesse Franklin, U.S. Senator in 1799 and 1807, and the 20th governor of North Carolina. *County; not accessible to the public*

SWAIN COUNTY
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (KITUHWA)
Pre-Columbian—19th century

The town of Kituhwa was the nucleus of the Cherokee settlements in the southern Appalachians. Archeological evidence indicates that the site was occupied sporadically from about 3000 B.C. to about 1865 A.D. with major occupation occurring between 1700 and 1838. The town house mound is the predominant feature with village debris scattered over an area of about 30 acres. The mound is about seven feet high and has a diameter of about 200 feet. *Private*

UNION COUNTY
Monroe
MONROE CITY HALL
102 W. Jefferson Street
1847—1848

The Monroe City Hall was originally built as a jailhouse. It may be the oldest building in Monroe. Brick walls laid in Flemish bond rise 3 stories above the street and are topped by a gabled roof. The center bay projects slightly on the south facade and is topped by a pediment. A 2-story 20th-century wing has been constructed on the west side. *Municipal*

UNION COUNTY
Waxhaw vicinity
PLEASANT GROVE CAMP MEETING GROUND
NE of Waxhaw on N.C. 1327
19th century

This campground is a rare and still-functioning survival of the Great Revival Movement that swept rural America in the 19th century. It consists of an open area surrounded on four sides by small gabled-roofed frame tents. The campground was established in 1830 and by 1860 nearly 200 tents had been constructed, most of logs. Although only one of the original tents remains, many were rebuilt in 1935 and subsequent years. In addition to the tents there is a large open-sided arbor used for gatherings (c. 1830), and a church. *Private*

VANCE COUNTY
Henderson vicinity
ASHLAND
N of Henderson on Satterwhite Point Road
18th—19th centuries

Ashland is the county's most widely known antebellum plantation. The 2-story clapboarded frame house consists of two sections—a two-bay older section on the north, and a three-bay section on the south containing the main entrance which is sheltered by a pedimented Tuscan porch. Probably built by Richard Henderson, crown justice of the superior court, the original house was burned by militant farmers who called themselves "Regulators" and felt that justice was being denied them in the courts. *Private*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
ANDREWS-DUNCAN HOUSE
407 N. Blount Street
19th century

This large 2 1/2-story Victorian dwelling has Italianate embellishments, a gabled roof, and false gables on the front and rear facades. The roof of the front porch is supported by pairs of chamfered posts which have ornamental caps and rest on elaborate pedestals. Pairs of elaborate brackets decorated with rosettes support the overhang of the porch roof. The roof has a molded cornice outlined by a course of shallow dentils. This treatment is repeated on the main cornice. There is a 2-story flat roof extension on the rear which appears to be original and a later 1-story hipped-roofed addition on the south. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
DODD-HINSDALE HOUSE
330 Hillsborough Street
c. 1887

This house is a distinguished Victorian town house consisting of a rectangular gabled block with a central projecting entrance pavilion on the front facade. A 3 1/2-story mansard tower rises above the central doorway. Several styles are represented in its construction including a Second Empire tower, Italianate windows and bracketed eaves, and Eastlake-style labels and brackets. The stark, red pressed-brick wall surfaces contrast boldly with the ornamental wooden trim. Additions to the original house include a narrow clapboarded rear section (c. 1890) and a left rear ell added in the early-20th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
ESTEY HALL
E. South Street on Shaw University campus
1873

This is an impressive Victorian 4-story brick building with a cross-gabled roof capped by a frame cupola. The wide overhang of the roof is accented by a bracketed cornice which returns into each gable. At the west side, sheltering the entrance, is a 3-story full-width porch with a turned balustrade and spindle friezes at each level. Adjoining the south facade of the main building is a 3-story brick addition; a later modern brick stair tower is attached to the south end. This is the oldest surviving building on the Shaw University campus. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
HAWKINS-HARTNESS HOUSE
310 N. Blount Street
19th century

The Hawkins-Hartness House is an imposing 2 1/2-story Victorian building of pressed brick dominated by a 4-story tower. A 1-story Eastlake style porch extends across the front facade and there is a demi-octagonal projection to the north of the central tower. The projection is capped by a steep demi-octagonal conical roof that merges with the roof of the main block. Windows and doors are set in molded surrounds and outlined by a saw tooth motif which recurs at the roof cornice. Plain stone sills and lintels accent the openings. On the north side of the rear is a 2-story ell connected to the main block by an enclosed 1-story shed porch. *State*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
HECK-ANDREWS HOUSE
309 N. Blount Street
19th century

Built in Second Empire style, this 2 1/2-story frame building has a high mansard roof with metal bands outlining the curved corners and lining the upper surfaces of the overhang. The facade is dominated by a one-bay central pavilion that serves as the lower stages of a 3 1/2-story tower. The upper stage of the tower features a tall round headed window with a deep semicircular arched hood topped by a four-sided convex mansard roof and tower deck enclosed by a balustrade. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
HECK-LEE, HECK-WYNNE, AND HECK-POOL HOUSES
503, 511 E. Jones Street and 218 N. East Street
1871—1875

The Heck Houses are a Second Empire trio, not identical but closely related as variations on one eclectic formula. Each is a 1 1/2-story, L-shaped frame structure set on a brick foundation with a wrap-around porch, full-height mansard roof and a 2 1/2-story corner mansard tower. Each house has a rear freestanding kitchen, now joined to the main block, and each is designed on a side-hall plan. The East Street house is a mirror-image to the Jones Street houses. Colonel Jonathan M. Heck, an enterprising businessman from West Virginia, built the houses. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
J. S. DORTON ARENA
North Carolina State Fairgrounds, West Hillsborough Street
1953, William H. Deitrick and Matthew Nowicki

This revolutionary arena is an internationally famous prototype of a parabolic suspension structure using two oblique-angled parabolic concrete arches in compression to form the major structural member of the building. The arches, which intersect at the base, rise to a height of 90 feet and support steel cables which span the opening in mutually opposed directions to form the saddle roof. The arches are supported by vertical steel piers which extend unbroken from the ground level. This method leaves the interior space unbroken. *State*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
JONES, CRABTREE, HOUSE
W side of Old Wake Forest Road, N of Six Forks Road
c. 1795

Nathaniel Jones, an early and influential settler in what is now Wake County, built this early Federal plantation house near Crabtree Creek. It consists of a 2-story main frame block flanked by 1-story wings with a 2-story extension to the rear. Front and rear facades of the main block terminate in a handsome molded cornice adorned with undercut modillions with pattern boards at the ends. First floor interiors are finished with flat-paneled wainscoting with rounded Georgian moldings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
LEWIS-SMITH HOUSE
515 N. Wilmington Street
19th century

This is a 2-story, frame Greek Revival house set on a full basement and covered by a shallow hipped roof. The portico on the main facade has paired Greek Doric columns at the first floor level and detailed Ionic columns at second-floor level. On each side of the house is a centrally-placed, 2-story, demi-octagonal projecting bay, added in the early-20th century. This was the home of Charles Lee Smith, one of the state's most distinguished men in publishing and education. *Private*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
PEACE COLLEGE MAIN BUILDING
Peace Street at north end of Wilmington Street
19th century

This 4-story brick Greek Revival building is flanked by 2-story pedimented wings. The second floor is treated as a piano nobile and is divided from the first floor by a stone belt course. Dominating the main facade is a monumental 3-bay central portico with Doric columns supporting a bracketed cornice and pediment. The Peace Institute takes its name from William Peace, a Raleigh merchant who donated the land and funds for this building. The school was incorporated in 1858 and is a Presbyterian school for young women. *Private*

WAKE COUNTY
Raleigh
RALEIGH WATER TOWER
115 W. Morgan Street
1887

The Raleigh Water Tower is a late-19th-century building which has been adapted for modern office use. Built by the Wake Water Company, the 85-foot tower supported a 100,000-gallon iron tank removed in 1924. The octagonal tower forms the rear portion of a 2-story brick office building. The first 30 feet of the tower are granite while the top portion is brick. Across a small courtyard is a flat-roofed, 2-story building erected at the same time. The tower was converted into an office by architect William H. Deitrick in 1938. *Private*

WARREN COUNTY
LITTLE MANOR (MOSBY HALL)
Late-18th century

Little Manor is an important example of the Federal style. The frame structure is T-shaped in plan—the stem being a late-18th-century 1 1/2-story dwelling across the north. Completely hiding the rear section, is a later 2-story tripartite structure with a five-bay pedimented central block. Flanking the central block are 1-story wings one bay deep, with gabled roofs and pedimented ends. Cornices and pediments are lined with scrolled modillions. Thomas Person (see Person's Ordinary) built the house. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WARREN COUNTY
Littleton
PERSON'S ORDINARY
N.C. 1001
18th century

Person's Ordinary was the last coach stop on the eastbound trip from Hillsborough to Halifax. Thomas Person, a notable Revolutionary War patriot and one of the largest landholders in North Carolina, owned the land on which the tavern is located. The 1 1/2-story frame dwelling was restored in the 1950's. *Private/county*

WARREN COUNTY
Warrenton vicinity
ELGIN
1.5 miles SE of Warrenton on N.C. 1509
19th century

Elgin is a handsome 2-story temple-form dwelling. A 1 1/2-story house with a gabled roof is attached to the rear of the building. The exterior and interior ornamentation of Elgin exemplifies the spirit of the late Federal period and displays an imaginative juxtaposition of classical motifs. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WATAUGA COUNTY
Valle Crucis vicinity
MAST FARM
On N.C. 1112, 0.4 mile E of junction with N.C. 1135
19th century

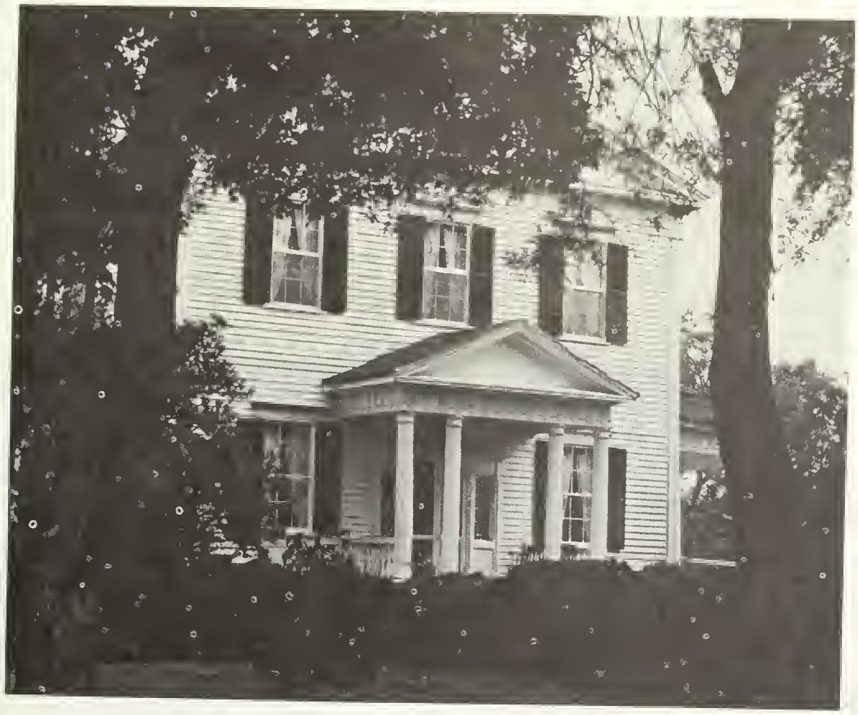
The Mast Farm contains the most complete and best preserved group of 19th-century farm buildings in western North Carolina. The oldest structure, the present weaving house, was built as a residence by David Mast about 1812. It has walls of squared logs joined in a full dovetail. The present main house (1885) is a 2-story, gabled-roofed frame dwelling with a shed porch on the east facade. Other associated structures are an eight-sided gazebo with latticework walls and a low, octagonal conical roof; a frame washhouse; a spring house; a tall, rectangular board-and-batten meat house; a woodhouse; an apple house (1905), the most recently built; a blacksmith shop; and a large frame barn featuring a splayed gambrel roof with clipped gables. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WATAUGA COUNTY
Valle Crucis vicinity
MAST GENERAL STORE
S of Valle Crucis on N.C. 1112
Early-19th century

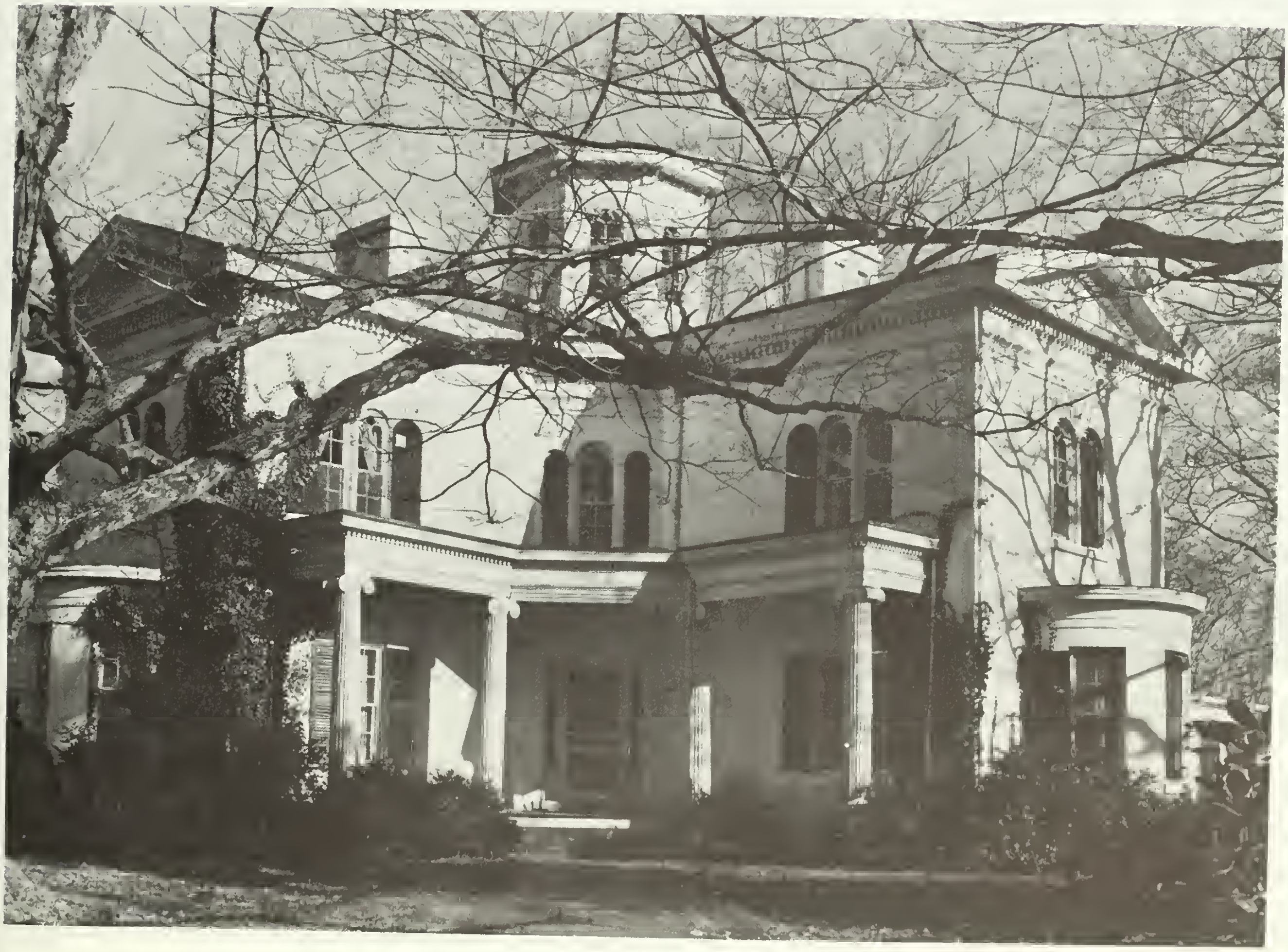
During the 19th century and part of the 20th century, the general store was an important commercial and social institution serving not only as a source of manufactured goods, but also as a meeting place, post office, and community center. This structure is a well-preserved example of that important vernacular institution. The store has a large 2-story central block with a gabled roof. Flanking it are a 1-story wing and a 2-story wing, both with shed roofs behind false fronts. *Private*

WILKES COUNTY
Purlear vicinity
CLEVELAND, ROBERT, LOG HOUSE
On Rte. 1300, 0.2 mile NW of the junction with Rte. 1317
Late-18th century

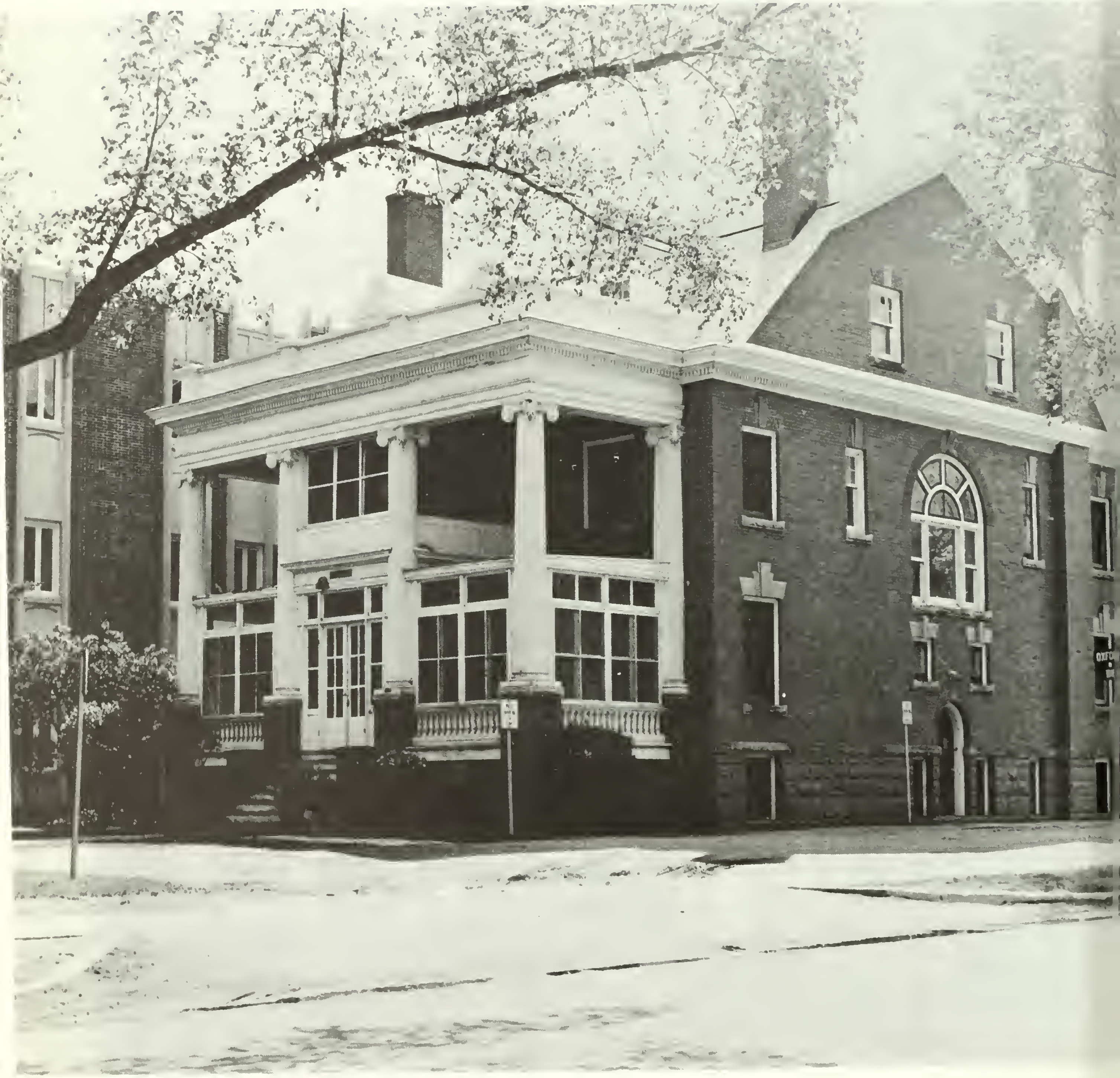
This house is believed to be the oldest dwelling in Wilkes County. Virtually unaltered since its construction, the house has exterior stone end chimneys and an uncoursed stone basement. The logs are joined in a dovetail, and the roof extends beyond the walls on all sides thus protecting the dovetail joints. Weatherboards partially cover the front facade. Robert Cleveland was a Revolutionary War soldier. *Private; not accessible to the public*



Elgin, Warrenton vicinity, North Carolina (Warren County). HABS. *C. Cockshutt*

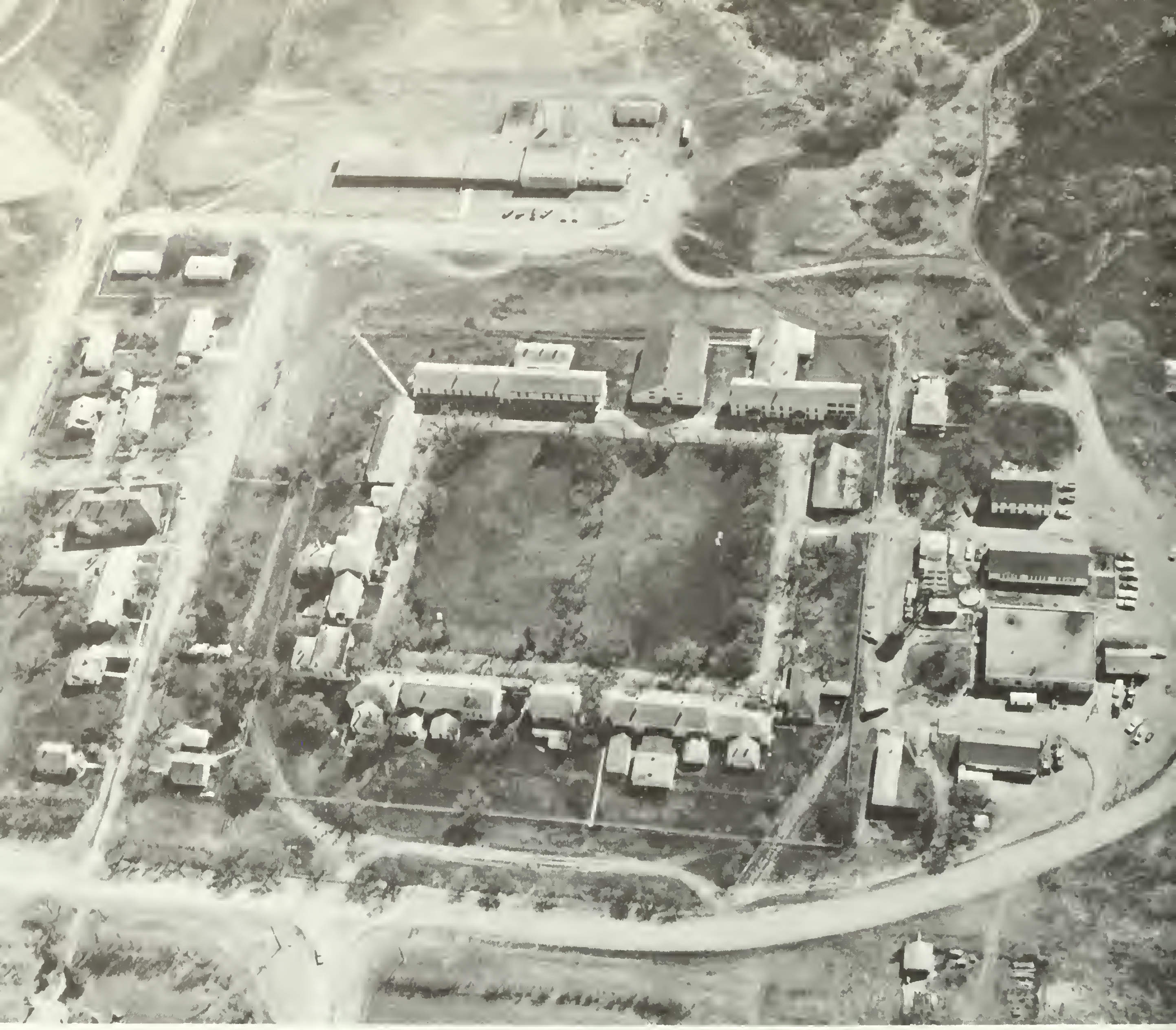


Cooleemee, Mocksville, North Carolina (Davie County). HABS. *Randall Page*



Oxford House, Grand Forks, North Dakota (Grand Forks County).
Dennis Sorenson

North Dakota



Fort Totten, Fort Totten vicinity, North Dakota (Benson County). HABS.
North Dakota National Guard, Army Air Section

BENSON COUNTY

Fort Totten vicinity

FORT TOTTEN

19th century

Fort Totten, named for General Joseph G. Totten, a former chief engineer of the Army, was established on July 17, 1867. The first buildings on the post were crude log structures surrounded by a stockade. More permanent brick shelters were erected several hundred yards south of the original post between 1868 and 1871. These buildings are the ones which remain today including officers' quarters, a hospital, an office, a magazine, storehouses, company barracks, a mess hall, a commissary, a bake shop, and a guardhouse. Both infantry and cavalry were stationed at Fort Totten, which was closely associated with the adjoining Indian agency of the same name. The fort was abandoned by the Army in 1890 and has since served as an Indian training school. Fort Totten is considered one of the best preserved military posts of the trans-Mississippi West. *State*

BURLEIGH COUNTY

Bismark

CAMP HANCOCK SITE

101 Main Avenue
19th century

Camp Hancock, constructed in 1872, played a significant role in the establishment of Bismarck and guarded the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. Originally it was an infantry post and included barracks, married soldiers quarters, a one-room guardhouse, a hospital, and a small storehouse occupied by the quartermaster. The military history of the post officially ended in 1894 when the property was transferred to the Department of Agriculture and the facilities were used to house the Bismarck Weather Station. The old quartermaster's structure was remodeled then. When the State Historical Society acquired part of the post in 1951 that was the only remaining original building. St. George's Episcopal Church and a retired Northern Pacific locomotive were later additions to the site. *State*

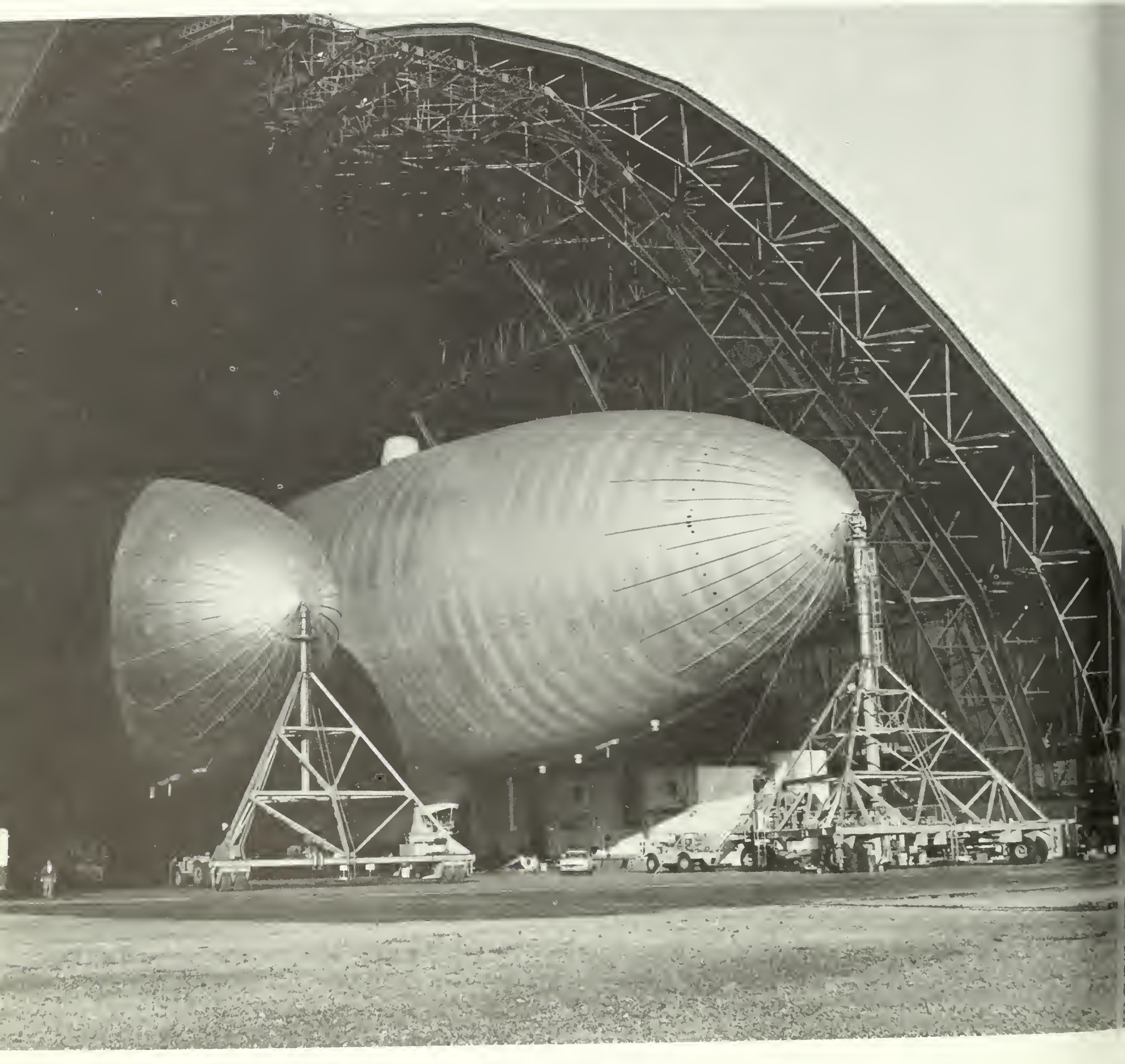
GRAND FORKS COUNTY

Grand Forks

OXFORD HOUSE

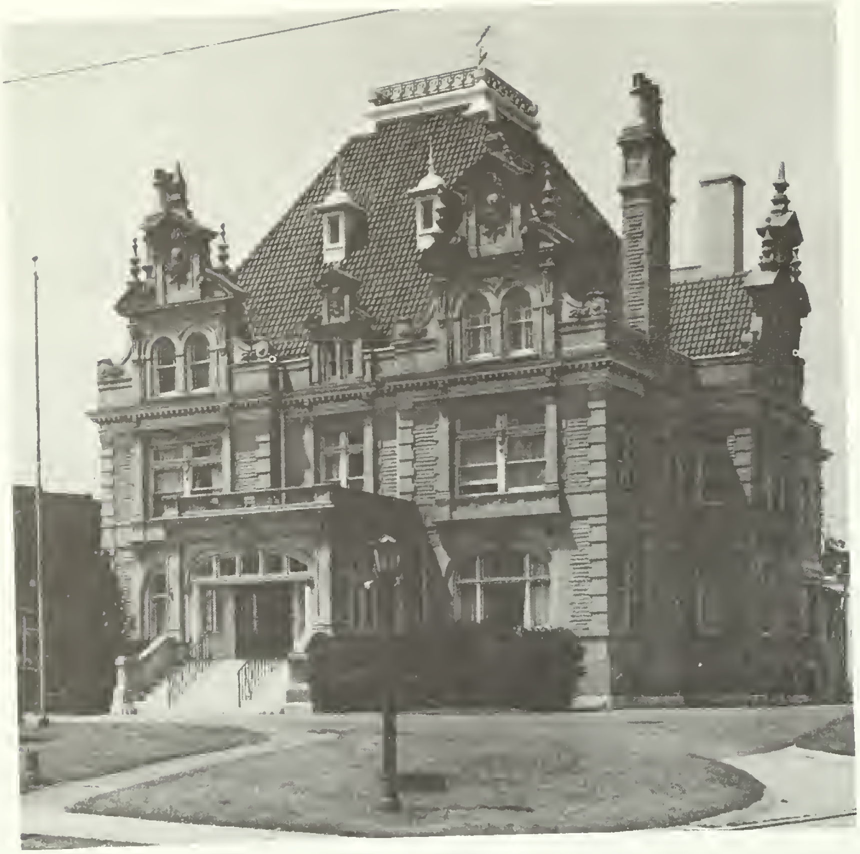
University of North Dakota campus
1902, Joseph Bell DeRemer

This colonial style dwelling housed university presidents until 1954. It is 2 stories plus attic and is built of granite and pressed brick. The front features an Ionic portico, enclosed on the first floor and the central bay of the second floor and surmounted by a balcony with wrought iron railings. *State*

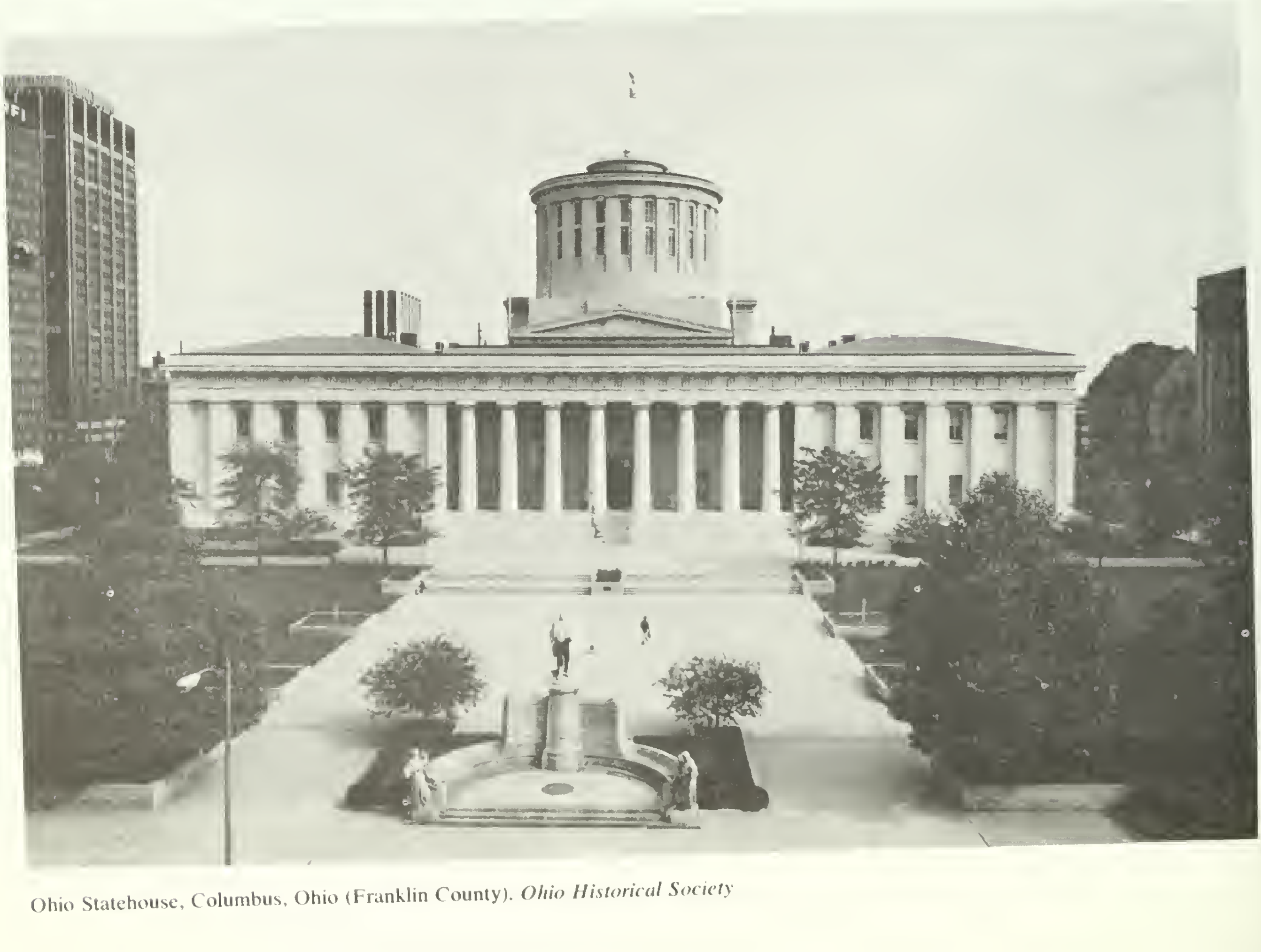


Goodyear Airdock, Akron, Ohio (Summit County), *Goodyear Aerospace Corporation*

Ohio



Old West End District (Rudolph Bartley House), Toledo, Ohio (Lucas County). *June Echoes*



Ohio Statehouse, Columbus, Ohio (Franklin County). *Ohio Historical Society*

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Ashtabula

HUBBARD, COLONEL WILLIAM, HOUSE

Corner of Lake Avenue and Walnut Boulevard
1834

William Hubbard, the original owner and builder of this house, was actively engaged in the antislavery movement. His home on the shore of Lake Erie became a major terminus for an eastern Ohio line of the underground railroad, used to house slaves escaping north by way of the Ohio River and Wheeling prior to their transport to Canada. The 2-story, brick Greek Revival country house has been considerably altered. *Municipal*

ASHTABULA COUNTY

Windsor Mills vicinity

WISWELL ROAD COVERED BRIDGE (WARNER HOLLOW BRIDGE; WINDSOR MILLS BRIDGE)

Wiswell Road over Phelps Creek
1867

This three-span bridge is constructed of white pine with hand-made iron pins and uses a Town lattice truss design with two piers and two abutments of stone blocks. The overall length is 120 feet. Three different types of masonry have been used through the years—fieldstone laid by the original builders, cut stone used to strengthen it, and concrete used more recently for strength. *County*

ATHENS COUNTY

The Plains

HARTMAN MOUND

500 B.C.—400 A.D.

Hartman Mound is the largest surviving mound of the Wolf Plains Works, which once consisted of 14 mounds and 10 circles. The works, originally surveyed in 1836, were probably constructed by the Adena people. The concentration of works erected here suggest a relatively large, stable population with well developed ceremonies and customs pertaining to death and funerals. Hartman Mound measures about 30 feet high and 125 feet in diameter and is undisturbed except for two early minor excavation scars. *Private; not accessible to the public*

AUGLAIZE COUNTY

Wapakoneta

AUGLAIZE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square
1893—1894, Kremer and Hart

This is a cut stone, 2 1/2-story building with a central tower, on a rock-faced foundation. The hipped roof is covered with green ceramic tiles and has pedimented dormers. The main entrance is accented through the use of a protruding columned section. A frieze decorated with a foliated scroll encircles the building above the arched second floor windows. The upper part of the entablature is a denticulated cornice. *County*

BROWN COUNTY

Fincastle vicinity

EAGLE TOWNSHIP WORKS I MOUND

500 B.C.—400 A.D.

The Eagle Township Mound is the sole survivor of a mound complex probably constructed by the Adena people. Originally there were three circular enclosures, a single wall fort closed on three sides by a ravine, and two mounds. Dimensions of the Eagle Township Mound are 22 feet high by 103 feet in diameter. An excavation scar is visible on the mound's summit. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY

Fairfield

PLEASANT RUN MOUNDS

c. 400 B.C.—700 A.D.

Probably Hopewellian, these mounds are the only remains of a large geometric ceremonial complex. Originally 15 feet high, they are now five and eight feet high and are 80 to 90 feet in diameter. The mounds are believed to contain the burials of individuals of high status. *Private*

BUTLER COUNTY

Hamilton

BENNINGHOFEN HOUSE

327 N. 2nd Street
Early 1860's

The Benninghofen House is a 2-story High Victorian Italianate dwelling built of brick painted white. Exterior ornamentation includes heavy bracketing at the eaves, an ornately balustraded porch on the front, and segmental- and round-arched windows. Noah C. McFarland, a prominent Hamilton lawyer who served in the Ohio senate from 1866 to 1868, built the house. In 1874 it became the property of John W. Benninghofen, a Prussian immigrant who became one of the leading manufacturers in southern Ohio. His plant made felt for use on papermaking machinery, thereby laying the foundation for the large modern paper industry in the city. *County*

BUTLER COUNTY

Hamilton vicinity

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP WORKS I

Pre-Columbian

The Fairfield Township Works comprises an unusually well-preserved enclosure and associated mounds. Hopewell people (c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.) may have constructed the complex or it may be the work of their successors, the Cole people (c. 500—1000). Walls of the enclosure are three to four feet high, and the largest mound is five feet above ground level and 40 feet in diameter Within the enclosure are three other mounds and there are more northwest of the others. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY

Jacksonburg vicinity

MANN MOUND (LESLIE MOUND)

c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

Within this mound is a series of stone vaults superimposed one above the other and reaching to within one foot of the apex. The vaults are made of limestone averaging three feet in length and width and three inches in thickness, the stones being set on edge at 75 degree angles. Each vault contained a skeleton, but no implements were discovered. The mound was probably built by the Adena people, although stone-lined graves were unusual in their culture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY

Middletown vicinity

GREAT MOUND

c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

Approximately 178 feet in diameter and 34 feet high, this Adena burial mound is the second largest in the Miami River Valley. A large scar on top was left by an excavation which destroyed the original upper quarter of the mound. Bones and traces of fire have been discovered and future excavation of the mound should provide valuable data on the Adena people. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY

Oxford

ELLIOTT AND STODDARD HALLS, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

Miami University campus
1829 (Elliott), 1835 (Stoddard)

These buildings, constructed as residence halls, are nearly identical in plan and closely resemble Connecticut Hall at Yale (see separate listing). Both are red brick, 3 stories high with a gabled roof and dormers. Both have paired doorways which have been fitted with columned hoods to conform to the mock-Williamsburg style prevalent on campus. Elliott Hall was originally known as Washington and Clinton Hall but commonly called Northeast Building. Stoddard Hall was called Southeast Building. The close resemblance of these two structures to the building at Yale contributed to the popular notion that Miami University was the "Yale of the early West." *State*

BUTLER COUNTY
Oxford vicinity

DEWITT, ZACHARIAH PRICE, CABIN

E of Oxford on U.S. 73
c. 1805

This structure, the oldest extant log cabin in Oxford Township, was built by Zachariah Price DeWitt, one of Oxford's first settlers. It is 2 1/2 stories and built of hewn oak logs covered with weatherboarding. The entrance is in the central bay of the three-bay main facade and there is a large stone chimney on the east wall. To the rear of the building is a lean-to kitchen, added about 15 years later. *State; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY
Pisgah vicinity

UNION TOWNSHIP WORKS II

Prehistoric

When surveyed around 1879, the Union Township Works II was a circular work 80 feet in diameter composed of four mounds, all three feet in height. The walls between the mounds gradually tapered until they met midway, forming a ditch on the inside. The site now appears as five mounds, the extra one located in the center of the site. The placement of the mounds on an embankment was rare among the Adena and Hopewell people who inhabited the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CLARK COUNTY
Enon

ENON MOUND

c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

Enon Mound, constructed by the Adena people, measures 27.5 feet high and about 110 feet in diameter. The construction of such a large monument to the dead required a well organized group working for some duration of time. With the exception of excavation scars on the northwest side and top, the mound appears to be in excellent condition and should yield valuable archeological information. *Municipal*

CLARK COUNTY
Springfield

BUSHNELL-FOOS HISTORIC DISTRICT

810, 838 E. High Street
1870 (John Foos Residence); 1888 (Asa Bushnell Residence)

The Foos residence is a 2-story Italian Renaissance building consisting of a central block with one wing. It is constructed of limestone with restrained carving and pilaster decoration. A fine example of Richardsonian Romanesque, the Bushnell residence is of rock-faced granite block alternating with decorative courses of draker stone and areas of carved stone. Foos and Bushnell were both Springfield manufacturers; the latter became governor of Ohio 1896. *Private*

CLARK COUNTY
Springfield

CITY BUILDING (CITY HALL)

S. Fountain Avenue between High and Washington streets
1888—1890, Charles A. Cregar

Springfield's City Building is an imposing building designed in a modified Richardsonian Romanesque style. It consists of a 3-story brick central section and 4-story stone end units. All exterior trim is stone. On the principal end is a central square clock tower which rises 4 stories above the dormered, gabled roof, 3/4 towers flanking its base. The building houses a city market on the ground floor, a tradition maintained from Springfield's earliest days. *Municipal*

CLARK COUNTY
Springfield

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

1311 W. Main Street
c. 1822

The Pennsylvania House is typical of the inns which once served travelers along the National Road and the Old Dayton-Springfield Pike. Constructed of white painted brick, the large 3-story structure is designed in the Federal style with a gabled roof. The seven-bay east side of the building (originally the main facade) has a 1-story porch supported by pillars and topped by a wooden railing; the nine-bay north facade (presently the main facade) has a 2-story veranda. *Private*

CLARK COUNTY
Springfield vicinity

NEWLOVE WORKS

1000 B.C.—400 A.D.

The Newlove Works is a late Adena ceremonial center with two habitation areas adjacent to the embankments. Within the larger embankment, which measures 300 feet in diameter and over 13 feet high, is an elliptical mound about 30 feet in diameter and nearly two feet high. The site appears to be in the same condition as when it was first reported in 1885. *Private*

CLINTON COUNTY
Clarksville vicinity

PANSY METHODIST CHURCH AND SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT

S of Clarksville on Ohio 730
1885 (church), 1900 (school)

These buildings present a typical picture of the small country church and school. Both are red brick—the church is Gothic and the school Romanesque. At the front of each building is an open belfry atop the gabled roof. The structures remain largely unaltered. *Private*

CLINTON COUNTY
Wilmington

COLLEGE HALL, WILMINGTON COLLEGE

E of College Street between Douglas Street and Fife Avenue on Wilmington College campus
1866—1871

In 1870, after a lack of funds prevented completion of College Hall, the Society of Friends bought the former Franklin College to accommodate its students. Finally this structure was completed and the first classes were held in 1871. Four years later Wilmington College was chartered. College Hall is a 3-story red brick Italianate building with a central 4-story tower. *Private*

COLUMBIANA COUNTY
East Liverpool

EAST LIVERPOOL POTTERY

SE corner of 2nd and Market streets
19th century

The East Liverpool area was once a thriving center for the production of yellow ware and Rockingham. Pottery making on the site began under the direction of John Goodwin about 1844. An 1879 map shows a plant, then the Eagle Pottery, greatly extended and reaching to the riverfront. Production continued until 1939. Due to neglect and weathering the walls crumbled, and the rear portions of the complex were razed in 1970. Still standing are the walls of the early pottery and the unusual bottle kiln. *Private*

COLUMBIANA COUNTY
East Liverpool
THOMPSON, CASSIUS CLARK, HOUSE
305 Walnut Street
1876

Cassius Clark Thompson was a leading manufacturer of Rockingham and yellow ware. Production commenced in 1868 and within 10 years the company was operating five kilns. Thompson's home is a Victorian structure with elaborate Italianate detailing. Its plan is irregular. There are two porches and two entrances on the front, bay windows (added later) on the front and east sides, and a 3-story, off-center tower on the main facade. *Private*

COLUMBIANA COUNTY
West Point vicinity
MORGAN, JOHN H., SURRENDER SITE
3.1 miles W of West Point on Ohio 518
1863

On July 20, 1863, Confederate cavalry officer General John Hunt Morgan attempted to cross the Ohio River and return to Confederate territory at Buffington, Ohio. Union troops guarding the ford foiled the attempted escape and forced the Confederates to turn inland. On July 26, Union forces closed in on Morgan's troops and he surrendered to Captain Burbick, commander of a local militia unit. Apparently Morgan's objective in marching so deep into Union territory was to join Lee's army which was marching into Pennsylvania at the time. A stone marker is at the surrender site. *State*

COSHOCTON COUNTY
Coshocton
COSHOCTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1873—1875, Carpenter and Williams

This 2-story Second Empire style courthouse is built of brick on a stone foundation and has stone trim. On the south is a 4-story tower with a mansard roof and an entrance in the projecting center bay. *County*

COSHOCTON COUNTY
Coshocton
ROSCOE VILLAGE
19th century

Founded in 1816 by James Calder, this village was named Caldersburg until 1830 when it was renamed in honor of William Roscoe, English poet, historian, and abolitionist. The 19th-century structures recreate the period when Ohio's rapidly-spreading canal system stimulated a growth in population and an increase in trade in the towns along the canals—progress which halted abruptly with the advent of the railroads. There are two basic architectural groups—red brick masonry buildings of the 1830—1860 era in the classical revival style and frame Victorian dwellings. *Multiple private*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
CLEVELAND ARCADE
401 Euclid Avenue
1888—1890, John Eisenmann and George H. Smith

This arcade is shaped around a grand esplanade 200 feet long which connects the city's two main thoroughfares. There are five tiers of galleries housing shops and offices and crowned by a skylight of glass and steel with supporting trusses arching across the skylight. The brick and stone pilastered and arcaded exterior is similar on both entrances. When constructed, the arcade was the largest and tallest building of its type attempted in the U.S. *Private:* HABS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
CLEVELAND GRAYS ARMORY
1234 Bolivar Road
1893—1894, Fenimore C. Bate

Cleveland Grays Armory was built to house the city's first military organization. Built of brick with rock-faced stone trim, it is a good local example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The armory, 4 stories at the entrance facade, has a tower which projects above the roof and is topped by a corbeled cap. The arch above the entry door is supported by small columns of polished pink granite and flanked by two stone torches. Within the arch is a cast iron fan tympanum. *Municipal*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
GARFIELD MEMORIAL
12316 Eucid Avenue in Lakeview Cemetery
Late-19th century, George Keller

This memorial to President James A. Garfield is a circular tower with a rectangular entrance and vestibule. Constructed of rock-faced coursed ashlar, it measures 50 feet in diameter and 80 feet in height. Elements of the Victorian, Romanesque, and Gothic style were combined in the design. Exterior features include a Tudor-arched entrance, a paneled frieze on the vestibule by sculptor Casper Buberl depicting the highlights of Garfield's career, and a series of small arches which form a band around the tower. *Public:* HABS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
MERWIN, GEORGE, HOUSE (ROWFANT CLUB BUILDING)
3028 Prospect Avenue
c. 1850

George Merwin, an early settler in the city, built his first house on the west side of the Cuyahoga River. This, his second house, is presumed to include much of the fabric from the first. A 2-story wooden building on a stone foundation, it features bracketed pediments over the windows and a pedimented Corinthian entrance portico. The Rowfant Club acquired the house in 1895 and employed noted Cleveland architect Charles Schweinfurth to modify the interior to suit the club's purposes. *Private*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
OLD STONE CHURCH
91 Public Square
19th century, Heard and Porter

The Old Stone Church is an example of Romanesque Revival architecture. It has semicircular arches spanning all of the openings in the walls and in the irregularly-placed towers. The exterior walls are sandstone coursed ashlar creating a large smooth wall surface with few penetrations to the interior. The interior is a rectangular auditorium. There are hammer beam trusses spanning the nave from one side to the other. The ceiling is wood paneled. *Private:* HABS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland
ROCKEFELLER BUILDING
614 Superior Avenue
1903—1910, Knox and Elliot

This is a 16-story masonry and metal commercial building divided into two shafts at the rear to create a light well. The exterior on the south and east sides has an ornamental cast iron facade on the first three floors. Corners of the structure are carried unbroken to the uppermost level where they join the brick cornice and overhang. The building was presented as a gift by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to his son John Jr. In 1920, John Jr. sold it to Josiah Kirby, who renamed it the Kirby Building. Displeased over the sale and name change, John Sr. repurchased the structure for $2 million more than it cost to build and renamed it the Rockefeller Building. *Private*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

2600 Church Street
1836—1838, Hezekiah Eldredge

St. John's is an example of the early English Gothic Revival period of ecclesiastical architecture. It is the oldest extant church in the county. A central bell tower rises over the narthex and a section of the rectangular nave. In 1866, the interior was renovated in a cruciform plan with the addition of a steeper roof to give the church a stronger Gothic image. During the Civil War the church was the last stop in the underground railroad. The building still contains tiered levels and adjoining side rooms in the 3-story bell tower where slaves would await the ships from Canada. *Private*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland

SCHWEINFURTH, CHARLES, HOUSE

1951 E. 75th Street
1894, Charles Schweinfurth

This is a 2-story brick house on a stone foundation. On the south, east, and north sides the brick is faced with stone. The front of the house features a Tudor arched doorway. Four different window treatments are used including arched and rectangular window frames. Schweinfurth was a supervising architect for the U.S. Treasury, later worked in a New York architectural firm, and eventually settled in Cleveland where he became a noted architect. *Private*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland

TRINITY CATHEDRAL

Euclid Avenue at E. 22nd Street
1901—1907, Charles F. Schweinfurth

This cruciform English Gothic limestone church has a large 137-foot tower crested by an elaborate balustrade. A three-portal entrance leads inside to a large narthex which opens into the sanctuary. Ceilings of English oak are designed in a modified panel vault form with ribbed sections, purlins and ridge members with decorative pendants at the intersecting points. Buttresses all have finials, and ribbed wall planes and window mullions emphasize the verticality of the church—the last of the great downtown churches in the city to survive. *Private*: HABS

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland

UNIVERSITY HALL, CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY, (SAMUEL MATHER MANSION)

2605 Euclid Avenue
1910, Charles F. Schweinfurth

This Tudor style mansion was the home of Samuel Mather, a pioneer in the development of iron ore and founder of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company. The 3-story house was built of dark red handmade brick with light Indiana limestome trim. *State*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Cleveland

WADE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

12316 Euclid Avenue inside
Lakeview Cemetery
1901, Hubbell and Benes

The family of Jeptha H. Wade, founder of Western Union, donated this chapel. The entranceway of the 1-story neo-classical building is protected by a deep Ionic portico. Engaged columns along the north, east, and south sides relieve the severe horizontality of the temple form. Gargoyles line the eaves of the gabled roof. Interior walls are decorated with mosaics and the east end has a tiffany window. *Private.*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Mayfield Village

OLD CENTER SCHOOL

784 S.O.M. Center Road
1906

This 2-story red brick structure was the original school for the Mayfield District. The rectangular building has a central projecting bell tower. *Municipal*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Rocky River—Lakewood

DETROIT AVENUE BRIDGE (ROCKY RIVER BRIDGE)

Detroit Avenue at Rocky River
1908—1910, A. M. Felgate

This is a concrete bridge built over the deep gorge of the Rocky River between Cleveland and the town of Rocky River. The bridge is about 708 feet long and consists of a 280-foot central, twin ribbed, open spandrel arch and five 44-foot approach arches. The bridge deck provided a 40-foot-wide roadway between two 8-foot-wide sidewalks. It was originally constructed for double track, 60-ton interurban railroad cars, two traffic lanes, and pedestrian travel. *County*

DARKE COUNTY
Fort Jefferson

FORT JEFFERSON SITE

1791

In 1791 territorial governor Arthur St. Clair was given the responsibility of halting efforts by Miami Indians to push white settlers south of the Ohio River. His plan was to march to the Miami villages and destroy them, erecting a series of forts along the route to provide continued security for the frontier. On October 13 construction of Fort Jefferson began. St. Clair marched north from Fort Jefferson to defeat on the upper Wabash and was replaced as commander of American troops in the Northwest Territory by General Anthony Wayne. Fort Jefferson was an important link in the chain of supply in Wayne's successful campaign of 1793—1794. *State*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Delaware

DELAWARE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

N. Sandusky Street and Central
Avenue
1868—1870, R. N. Jones

This 2-story brick building is an example of the High Victorian Italianate style. Dominating features are the arched hood molds over the first and second floor windows. The roof is flat with overhanging eaves supported by paired wood brackets separated by a corbel table. Crowning the roof is a cupola with arched windows and bracketing similar to that on the main building. For over 100 years the structure has housed county offices and courtrooms. *County*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Delaware

ELLIOTT HALL, STURGES LIBRARY, AND MERRICK HALL

Ohio Wesleyan University campus
1833 (Elliott Hall), 1856 (Sturges
Library), 1873 (Merrick Hall)

The establishment of Ohio Wesleyan University in 1842 was a central event of the educational renaissance in the Methodist Church about 1840. These buildings were among the earliest on the campus. Elliott Hall is Ohio's oldest collegiate Greek Revival building. Three stories, it consists of a black walnut frame with pine siding. On the front is a central arched entry and a recessed porch with two Doric columns extending to the frieze above the third floor. Sturges Library is a copy of Elliott Hall done in brick and stone. Merrick Hall is of random coursed, undressed stone construction with three floors and a double pitched hipped roof. It consists of a central section and smaller flanking wings. *Private*

ERIE COUNTY
Kelleys Island
INSCRIPTION ROCK
Pre-Columbian

Inscription Rock is located near the remnants of an irregularly-shaped crescent enclosure. The rock is limestone, about 32 feet long and 21 feet wide, with stylized human figures, pipes, and amorphous designs inscribed into its surface. The petroglyph has been attributed to the Erie Indians, and has been interpreted as a depiction of several tribes smoking pipes. *State*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Lancaster
SQUARE 13 HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

In 1800, Ebenezer Zane laid out Lancaster near the Hocking River and sold lots. In the next few years many merchants and professional men settled in the town and in 1806 the first courthouse was built on the Public Square. Today, the Square 13 District is probably the most concentrated grouping of early-19th-century Federal and Greek Revival houses in the Ohio Valley. There is also a variety of Victorian houses and attractive 19-century small frame cottages. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Lancaster vicinity
CHESTNUT RIDGE FARM
3375 Cincinnati-Zanesville Road, SW
c. 1845

Chestnut Ridge is one of the few remaining examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the county. Built by Frederick Shaeffer, it is a loosely cross-shaped 2-story brick building. Of particular note are the elaborately carved barge boards and finials on each of the gables, the brick window enframements, the ornate interior window and door trim, the carved walnut doors, and the Gothic Revival fireplace openings with ornately carved mantelpieces. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Lancaster vicinity
CONCORD HALL
1445 Cincinnati-Zanesville Road, S.W. (U.S. 22)
1831

This country house is a 2-story brick structure with sandstone trim and hipped roof. Surmounting the roof is a center cupola and widow's walk. The mansion's style is a combination of Georgian and Federal. The front facade has a full-length porch on the first floor and a dominant three-bay gable containing a large elliptical window on the second. The center door is surrounded by sidelights and an elliptical fanlight, as is the center second-floor window. There are several other buildings on the property including a large barn (to which a tunnel leads from the house), a brick carriage house, and a springhouse. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Lancaster vicinity
WILLOW LANE FARM (NATHANIEL WILSON HOUSE)
SW of Lancaster on U.S. 22
1838

Willow Lane, built by Nathaniel Wilson III, is an early Greek Revival style farmhouse. The 2-story frame structure has six broad pilasters across the front that support a wide entablature. The central single-bay, 1-story porch is a reconstruction. On the northeast of the structure are two later additions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
CAMP CHASE SITE
2900 Sullivant Avenue
1861—1865

This site was leased to the U.S. Government at the beginning of the Civil War as a training camp for new recruits. By 1862 it had been converted into a military prison. Originally there were 160 houses, a stockade, and three single-story frame buildings (others were added later) with partitioned rooms housing the prisoners. By the end of the war Camp Chase held 26,000 prisoners, 2,260 of which died by July 5, 1865, when the camp officially closed. Today only the graves of the prisoners and a stone wall surrounding the graveyard remain. *Federal*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
FRANKLINTON POST OFFICE (DAVID DEARDURF HOUSE)
72 S. Gift Street
1807

This house was built 10 years after the founding of Franklinton and the town's first post office was established in the front room of the structure. The original log exterior of the 2-story house was later covered, a lean-to was added to the east about 1860, and the gabled roof is not original. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
HARRISON, GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY, HEADQUARTERS (JACOB OBERDIER HOUSE)
570 W. Broad Street
1807

Franklinton, founded in 1797, was platted by Lucas Sullivant, an enterprising Ohio settler from Kentucky. To stimulate growth of the young town, Sullivant called one of his streets "Gift Street" and gave away lots to new pioneers. Jacob Oberdier, one of the town's first settlers, erected this house on the corner of W. Broad and Gift streets. General William Henry Harrison used the house as his headquarters during the winter of 1813—1814. In 1870 Franklinton was annexed by Columbus. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
OHIO STATEHOUSE
SE corner of High and Broad streets
1839—1861

Henry Walter of Cincinnati was the first architect of the statehouse; however, his plans were virtually discarded and Alexander J. Davis of New York sketched the design which was initially used. By 1854, walls were up and the task of roofing the structure was given to Nathan B. Kelly of Columbus, the third architect. Kelly made extensive changes to his predecessor's plans but was never allowed to actually work on the building. In 1857, the legislature finally occupied the structure, although it was not finished. The following year Isaiah Rogers of Cincinnati was hired to complete the building. Inside the Greek Doric statehouse is William H. Powell's "Battle of Lake Erie." Other original artwork adorns the interior. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus
OHIO THEATRE
39 E. State Street
1928, Thomas White Lamb

The theatre is a massive structure of nearly 8 stories and 200 feet square. It is built of brick with a stone facade. Although rather severe on the exterior, it is extremely ornate inside. A long row of brass doors provides access to the threatre lobby, which is 3 stories high and decorated with intricate gesso wall embellishments. The theatre contains a "Mighty Morton" pipe organ, considered one of the finest in the country; the orchestra pit has a screw jack lift. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION (OHIO ARCHIVES BUILDING, CHARLES H. LINDENBERG HOME)

1234 E. Broad Street
1904, Frank Packard

Following creation of an Executive Mansion Board in 1917, the home of Charles Lindenberg was purchased as the governor's official residence. President of a successful regalia-making firm, Lindenberg had commissioned Columbus architect Frank Packard to design his house. The result has been called Neo-Georgian eclectic. Agnes Caulfield of Dayton was commissioned to design the interior and the furniture was made at the Mansfield State Reformatory. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

OLD, OLD POST OFFICE

121 E. State Street
1884—1887

The original 3 1/2-story Richardsonian Romanesque building which stood on this site was remodeled between 1907 and 1912 with a Gothic facade. The southern two-thirds of the building was added during this time. *Federal*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING

115 E. Rich Street
1902—1906

This 2-story building remains one of the most ornate commercial structures in Columbus. The north and west facades are marble veneer over brick and the east and south facades are brick only. First floor windows and doors are surrounded by semielliptical arches; second floor windows support either a semielliptical arch or a broken pediment. An elaborately decorated architrave adorns the eaves line. The large structure housed the empire of Dr. Samuel B. Hartman who patented peruna, a drug popular in the early 1900's, which supposedly possessed miraculous curative powers. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

SMITH, BENJAMIN, HOUSE

181 E. Broad Street
c. 1860

This is an Italianate 2-story brick building on a sandstone foundation. The second floor is graced by a row of round-headed windows with rather elaborate hood molds and roundheaded dormers protruding from the slate mansard roof. Benjamin E. Smith was generally known as a financier and is believed to have been connected with the railroads. He had this mansion built and lived in it until 1883 when he left for New York. Ohio governors George Hoadly and Joseph Foraker also lived here. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

SULLIVANT, LUCAS, BUILDING

714 W. Gay Street
c. 1822

This house is associated with Lucas Sullivant, one of the first settlers in this area of Ohio. In the late-18th century Sullivant and his party platted a town named Franklinton. By 1822 the town had become the county seat, but by the 1860's Columbus was named county seat and state capital, and Franklinton was annexed. The small, 1 1/2-story brick dwelling housed Sullivant's real estate offices. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL RAILROAD STATION

379 W. Broad Street
1895

The station is a brown, 2 1/2-story brick building with a 3 1/2-story tower. The most striking feature is the oriental style tower and front entrance. The brick tower has stone quoins and tapers to a compound pagoda with a tile roof. Arched windows are used throughout the second floor and there is a 1-story columned entrance porch with a hipped roof. Italian marble flooring and mahogany woodwork are used inside and a cornice around the vaulted ceiling contains elaborate bas-relief decoration. The station was used until 1930 when train operations were removed to Columbus' Union Station. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Columbus

WYANDOTTE BUILDING

21 W. Broad Street
1897—1898, Burnham and Root

Columbus' first skyscraper was this 11-story masonry-covered building. Five bays wide on both street facades, the north (front) facade has three-sided bay windows at the outside and center bays with two files of windows between. The west facade is comprised entirely of bay windows. *State:* HABS

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Worthington

JOHNSON, ORANGE, HOUSE

956 High Street
1816

The original 2-story house stood pe dicular to High Street and a larger tion was constructed on the west of it the front entrance facing High S That wing, now the main block of Federal style house, is five bays wide a central doorway framed by a flat-ar fanlight and sidelights. Orange Joh original owner of the house, manufact combs and from 1827 to 1835 serve Commissioner of the Sandusky Turn during which time this residence serve a tollhouse. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Worthington

NEW ENGLAND LODGE

634 N. High Street
1820, John Snow

New England Lodge, chartered in 180 the oldest Masonic temple west of the legheny Mountains used continuously Masonic purposes. Its history is closely lated to the founding of Worthington 1803 by James Kilbourne (1770—185 a Mason and Episcopalian clergyman. T lodge is a 2-story red brick building w entrance and windows on the main faca recessed in a symbolic arch of Mason *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Worthington

WORTHINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY BOARDING HOUSE

25 Fox Lane
1812

In 1811 Colonel James Kilbourne, one the town founders, and several associat formed the Worthington Manufacturin Company. The company erected four su stantial brick buildings. The manufactu ing buildings have been destroyed; however, the 1 1/2-story brick New Englan style boarding house with two front door remains. The company, which manufactured military gear and saddlery, was ver prosperous during the War of 1812 *Private*

FULTON COUNTY
Wauseon

FULTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

S. Fulton and Chestnut streets
1870—1872

This is a brick, 2-story Tuscan style building with a 4-story tower and belfry. The front entranceway and windows are arched and have hood molds. There is a second floor balcony above the front entrance. A soldiers' and sailors' memorial honoring the county veterans is at the front entrance. The interior is decorated with arches and pilasters and features historic portraits and frescoes. The courtroom has an ornate coffered ceiling. *County*

GREENE COUNTY
Cedarville vicinity
POLLOCK WORKS
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

Constructed probably as fortifications or as a remote ceremonial center, the Pollock Works are a fine example of a hilltop or upland Hopewellian embankment. Originally the works consisted of four parallel U-shaped walls with their open ends facing east. To the east of each gateway was a small mound, then a rise in elevation and another semicircular embankment at the top of the rise. Only the U-shaped walls remain. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Cedarville vicinity
REID, WHITELAW, HOUSE
SW of Cedarville at 2587 Conley Road
1823

This house was the birthplace and home of Whitelaw Reid (1834—1912), journalist, statesman, and vice-presidential candidate in 1892. Reid, as owner and editor of the *Xenia News*, gained national recognition in 1860 when his newspaper supported Abraham Lincoln against former governor Salmon P. Chase in the Republican presidential primary. In 1872 Reid accepted public office as minister to France and spent his last seven years as ambassador to Great Britain. This rambling Queen Anne cottage was transformed from an 1825 farmhouse. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Cedarville vicinity
WILLIAMSON MOUND STATE MEMORIAL
500 B.C.—400 A.D.

This large Adena mound is 27.5 feet high and 150 feet in diameter. Excavation scars left by explorations undertaken in the 1840's were covered in 1929 when the mound was restored to its original condition. Possibly the mound was built up gradually over a period of years, and, if so, future excavation may reveal changes in the living habits and burial practices of the Adena people. *Private*

GREENE COUNTY
Clifton vicinity
WHITEMAN, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
1805

The primary importance of the Whiteman House lies in its age and its relatively unaltered condition. Built of coursed and uncoursed fieldstone on a hillside, the rectangular structure has the appearance of 2 stories in front, and 3 stories in the rear. Behind the house is a 2-story stone springhouse. This stone structure, built at a time when most buildings were constructed of logs, reflects the style of living of its builder, General Benjamin Whiteman, who played an important part in the settlement of Greene County and helped organize the state's military system. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Fairborn vicinity
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE MOUND
c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

Located on a bluff overlooking the Mad River Valley, the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Mound is flat, except to the west where it drops off into the valley. It is 8.2 feet high and 86 feet in diameter. Thought to have been constructed by the Adena people, the single mound could signify changes in burial customs and possibly living habits. Because pieces of limestone protrude from beneath the soil, it seems probable that the original builders of the mound covered it with pieces of limestone which in turn have been covered by dust and soil. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Wilberforce
HOMEWOOD COTTAGE (HALLIE Q. BROWN HOUSE)
On Brush Row Road, NW of the Post Office
20th century

Homewood is the primary structure associated with the active life of Hallie Brown, whose writings present a picture of the history and life of the Negro in America. Hallie Brown lived in this house from the time she was appointed professor of elocution at Wilberforce University in 1893, until her death in 1949. A fervent crusader for womens' rights, Hallie served as president of the National Association of Colored Women from 1920 to 1924. *State; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Wilberforce
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, CENTRAL STATE UNIVERSITY (WILLIAM S. SCARBOROUGH HOUSE)
SE side of Brush Row Road, just SE of the Post Office
c. 1908

This 2 1/2-story Queen Anne residence was built for William S. Scarborough (1852—1926), president of Wilberforce University, the first Negro institution of higher learning in the U.S. (founded in 1856). Highlights of Scarborough's career included the publication of *First Lessons in Greek* (1881), the first Greek work written by an American Negro; and election to the chair of Hellenistic studies of the Payne Theological Seminary of Wilberforce (1897). He was president of the university from 1908 to 1920. *State; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Xenia
BANK OF XENIA
Detroit and E. 2nd streets
1835

This is a 2-story Greek Revival building with two Doric columns supporting a full entablature. The frieze of alternating triglyphs and metopes, is topped by a wrought iron balcony. A central doorway in the side of the building is framed with pilasters carrying an entablature. *Private.*

GREENE COUNTY
Xenia
EAST 2ND STREET DISTRICT
235 E. 2nd Street (Hivling-Kinney House) and 209-213-215 E. 2nd Street (John Allen House)
1863 (Hivling-Kinney House); 1881 (John Allen House)

These neighboring houses are representative of two styles of architecture prevalent in the last half of the 19th century. The Hivling-Kinney House, probably designed by Hiram Brown, is a late classical revival brick building; 2 1/2 stories, with porches on the north, east and south. Adorning the edge of the hipped roof is a bracketed cornice in which panels alternate with paired windows in the frieze. It became the home of Coates Kinney who was a poet and journalist and served in the Ohio senate in 1882 and 1883. The Allen House is a 2 1/2-story red brick Victorian structure ornamented with carved stone and projecting brickwork. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
ALBEE THEATER
12 E. 5th Street
1927, Thomas Lamb

The Albee Theater is one of the few surviving opulent cinema palaces in the U.S. and the only one in Cincinnati. On the 5-story Palladian front facade, masonry pilasters and slender Ionic columns rise nearly full height to support a full story. Inside, the 4,000-seat Baroque auditorium is ornately decorated with marble, golf leaf, mirrored glass, and silk wall coverings. A 3-story window of translucent glass lights the lobby. The structure still functions as a movie theater. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
APOSTOLIC BETHLEHEM TEMPLE CHURCH (ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH)
1205 Elm Street
1868

This building housed the oldest German Protestant congregation in the city until 1946. It is a German Gothic hall church derived in plan from the German churches of 1250—1550. The structure is rectangular with transepts flanking a single tower. Side walls are buttressed with plain pilasters, those of the transept with angle buttresses and those of the tower by pilasters ending as clasping buttresses. It is 2 stories high with the nave on the second floor. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
CARY COTTAGE
7000 Hamilton Avenue
c. 1832

This is a modest 2-story brick building with an irregular T-shaped plan. It was built for Robert and Elizabeth Jessup Cary and their nine children. Two of the children, Alice and Phoebe, began publishing poetry in their early years and later received recognition in an 1849 publication, *The Female Poets of America*, by Dr. Rufus W. Griswold. The sisters lived in the cottage until 1850. Later Florence Bishop Trader and her blind sister, Georgia Duckworth Trader, lived here. In 1900 the Trader sisters began crusading for the improvement of services to the blind, soliciting help for the founding of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. By 1922 the house was the largest private printing plant for the blind in the country. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
CINCINNATI CITY HALL
801 Plum Street
1893, Samuel Hannaford

This Richardsonian Romanesque 4 1/2-story masonry building is rectangular in plan with projecting pavilions at the east and west facades and a 9-story clock tower at the southeast corner. The tile roof is composed of intersecting mansard, hip, gable, pavilion and circular roof elements with metal finials and crestings. Inside are ornate marble stairwells lined with stained-glass windows, which are illuminated by light from interior courtyards. *Municipal*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
CINCINNATI UNION TERMINAL
1301 Western Avenue
1933

The distinguishing element of this monumental concrete and steel structure is a round arch semi-spherical dome flanked by low stepped wings which are curved to accommodate the street vehicle system. The terminal is a unique manifestation of Art Deco architecture and interior decoration and is representative of the modern style prevalent in the U.S. in the 1930's. Union terminal also represents the centralization of freight and passenger facilities of seven major railroads which previously were using five separate terminals. Fellheimer and Wagner designed the passenger terminal, Paul Cret created the exterior ensemble, Maxfield Keck did the stone carving, Winold Reiss did the wall murals, and the linoleum panels are by Pierre Boudell. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
COVENANT FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
8th and Elm streets
1875, William Walter

An example of English Gothic architecture, this large rectangular stone structure has a bell tower on the northeast corner and a lower tower at the southeast. The main facade features a large pointed-arched window and stone tracery in the center bay over three pointed-arched, pedimented portals which comprise the entrance. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
CUVIER PRESS CLUB (MARCUS FECHHEIMER HOUSE)
22 Garfield Place
1861—1862

Built by Marcus Fechheimer as his private residence, this 2-story house was designed in the Italianate style in sandstone and brick. The front is ashlar and is enriched by carved stone moldings including rusticated quoins, string courses, a paneled frieze and elaborate door and window surrounds. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
DAYTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

This historic district is a homogeneous, built-up series of blocks containing a group of 19th-century detached town houses. The majority of the buildings were built between 1850 and 1890 and are generally masonry, 2 to 3 stories, and Italianate in style. The area was the residential quarter for wealthy beer brewers and pork packers of Cincinnati. *Multiple public/private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
FENWICK CLUB ANNEX
426 E. 5th Street
19th century

This is a 3-story rectangular building or brick with limestone banding above a stone foundation. There is a decorative cornice below the dormered mansard roof. A central gable over the entranceway is further enhanced by a portico with Tuscan columns, an entablature, and a cast iron balustrade. The club provides living quarters and social, recreational, and cultural activities for area Catholics. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
FINDLAY MARKET BUILDING
Esplanade at Elder, between Elm and Race streets
1852

Findlay Market and nearby Findlay Street are named in honor of General James Findlay who came to Cincinnati in 1793. Findlay invested in real estate, some of which was located immediately north of the old city limit. His plat, called "Northern Liberties," showed a designation for a "Findlay Market Space," where he hoped to build, but never did. As a result of rapid growth, "Northern Liberties" was annexed by the city in 1849. In 1852, the executors of Findlay's estate gave this "space" to the city with the stipulation that a market be built and forever maintained to commemorate Findlay. The market building, a cast iron pavilion, was completed by Christmas of that year and has been in continuous use since then. *Municipal*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
GOSHORN, SIR ALFRED T., HOUSE
3540 Clifton Avenue
1888, James W. McLaughlin

This large ashlar stone building reflects the popularity of the Romanesque style during the last quarter of the 19th century. It consists of a 3-story rectangular main section with gambrel roof, a 2-story wing to the rear, and a prominent 2-story wing on the south with a large skylight. The latter, hexagonal in shape, is terminated by a 1 1/2-story round and hexagonal tower on the south. Sir Alfred T. Goshorn, president of Ancor White Lead Company, was knighted by Queen Victoria and decorated by several foreign governments. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
LLOYD, JOHN URI, HOUSE
3901 Clifton Avenue
c. 1890, James W. McLaughlin

This massive 3-story stone Romanesque structure represents the architectural taste of Cincinnati's affluent in the late-19th century. Rectangular in plan, the residence is covered by a double-pitched roof with a central shingled turret dominating the front. John Uri Lloyd, author, pharmacist, and founder of colloidial chemistry, lived in the house from 1909 until the mid-1930's. Lloyd's personal library and the library that resulted from his drug manufacturing industry formed the nucleus of the present Lloyd Library which is known internationally to scholars of botany, pharmacy, and chemistry. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
MOORMANN, BERNARD H., HOUSE
1514 E. McMillan Street
c. 1860

This is a 2 1/2-story brick Italianate house. The five-bay front facade has round-arched door and window openings with plain hood molds on the first floor and rectangular windows and molded lintels on the second floor. A one-bay projecting front porch supported by clustered columns shelters the main entrance. Bernard Moormann, a successful dry goods merchant, is credited with erecting the house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
MORRISON HOUSE
750 Ludlow Avenue
1873—1875, Samuel Hannaford

This 3-story red brick house is a modified Italian Villa style residence. Dominating the front is a full-width balustraded veranda and a central projecting tower capped by a steeply-pitched roof containing a gabled dormer. A wide cornice and ornate bracketing embellish the exterior. The house was originally built for Thomas Morrison, the owner of one of the largest meat packing companies in the U.S. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
MOUNT AUBURN HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Mount Auburn has been an important residential area for the civic, social, industrial, business, cultural, and religious leaders of Cincinnati since it was first settled about 1819. The majority of buildings could be described as Italianate featuring large towers. The 2-story brick Thomas Phillips House (2023 Auburn Avenue) is representative of the large homes. There is also a scattering of Victorian and Romanesque structures in the district. *Multiple public/private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
PLUM STREET TEMPLE
8th and Plum streets
1865—1866, James Keys Wilson

The brick and stone exterior of this temple has the tripartite division of a Christian basilica, and the proliferation of surface detail on the stone that is common to the Moorish style. The tall center bay of the three-bay front facade contains two minarets which rise 50 feet above the roof. Dr. Isaac Mayer Wise, founder of Reformed Judaism in the U.S., was head of the congregation from 1853 to 1900. The building was restored in the late-1960's. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
PROBASCO, HENRY, HOUSE
430 W. Cliff Lane
c. 1859—1866, attributed to William Tinsley

This house was built for one of Clifton's industrial leaders and established an architectural vocabulary in the city which was employed in other homes of distinction for the remainder of the 19th century. It is a 2 1/2-story limestone and sandstone building, essentially L-shaped in plan and Romanesque in character. It is built around a central, round 4-story tower which also contains the main staircase. The tower is topped by an octagonal cupola. Many of the rooms are paneled in wood and contain other intricately detailed embellishments. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
RESOR, WILLIAM, HOUSE
254 Greendale Avenue
1843

This 3-story frame dwelling is surrounded by a verranda which is supported by Doric wood columns. A domed gazebo on the southeast corner was added during the 1890's. The house is covered by a mansard roof with dormer windows and has a metal cresting at the top. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
ROOKWOOD POTTERY
Celestial and Rookwood Place
1892

This cluster of medieval type elements provided an appropriate environment for the Rookwood colony of artists. Skilled American, English, French, German and Japanese artists and craftsmen produced pottery here. Many were affiliated with the Art Academy of Cincinnati and the pottery served informally as a department of ceramics for the institution. Cylindrical brick flues projecting through the tile roof of the L-shaped building mark the location of the original kilns which are in the basement of the building. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
SACRED HEART ACADEMY (NEFF CASTLE)
525 Lafayette Street
c. 1868

This is a rambling ashlar stone residence in the style of an English medieval castle. There is a 4-story tower and double sloping gabled roofs with dormers. The entrance portal is hand-carved wood; the interior also has an extensive amount of delicate wood carving done by Swiss craftsmen. William C. Neff, the original owner, may have been influenced by the Kenilworth Castle in England for the design of this building. The academy acquired the building in 1876. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
ST. PETER-IN-CHAINS CATHEDRAL
325 W. 8th Street
1841—1845

This cathedral incorporates both Greek and Roman Revival elements with an octagonal tower inspired by the work of Sir Christopher Wren. Between 1952 and 1957 the cathedral was enlarged and transepts were added. The church contains a large collection of art objects including a crucifix crafted by Benvenuto Cellini. *Private:* HABS

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
SCARLET OAKS (GEORGE K. SCHOENBERGER HOUSE)
440 Lafayette Avenue
1867, James Keys Wilson

This 2 1/2-story uncoursed ashlar limestone building is irregular in plan and basically Gothic in character with crockets, cusps, finials and gargoyles embellishing the exterior. Above the semielliptical-arched entrance is a gable with a large pointed-arched tracery window. A 4-story tower with a filigreed railing and flanking turret add to the Gothic appearance. The building was originally erected for George Schoenberger who founded a branch of his father's iron manufacturing business in Cincinnati. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
TAFT MUSEUM (MARTIN BAUM HOUSE)
316 Pike Street
c. 1820, attributed to either Benjamin Latrobe or James Hoban

This is an elegant white frame mansion in refined Federal style. The 2-story center unit is fronted with an imposing Tuscan portico, a Greek pediment, and curved iron railings leading up sandstone steps to the entranceway. The center unit is flanked by 2-story wings. William Howard Taft was notified of his nomination for the Presidency in 1908 from the front steps of this house which was originally built for Martin Baum, a Cincinnati businessman. The Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts was formed in 1927. Later the Taft home and art collection were given to the people of Cincinnati. *Municipal*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
WALDSCHMIDT-CAMP DENNISON DISTRICT
7509 and 7567 Glendale-Milford Road
1804, Waldschmidt House; 1810, Camp Dennison Guardhouse

These two buildings are among the earliest extant stone houses in Ohio. Christian Waldschmidt, a leader of a group of German Pietists, arrived at the site in 1794 and set up a gristmill and distillery. During the Civil War the vicinity became a training and induction center for Union troops and was known as Camp Dennison. The 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed Waldschmidt House served as headquarters for General Joshua Bates, and the smaller 2-story, two-bay structure served as a guardhouse. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati
WORTH, GORHAM A., HOUSE
2316 Auburncrest Avenue
1819

The original part of this house was built by Gorham Worth, who came to Cincinnati in 1817 to serve as cashier of the newly-established U.S. Branch Bank of Cincinnati. This 2-story frame structure consists of a central block with a rear ell and two side wings, probably added before 1868. The rectangular central portion contains a Federal style entrance sheltered by a 1-story, five-bay porch supported by thin wooden Tuscan columns. Hipped roofs, each with an identical center dormer, cover the projecting side wings. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Cincinnati vicinity
JEDIAH HILL COVERED BRIDGE
7 miles N of Cincinnati off U.S. 127 on Covered Bridge Road
1850, Jediah Hill

This is the only remaining covered bridge in Hamilton County and one of only about six queen post truss covered bridges extant in Ohio. It is a three-panel queen post truss with oak trusses supported by stone abutments. *County*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Elizabethtown vicinity
FORT HILL (FORT MIAMI)
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

Fort Hill is situated at the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio rivers. The property consists of two concentric horseshoe-shaped walls, the ends of which form gateways, and several mounds. Some of the mounds are definitely associated with the fort. Excavations have been conducted since 1965 inside and outside the fort, in the walls, in a mound, in test pits, and in village areas. A radiocarbon date of 270 A.D. suggests the enclosure was built by Hopewell people. *County*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Greenhills
WHALLON, JAMES, HOUSE
11000 Winton Road
c. 1816

This 2-story red brick house with gabled roof is a good example of Federal style architecture. In the center bay of the five-bay front facade is a handsome doorway flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a delicate elliptical fanlight. James Whallon (1770—1849) served as justice of the peace from 1828 to 1835, and was active in the early religious and educational life of Greenhills. *Municipal:* HABS

HAMILTON COUNTY
Newtown
ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY MOUND
Pre-Columbian

This symmetrical mound has a circumference of about 210 feet and a height of about 10 feet at its center. Its conical shape is typical of Adena burial mounds. Within the mound are log tombs with extended burials. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
North Bend
HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, TOMB STATE MEMORIAL
Mount Nebo on Ohio 128
19th century

In 1814, after serving as Commander of the Army of the Northwest during the War of 1812, William Henry Harrison returned to his 1000-acre farm at North Bend and built a white mansion around an original log cabin. In 1840 Harrison was elected U.S. President but died a month later of pneumonia. He was buried here in July, 1841. A memorial obelisk was dedicated in 1924. *State*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Findlay
HANCOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1885—1888, Weary and Kramer

This is a rock-faced 2 1/2-story building on a stone foundation. A square tower is located in the center of the roof. The round-arched entrance is covered by a portico supported by stylized granite Ionic pilasters. A small stone balustrade rests atop the portico. The shaft of the tower is pilastered and has louvered bays; the dome has a slate roof with four clock faces. The interior courthouse includes cherry wainscoting throughout and a cast iron staircase. Most of the interior fixtures are original and the building contains many stained glass windows. *County*

HENRY COUNTY
Napoleon
HENRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
N. Perry and E. Washington streets
1880—1882, D. W. Gibbs

This is a square 4-story brick and sandstone building. It is the fourth courthouse to serve the county and was the scene of the murder trial of Warren Drury. On trial was Robert K. Scott, a major-general in the Civil War and twice governor of South Carolina. Scott was acquitted in a most controversial decision in 1882 and gave his name to the expression "he went Scott free." *County*

HIGHLAND COUNTY
Marshall vicinity
ROCKY FORK PARK GROUP
Pre-Columbian

This site is composed of three mounds. West Mound (White Mound I) is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 6 feet high and contains eight found cremations and two burials. White Mound II is smaller and has not yielded any artifacts. Crescent Mound is about 5 feet high and 300 feet across at the arc of the crescent and 160 feet across at the open end. The group is Hopewellian in origin and lies not far from a Hopewell ceremonial center on the opposite shore of Rocky Fork Lake. *State/private*

HIGHLAND COUNTY
Pricetown vicinity
WORKMAN WORKS
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

The Workman Works represent a fine Hopewellian enclosure and associated burial mounds in excellent condition. The two mounds are enclosed for the most part by earthen embankments and an exterior ditch which paralleled most of the walls. In 1883 the average height of the wall was three feet, but today this height varies and nowhere is greater than three feet. One mound is 4.5 feet high and 60 feet in diameter and the other is 2 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. Only traces of the ditch are still visible. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HIGHLAND COUNTY
Rainsboro vicinity
BARRETTS MILLS
C.R. 1A and Rocky Fork Creek
19th century

This mill complex includes Barrett's gristmill, built in 1862 with a wooden waterwheel and buhrstones and later converted to a turbine-powered roller mill. Captain David M. Barrett, a state representative and superintendent of an industrial school for boys, was a prime force in building new mills near the site of the oldest mills in the county. Included in the complex are a sawmill and woolen mill and the Barrett house. *Private*

HIGHLAND COUNTY
Rainsboro vicinity
PLUM RUN MOUND
300 B.C.—600 A.D.

Its elliptical shape and location on the valley floor indicate that this site is probably Hopewellian. The mound has a base length of 90 feet east-west and 70 feet north-south. *Federal*

HOCKING COUNTY
Haydenville
HAYDENVILLE HISTORIC TOWN
Late-19th century

Haydenville, Ohio's last company town, housed the workers of the Haydenville Mining and Manufacturing Company, which was founded by Peter Hayden in the late-19th century. Buildings, walls, paved surfaces, and other features within the town show the degree to which the company's clay products permeated the life of the community. The first houses built for the employees (1870's) were 2-story detached buildings of porous brick; another larger group were built between 1883 and 1900 of clay products manufactured by the company. Although the town is no longer company owned, it retains its original appearance. *Multiple public/private*

HOCKING COUNTY
Laurelville vicinity
EDITH ROSS MOUND
Pre-Columbian

This round, stone and earth mound has a diameter of 40 feet and a maximum height of almost five feet. The exact date and identification of the builders are undetermined. It is believed that the mound contains many artifacts and burials, possibly from the Hopewellian cultures. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY
Jackson vicinity
BUCKEYE FURNACE
10 miles E of Jackson via Township Road 167 S of Ohio 124
1850

One of the leading iron producing areas in the county during the Civil War was the Hanging Rock region of Ohio and Kentucky. At the peak of production there were 46 charcoal iron furnaces in the Ohio section, but portions of only 17 remain. Buckeye Furnace Complex, with its auxiliary buildings of local materials and its adjacent community of several hundred persons, was typical of such operations. As of 1966 the only extant original structure was the stone furnace stack, but extensive archeological investigation has since confirmed the locations and exact dimensions of most other buildings; the ironmaster's residence, the store, charcoal shed, engine house, casting house, foundry, shop and scale pit have been or are being reconstructed. *State*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Steubenville
FEDERAL LAND OFFICE
At U.S. 22 and Ohio 7
1801

This was the first public land office to open in the Northwest Territory. It is a well-preserved, hewn log structure constructed in inverted "V" notching. Much of the government-owned land in Eastern Ohio passed into private hands through the office, which remained open until 1840. The roof is covered with shingles and the gables are clapboarded. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Fredericktown vicinity
BRADDOCK MOUND AND WORKS
Pre-Columbian

Prehaps the best preserved prehistoric area in the county, this complex consists of a large mound 20 feet high and oval shaped with a minimum diameter of 93 feet and a maximum diameter of 145 feet. The mound is enclosed by a circular bank and ditch 270 feet in diameter providing a single gateway on its east side. West of the enclosure wall is a ridge area heavily littered with firecracked stone indicating intensive prehistoric occupation. The site is attributed to the Adena group. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KNOX COUNTY
Mount Vernon
KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE
High Street
1855—1856

The country's fourth courthouse, this is a 2-story Greek Revival building on a stone foundation. Walls are pilastered and the south entrance features columns in antis. The south facade also features a cornice decorated with triglyphs and metopes and a pediment with a central round window. A square clock tower rises above the southern end of the building. *County*

KNOX COUNTY
Mount Vernon
PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT (COLUMBUS, AKRON AND CLEVELAND DEPOT)
S. Main Street
c. 1905

This is a rugged masonry structure with Oriental influence in the roof lines and eaves, the heavy interlocking glazed roof tiling, and in the three-layered arched north entrance. There is a rough-cut stone base course surrounding the structure and a smooth-surfaced gray brick wall above the stone. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Mt. Vernon vicinity
MCLAUGHLIN MOUND
1000 B.C.—400 A.D.

This mound is believed to represent the Adena cultural period in Ohio. It is 75 feet in diameter and about 5 feet in height. Since scattered human cremations, subsoil pits, and postmolds of screens or partial houses were found in an Adena mound excavated in Delaware County, Ohio, such findings are suspected at the McLaughlin Mound. If these local cultural patterns can be established in several drainage systems a cultural continuum might be revealed which would lead to greater insight into the prehistory of the Ohio area. *Private*

LAKE COUNTY
Fairport Harbor
FAIRPORT MARINE MUSEUM
129 2nd Street
1871

Throughout the 18th century Fairport was an important gateway to Ohio's Connecticut Western Reserve for settlers arriving from the East via Buffalo, New York. The town also served as a fueling station and supply port for early immigrant passenger ships and freighters bound from Buffalo to the upper Great Lakes. The Fairport Marine Museum consists of a lighthouse and an adjacent keeper's dwelling built to replace earlier (1835) structures. Sandstone blocks comprise the main part of the light tower. It has a lens room and observation platform topped by a copper dome. The keeper's house is a 1 1/2-story brick building with a gabled roof and a pilot house addition (1967) on the west facade. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1925. *Municipal*

LAKE COUNTY
Mentor
CORNING-WHITE HOUSE
8353 Mentor Avenue
1830's, Jonathan Goldsmith

This late Federal residence is considered one of the best remaining examples of the architect's work in the county. The plan is a central block with symmetrical wings which are set back, each having a porch with fluted columns. The main doorway, to the right of the central block, has pilasters, sidelights and a four-section transom. This was originally the home of Nathan Corning, the first mayor of Mentor when the town was incorporated in 1854. *Private*

LAKE COUNTY
Painesville
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LAKE ERIE COLLEGE (COLLEGE HALL)
391 W. Washington Street
1859, Charles Wallace Heard

This Italian Villa style structure was the first major building of Lake Erie College (originally Lake Erie Female Seminary). Constructed of brick, it consists of a rectangular 4 1/2-story center block flanked by wide projecting wings with gabled roofs. Dominating the center bay of the main facade is an Italianate tower. In 1877 a wing was added on the south. *Private*

LAKE COUNTY
Painesville
LUTZ'S TAVERN (RIDER TAVERN)
179 Mentor Avenue
1810—1818

This simple 1-story tavern was one of the stagecoach stops along the early road from Buffalo to Cleveland. It was built by Joseph Rider, one of the earliest settlers in the area. In 1832 Lake County architect Jonathan Goldsmith constructed a second floor and giant Doric frame portico with clapboard siding. This is one of the few remaining buildings designed by Goldsmith which illustrates the Federal and Greek Revival styles as manifested in the architecture of the Western Reserve. Recent alterations include an addition to the east, enlargement of the north, and aluminum siding. *Private*

LAKE COUNTY
Painesville
MATHEWS HOUSE
309 W. Washington Street
1829, Jonathan Goldsmith

This frame Greek Revival structure is covered with tongue and groove siding on the front and clapboarding on the sides and back. It consists of a 2-story central block flanked by 1-story wings. Treatment of the main entrance is unusual—the door and sidelights are divided by reeded columns with Ionic capitals, and the transom is separated into three sections by corbels carved with acanthus leaves. Adorning the roofline is a shallow architrave and entablature of carved triglyphs and metopes. The house was built for Dr. John Henry Mathews, the first physician to settle in what was to become Lake County. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LAKE COUNTY
Painesville
PAINESVILLE CITY HALL (OLD LAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE)
7 Richmond Street
1840

This building is an example of the Greek Revival architecture prevalent at the time of the establishment of Lake County in 1840. The county's first courthouse, it is a 2-story brick building with a frame cupola and a 2-story pedimented, tetrastyle Doric portico. Following construction of a new courthouse in 1909, this structure was converted into the city hall. *Municipal:* HABS

LICKING COUNTY
Granville
BUXTON INN
313 E. Broadway
1812

This 2-story frame, L-shaped inn was built by Orrin Granger and is located on its original site. It is one of the oldest inns in the state. The Tavern, as the inn was originally called, was the social center of the new town of Granville and served as its mail delivery depot. *Private*

LICKING COUNTY
Granville vicinity
ALLIGATOR EFFIGY MOUND
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

Alligator Mound is about 250 feet long (nose to tail) and 40 feet wide with legs 36 feet long. Its height above the ground varies from two to three feet. The mound was erected by Hopewell people and may have been associated with the Newark Earthworks. If the mound were purposefully constructed to represent an alligator additional credence would be given to the contention that the Hopewell people had far-reaching contacts. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LICKING COUNTY
Heath
OHIO CANAL GROUNDBREAKING SITE
Ohio 79
1825

On July 4, 1825, several dozen persons gathered in a wooded area south of Heath to witness the groundbreaking ceremony for the first section of the Ohio Canal. Along with DeWitt Clinton—one-time presidential candidate, former governor of New York, and the genius behind the canal—were Thomas Worthington and Jeremiah Morrow, former governors; and Thomas Ewing, the governor of Ohio at the time. Eight years after the groundbreaking the entire main line of 308 miles was completed. A stone marker commemorates the event. *Municipal*

LICKING COUNTY
Homer
DIXON MOUND (WILLIAMS MOUND)
Pre-Columbian

This mound, which is about 100 feet in diameter with a height of about 16 feet, is probably Adena rather than Hopewell in origin. The conical shape and its location near a small river are typical distinguishing factors contributing to its Adena identification even though the mound has not yet been excavated. It is considered in excellent condition although there are several trees growing out of the mound, the roots of which may be causing damage to the remains within. *Private*

LICKING COUNTY
Newark
LICKING COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Courthouse Square
1876—1878, H. E. Myer

Built of cut limestone, the Licking County Courthouse is representative of the Second Empire style. The 2 1/2-story structure rests on a full-story sandstone foundation and is dominated by an ornate 2-story tower in the center of the mansard roof. On each facade is a tower-like, projecting center bay which extends slightly above the roofline. Pediments surmounted by a statue of Justice cap each of the projections. *County*

LOGAN COUNTY
Bellefontaine
LOGAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Public Square
1870—1871, Alexander Koehler

This is a 2-story Second Empire stone building with a mansard roof. The courthouse features elaborate fenestration with round-arched windows on the second story and arched dormers with oval windows on the third (attic) story. At the attic level, in the projecting central bay of the facade, is a statue of Justice. An octagonal tower rises out of the projecting bay, serving as both a clock tower and a belfry. *County*

LUCAS COUNTY
Maumee
MAUMEE SIDECUT
N of Maumee River, SW of Ewing Island
19th century

The Maumee Sidecut was constructed from 1837 to 1842 to permit the passage of traffic between the Miami-Erie Canal and the Maumee River. Originally the sidecut contained six locks which raised or lowered boats some 50 feet. Lock Number One has been removed, but the masonry parts of the remaining locks are intact. The sidecut, although in operation only eight years, was one of the outstanding engineering achievements of the early Ohio canal system and was important to the settlement and growth of northern Ohio. *Municipal*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
LUCAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY JAIL
1896, David L. Stine

The courthouse is a large steel-framed building with a sandstone exterior. The E-shaped structure consists of a large central block and two dependent wings with projecting pavilions. The entrance facade of the central portion has three Roman arches with a colonnade of double Corinthian columns and pediment. There is a low Roman dome with a slender peristyle of Doric columns topping the building. Wings are topped with a cornice and balustrade with urns at the corners. The interior features finely finished Italian marble-and-mosaic floors. The 3-story county jail is also rectangular with a 1-story entrance porch supported by small Doric columns. *County*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
OLD CENTRAL POST OFFICE
13th Street between Madison and Jefferson avenues
1911, James Knox Taylor

The Old Central Post Office is an excellent example of early-20th-century classical governmental architecture. On the main facade twin Doric columns flank the entrances and an engaged Doric colonnade frames the windows. Above the entablature is a balustrade and the pediments contain a sculptured eagle. In 1965 the building was donated to the Toledo Board of Education who converted it into three floors of classrooms. *Municipal*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
OLD WEST END DISTRICT
1872—1916

The development of Toledo's Old West End began when prosperous merchants sought to escape the growing commercialism along the city's riverfront. The area was established with over-sized plots, park-like landscaping and various styles of architecture from the late Victorian to Edwardian eras. The buildings include the City Blueprint of Toledo (1905), a large sandstone Chateauesque style mansion; the Henahan-Breymann House (1894), a large 2-story Romanesque mansion; the Mansionette Apartments, a large 3-story asymmetrical frame and shingle house designed by Toledo architect Edward O. Fallis; the Brigham-Backus House (1888), a large 2-story Queen Anne house; and the Toledo Museum of Art (1912) designed by Green and Wicks with Toledo architect Harry W. Wachter, in the Neo-Classical Revival style. *Multiple public/private*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
PHILLIPPS, HENRY, HOUSE
220 Columbia
1866

One of the oldest houses in Toledo's West End, this Italian Villa style dwelling is an excellent example of this type of mid-19th-century architecture. Asymmetrical in plan, the house is 2 stories high with a square 3-story central tower. Between the first and second stories is an elaborate belt course and the windows have heavily molded lintels. Roofs have a slight pitch and a considerable projection; the eaves line is ornamented by a bracketed cornice. There is cast iron work on the east veranda and balcony. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
PYTHIAN CASTLE (BLECKNER MUSIC COMPANY)
801 Jefferson Avenue
1890

Five lodges of the Knights of Phythias constructed this 5-story stone and brick Romanesque style structure for use as a meeting place and a business building. Windows on the third floor are topped by giant round arches, and triangular dormers ornament the roof. On the corner is a large tower with four turrets and a conical roof. *Private*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
13th Street and Avondale Avenue
1901, A. Druiding

St. Patrick's is an excellent example of late Victorian Gothic church architecture and is one of Toledo's oldest parishes. Built of sandstone, the three-part facade is centered by a large square tower with canted buttresses and a semi-rhomboidal spire. An octagonal vestibule leads into the four-bay nave and large transept and polygonal apse. Tall red granite monolithic columns along with the central aisle with its pair of flanking side aisles support the clerestory. *Private*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
TOLEDO CITY MARKET
237 S. Erie Street
1908, Edward O. Fallis

Designed by one of Toledo's leading late 19th-century architects, this reinforced concrete building represents an early break with the traditional design concepts of the period. A distinguished feature is the portico which consists of a series of simple, wide shallow arches which spring from the floor level to the vaulted ceiling. The City Market served as a meeting place for producers and consumers in the Toledo area until 1928 when it was converted into part of the Civic Auditorium. In 1966 the market became a service building for the city. *Municipal*

LUCAS COUNTY
Toledo
TOLEDO NEWS-BEE BUILDING
604 Jackson Street
1912

This rectangular 2-story commercial brick building is Sullivanesque in ornamentation. Two-story ranks of windows, grouped in twos or threes, are bounded by square brick pilasters topped with stone capitals. The entire window arrangement is framed by a running course of brick, punctuated at the upper corners by square framing stones. There is a simple corbeled brick cornice. This building, which now houses radio and television stations, originally served as offices for the *News-Bee*, a newspaper resulting from the consolidation, in the early- 1900's, of three Toledo newspapers. *Private*

LUCAS COUNTY (also in Wood County)
Waterville vicinity
INTERURBAN BRIDGE (OHIO ELECTRIC RAILROAD BRIDGE, ROCHE DE BOEUF)
Across Maumee River, 1 mile S of Waterville
1908

This bridge was considered a major engineering feat at the time it was built. It is an early and large—12 span—example of reinforced concrete construction. It was built for the Ohio Electric Company and later was operated by the Lima and Toledo Traction Company—an electric interurban trolley line connecting Waterville and intervening towns with Toledo. Indigenous Ottawa Indians held important councils with French traders on a prehistoric limestone outcropping which the bridge spans. *State*

MADISON COUNTY
London
MADISON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Public Square
1890—1892, C. H. Maetzel

This structure is considered one of the finest Second Empire style courthouses in Ohio. It is sandstone and has a mansard roof. Dominating the main (south) facade is a 2-story tower. The square lower section of the tower had Doric columns supporting pediments, and above it are four clock faces surmounted by a small cap with a mansard roof. *County*

MADISON COUNTY
Somerford vicinity
WILSON, VALENTINE, HOUSE
About 1 mile N of Somerford off I-70
c. 1820

This 2-story brick gabled-roofed house represents the transplantation of Middle Atlantic architectural styles in folk housing to this area of central Ohio during the early settlement years. The brickwork is of fine quality, laid in Flemish bond on the main facade and common bond on the remaining walls. Shortly after completion of the main structure, a 1-story brick kitchen wing was added and prior to 1875 a 1-story frame addition was erected at the rear. *Public*

MEDINA COUNTY
Wadsworth
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (WADSWORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH; OLD MENNONITE CHURCH)
146 College Street
1842, George Hinsdale

This is a rectangular, frame Greek Revival church, 1 1/2 stories high with a gabled roof. It was used for 42 years by the Congregational Church and then was sold to a Mennonite congregation which used it until 1960. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton
ST. MARY'S HALL, UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON
300 College Park
1870

This is a 5-story rectangular brick building with a central section projecting slightly from the facade. Eaves are bracketed and the top features a mansard roof, believed to be the earliest example of its roof type in an Ohio college building. Originally the hall housed offices, a library, classrooms, laboratories, dining rooms, and a dormitory. It now houses offices only. The architect is thought to be Brother Maximin Zehler, director of the college during its formative years. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton
VICTORY THEATER BUILDING
138 N. Main Street
1866 (front facade), 1871

All that remains of the original theater constructed on this site by local brewers William and Joseph Turner, is the front facade. Fire extensively damaged the theater in 1869 and all but the front was completely reconstructed. Exterior ornamentation of the building is a combination of the Victorian Italianate and Second Empire styles, with mansard roof, segmental-and round-arched windows, and metal cornice brackets and quoin trim. Many great actors appeared at the Victory Theater until 1930 when it became a movie house. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton
WRIGHT, ORVILLE, LABORATORY
15 N. Broadway
1916

Orville Wright built this lab which remained his headquarters until his death. It was here that Wright built a wind tunnel and devised methods of wind tunnel testing. His other experiments included the split wing flap for slowing an airplane, automatic record player, and an automatic gearshift. This is the last remaining structure in the Dayton area associated with Wright's life. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Dayton vicinity
LICHLITER MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE
Pre-Columbian

This site was an extensive habitation area during the Late Woodland Period. Cultural traits from the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Adena, Hopewell and Fort Ancient-Erie peoples have been identified from the area. The site itself consists of an extensive village with large amounts of scattered cultural detritus. There appear to be four main areas of debris concentration—three are Late Woodland and one is Archaic. There is also a mound about 50-feet in diameter and three feet high. During a recent excavation a total of 13 house patterns were found within two acres. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Germantown
GERMANTOWN COVERED BRIDGE
Center Street, over Little Twin Creek
1870

This bridge, with its 102-foot span and 13-foot height, is unique for its inverted bowstring suspension construction. The iron bowstring and the cross braces in each of the nine panels are visible because the bridge has never been sided. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Kettering
DEEDS BARN
Prugh Park
1908—1912

Edward A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering formed a partnership to design and develop an electric ignition system for automobiles. They incorporated as the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company (later named "Delco" in 1909) and the first experimental test took place on September 2, 1910, in the Deeds Barn. The entire starting system—consisting of a motor generator, battery box unit, accumulator, voltage regular system, and clutch operating mechanism—was assembled and tested in the Deeds Barn in 1911. After running further tests in Detroit, the Cadillac Motor Company equipped their 1912 models with the Delco starter. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Trotwood vicinity
WOLF CREEK MOUND
Pre-Columbian

This mound, about 60 feet in diameter and three feet high, appears to be Adena in origin. The conical shape of the earthen structure and the circular ditch surrounding it are classic Adena traits. The mound probably served as a mortuary structure for a small community, but has not yet been excavated. *Private*

MUSKINGUM COUNTY
Nashport vicinity
NASHPORT MOUND
300 B.C.—400 A.D.

Nashport Mound is a large conical-shaped earthen structure attributed to the Adena culture. It probably served as a burial place for a nearby prehistoric community. The mound is 21 feet high and 120 feet wide north-south and 80 feet wide east-west. *Federal*

MUSKINGUM COUNTY
New Concord
PAUL HALL, MUSKINGUM COLLEGE
Layton Drive, Muskingum College campus
1873

Paul Hall stands today as the architectural symbol of Muskingum College, a school founded in 1837 by a small group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who settled in New Concord during the 1820's. The oldest building on the campus, it is a 2-story brick Victorian structure, with round-headed sash, bracketed eaves, and a short tapered frame tower dominating the roof. *Private*

MUSKINGUM COUNTY
New Concord vicinity
"S" BRIDGE II
U.S. 40, W of New Concord
1828

This is one of the five original "S" bridges on the National Road in eastern Ohio. It is about 140 feet long, 26 feet wide, and crosses the stream with a single span. The design avoids sharp curves, reduces the length of the arch, avoids steep grades, and protects the back fill from erosion. Walls and vault are cut stone and the floor is brick. *State*

OTTAWA COUNTY
Mineyahta-on-the-Bay
WAR OF 1812 BATTLE SITE
East Bay Shore Road, 1 mile W of junction with T-142
1812

On the night of September 28, 1812, about 60 volunteers from a local militia regiment engaged combat with a British-influenced Indian war party. This site, marking the first battle in the War of 1812 fought on Ohio soil, is commemorated by a monument erected in 1857 by the Hon. Joshua Giddings. A leading anti-slavery congressman, Giddings was a boy at the time of the battle and had actually participated in the expedition. *Private*

PERRY COUNTY
Glenford vicinity
GLENFORD FORT (COOPERIDER FORT)
300 B.C.—500 A.D.

This pre-Columbian site probably served as a ceremonial center for the Hopewell people. Located on a spur of land and a high hill, the Glenford Fort is an embankment of exposed stone. The wall stands two feet high in some places, whereas in others it has been completely leveled. A stone mound 12 feet high is the only discernible one, although early records indicate that two smaller mounds once existed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PORTAGE COUNTY
Atwater
ATWATER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
1237 Ohio 183
1838—1841

This is a frame, rectangular structure exemplary of the transitional period between Greek Revival and Gothic Revival. The east facade of the building features a raised three-bay full-height portico with six Ionic columns. The outermost columns are paired, a device used by ancient Greeks to give the appearance of stability to their temple fronts. This section of Ohio was part of the Connecticut Western Reserve and was owned by Captain Caleb Atwater. *Private:* HABS

PORTAGE COUNTY
Aurora vicinity
KENT, ZENO, HOUSE
2.5 miles SW of Aurora on Aurora-Hudson Road
1821

This house resembles a Connecticut colonial farmhouse and is one of only two such structures in the county. It is a 2-

story, five-bay frame building with an attached 1story frame section to the rear. The front door, decorated with an unusual hand-carved sunburst, is framed by sidelights enclosed between Doric pilasters and an entablature. The low-pitched roof terminates at the eaves with wide cornices which return slightly at the gabled end. Zeno Kent was a carpenter and joiner. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PREBLE COUNTY
College Corner vicinity
HUESTON WOODS PARK MOUND
c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

The Hueston Woods Park Mound is believed to have been constructed by Adena people. There are several similar mounds in the area, most of them small. This one measures 9 feet high by 90 feet in diameter. The mound has probably been excavated one or more times and shows evidence of restoration. *State*

PREBLE COUNTY
Eaton vicinity
ROBERTS COVERED BRIDGE
3 miles S of Eaton
1829

Roberts Covered Bridge is the oldest covered bridge in Ohio and the only covered, two-lane span bridge remaining in the state. Built to accommodate traffic on the Hamilton and Eaton Turnpike, the bridge is 91.5 feet long and has a clear span of 73 feet. It is composed of three trusses strengthened by two timber-arch ribs, one on either side of the roadway. Theodore Burr patented this structural system, a combination of arches and trusses, in 1817. *County*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Lucas vicinity
MALABAR FARM
SE of Lucas on Pleasant Valley Road
20th century

This farm is one of three experimental farms in Ohio owned by Louis Bromfield (1896—1956), noted agricultural conservationist and author. He purchased Malabar Farm in 1939 to demonstrate that eroded land could be reclaimed by using techniques not widely practiced in American agriculture—contour plowing, heavy applications of lime, grass silage, farm ponds, and planting crops on plowed but uncultivated soil. The farm, consisting of the main house, large barn, and surrounding outbuildings, received wide publicity through national farm publications and Bromfield's various books. It still uses farming practices and methods of water control incorporated by Bromfield. *State*

ROSS COUNTY
Bourneville vicinity
SPRUCE HILL WORKS
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

The Spruce Hill Works, consisting of a wall of stone enclosing two or three small stone mounds, occupies the summit of a hill nearly 400 feet in height. It was probably erected by the Hopewell people for protection. Upon the western slope of the hill, the wall covers an area from 30 to 50 feet in width; on the eastern slope, the wall is heavier and resembles a long stone heap with a 15- to 20-foot base and a height of 3 to 4 feet. At the south end are three gateways which open onto flat terraces. The amount of stone here more than quadruples that at the other points and constitutes broad, mound-shaped heaps. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe
CANAL WAREHOUSE
Main and Mulberry streets
19th century

This 3-story warehouse was constructed concurrent with the building of the Ohio-Erie Canal—suggesting a completion date of about 1830. It has three gabled overhung dormers on each side of the roof. Windows in these dormers extend from the top floor and connect with doors which extend to the street and were used for loading purposes. The front has double entries bordered by windows. *Private*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe
KENDRICK-BARRETT HOUSE
475 Western Avenue
1830

The Kendrick-Barrett House is one of less than six recorded early monitor houses extant in the state. It is a brick Greek Revival structure consisting of a central block and a wing to the west with a 1-story porch supported by four square wooden columns. A large, central two-bay clapboarded monitor dominates the hipped roof covering the main block. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe
OAK HILL
Dun Road
1838—1840

This massive 2-story sandstone structure was designed in the American vernacular adaptation of the Adamesque style. The front is symmetrical with a central entranceway, four windows on the lower level, and five windows on the upper level. The front door has a rectangular transom and sidelights. There are four sandstone chimneys above the hipped roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe
RENICK HOUSE, PAINT HILL
17 Mead Drive
1804, Presley Morris

George Renick saved the economy of the Scioto River valley in 1804 by driving 96 head of cattle to Baltimore where they were much in demand. It was the first extended overland cattle drive in the U.S. Renick's house is a 2 1/2-story L-shaped sandstone building, three bays wide with a central doorway protected by a single-bay entrance porch. The ell, to the rear of the main section, was the first portion completed; in 1904 a one-bay single-story addition was added west of the front block. *Private*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe
STORY MOUND STATE MEMORIAL
c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

This site contains a subconical earthen mound, 19.5 feet high with a basal diameter of 95 feet. Excavated in 1897, the mound yielded the first documented example of a circular Adena timber building, a structural type which has since become known as the norm in Adena ceremonial and domestic architecture. *State*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe vicinity
METZGER, CHARLES, MOUND
Pre-Columbian

The Metzger mound complex is a major ceremonial precinct erected by the Adena group in about 500—400 B.C. There are two mounds—one is quite large, 16 feet high with a diameter of 125 feet; the smaller mound is about 3 feet high and 40 feet in diameter. The complex was apparently used for high-status burials as the tombs were richly furnished. *Private*

ROSS COUNTY
Chillicothe vicinity
STITT, DAVID, MOUND
c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

This mound is subconical, about 19.4 feet high with a diameter of about 130 feet. It is one of the largest Adena burial mounds in the county. *Private*

ROSS COUNTY
Frankfort
FRANKFORT WORKS MOUNDS
c. 300 B.C.—500 A.D.

The Frankfort Mound was once part of a large complex of mounds and embankments located near present-day Frankfort. The mound is about 15 feet high and 100 feet in diameter and was a burial site for a geometric ceremonial complex. The complex consisted of one square and two circular earthen embankments and eight burial grounds. This mound is the last remaining section of the complex built by the Hopewell people. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SCIOTO COUNTY
Portsmouth vicinity
FEURT MOUNDS AND VILLAGE SITE
Pre-Columbian

This site, consisting of three mounds, is the type site for the Feurt focus of the Fort Ancient Culture in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky. The three mounds and village site have already yielded considerable data in the form of flint, stone, antler, bone, shell, clay, hematite, cannel coal, and slate. The mounds were used for burial purposes and vary in size from two to six feet high and from 25 to 60 feet in diameter. The sites are well preserved and have yielded 375 burials. *Private*

SCIOTO COUNTY
West Portsmouth vicinity
TREMPER MOUND AND WORKS
c. 300 B.C.—600 A.D.

Tremper Mound is unique in several aspects when compared to other Hopewell burial mounds. At Mound City, the Hopewell and Seip burials were either extended or cremated and buried individually with grave offerings on the floor line of the mound. In the Tremper Mound virtually all of the burials were cremated and all but two placed in a communal depository. The artifacts of the dead, heaped in a common cache, exhibited a high development of sculptural art and contained over 500 specimens including 146 tobacco pipes, many in the image of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians *Private*

SENECA COUNTY
Tiffin
FOUNDERS HALL, HEIDELBERG COLLEGE
Perry Street (Ohio 18)
1852—1858

The cornerstone of Founders Hall was laid two years after Heidelberg College was founded by the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church. It is a 3-story brick and stone Greek Revival building. Basically rectangular, the structure has a three-bay front projection containing a vertical series of three monumental doorways, the upper two having balconies. Attic windows set into the frieze under the cornice are unusual features. The building was remodeled in 1929. *Private*

SHELBY COUNTY
Sidney
PEOPLE'S FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Public Square, 101 E. Court Street at Ohio Avenue
1917-1918, Louis Sullivan

One of Sullivan's personal favorites, this structure is considered the finest of his small midwestern bank building designs. He quickly sketched the design for the bank directors after sitting opposite the vacant lot for two days considering the type of structure that would best suit the lot and the needs of the bank. A variety of building materials including black verde marble, tapestry brick, and blue, purple, and green glass create a polychromatic effect. The large recessed entrance arch contains an ornate typanum executed by Louis J. Millett. *Private*

STARK COUNTY
Alliance
GLAMORGAN
1025 S. Union Avenue
1903—1908, Paul Searles and Willard Hirsh

This monumental structure is a good example of the eclectic houses of the late-19th-century industrialists. It was erected by William H. Morgan, Sr., president of the Morgan Engineering Company—one of the state's pioneer industries. Three stories high, the exterior walls are of rusticated blue Vermont marble trimmed with white marble. Prominent features include the east facade which resembles a late medieval Welsh baronial hall, and a central rotunda on the interior finished in Renaissance Revival ornamental plastering. *Private; not accessible to the public*

STARK COUNTY
Alliance
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE DISTRICT
19th century, Simeon Porter (Chapman Hall and Miller Hall); Frank D. Long (Morgan Gymnasium)

The three buildings comprising the Mount Union College District reflect the development of style in American college architecture from the Civil War period to the last decade of the 19th century. Chapman Hall (1862—1864) the first Mount Union College academic building, is the only extant college building constructed in Ohio during the Civil War. Features from several pre-Civil War styles were incorporated in the design of the 3-story red brick structure with projecting central tower. Miller Hall (1866) is a 3-story, hipped-roof dormitory; the Morgan Gymnasium (1890—1891) is a rectangular brick Romanesque Revival edifice. *Private*

STARK COUNTY
Massillon
FIVE OAKS
210 4th Street, N.E.
1894, Charles F. Schweinfurth

This massive stone mansion was built for one of Ohio's prominent 19th-century businessmen, J. Walter McClymonds. The 3-story structure has a roofline with steeply-pitched gables and tall chimneys. Exterior detailing was inspired by late Medieval architecture and includes a crenelated octagonal tower, an elaborate dormer, a hanging balcony, and a large 1-story arcaded portico with triple arches on piers. *Private*

STARK COUNTY
Massillon
SPRING HILL
Wales Road, N.E.
19th century

Thomas Rotch platted the town of Kendal (now part of Massillon) and was responsible for introducing Spanish merino sheep to the county. He was the town's first postmaster and ran a general store. The 2-story house with 1-story wings (1831) has a "secret" stairway from the basement to the second floor. A smokehouse, stone springhouse, and a wool house are extant. *Private*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Akron
GOODYEAR AIRDOCK
S side of the Akron Municipal Airport
1929

This structure is a semi-paraboloid—1,175 feet long, 325 feet wide and 211 feet high. It is built of sheet metal attached to 11 parabolic arches spaced 80 feet apart. Double doors at each end of the building consist of 1/8th sectors of spheres connected by pivot pins at the top point and set on trucks guided by curved rails at the bottom. The airdock is allowed to expand and contract through the use of rollers. With the construction of the airdock by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation from plans drawn by the Wilbur Watson Engineering Company of Cleveland, Akron became one of the country's centers for the development and construction of lighter-than-air craft. *Private*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Akron
HOWER MANSION
60 Fir Hill
1871

This is a red brick Victorian house in the Second Empire style. John H. Hower, designer and first owner of the house, was a leading Akron industrialist. In 1881 he formed Hower & Company, a milling firm and a forerunner of the Quaker Oats Company. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Akron
OLD AKRON POST OFFICE
70 E. Market Street
1895

This building illustrates the eclectic taste in American architecture which replaced the long Greek Revival period. The brick walls laid in Flemish bond are embellished by classical details including limestone brackets, architraves, consoles, and full pediments at window and door openings. The A second floor 3-arched loggia in the Tuscan order rests over the entranceway. *Municipal*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Barberton
BARBER, O. C., BARN NO. 1
115 Third Street
1909

After mechanizing and expanding his father's small match factory, Ohio Columbus Barber along with 28 others, formed the Diamond Match Company—of which Barber became president. In 1894, the Diamond Match enterprise moved to Barberton, a new city laid out by the developers at Barber's urging. In 1905 he began construction of a huge farm which eventually included 23 buildings. This 2 1/2-story cattle barn was the first structure on the farm. A combination of French Colonial and original styling, the barn was built of concrete blocks and red bricks reinforced with steel. Two identical west towers are 40 feet high and have between them a 2-story living area for farm workers. The east tower is 60 feet high and has a gracefully arcaded upper portion. All three towers (silos) have conical red tile roofs with bracketed cornices. The barn itself has a red tile gabled roof with dormers and cupolas. (Also see O. C. Barber Creamery and O. C. Barber Piggery.) *Private*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Barberton
BARBER, O. C., CREAMERY
365 Portsmouth Avenue
1909

The creamery was the second building completed by Ohio Columbus Barber in his farm complex. It consists of a long rectangular section running east to west with a smaller square section attached to the southwest. Different shades of brick were used in its construction, unlike the other farm buildings. The hipped roof is covered with red tiles. (Also see O. C. Barber Barn No. 1 and O. C. Barber Piggery.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUMMIT COUNTY
Barberton
BARBER, O. C., PIGGERY ("PORK PALACE")
248 Robinson Avenue
1915

This 300-foot-long brick and concrete structure was the last of the buildings constructed on O. C. Barber's farm. It is a typical example of the architecture of the original buildings. *Private; not accessible to the public* (Also see O. C. Barber Barn No. 1 and O. C. Barber Creamery.)

SUMMIT COUNTY
Bath
HALE, JONATHAN, HOMESTEAD
2686 Oak Hill Road
1825

This is a pioneer Western Reserve homestead which has survived in excellent condition with few major changes. It consists of four parts—the original 3-story block (1825); a 1 1/2-story living room (c. 1830) to the rear of the main block; and two wings (c. 1840), each 1 1/2 stories, to the west of the living room. Windows on the front facade are shuttered and capped by keystones. A small 1-story frame porch replaced an earlier one built in the late-1840's. *Private;* HABS

SUMMIT COUNTY
Cuyahoga Falls
CHUCKERY RACE
1844

Chuckery Race was planned to carry the water from the Cuyahoga River gorge to a point where the water was to be used to power manufacturing equipment. The race was constructed of hand-cut sandstone blocks forming a wall 8—10 feet high and about 1300 yards long. This race created a water channel 30 feet wide and 8 feet deep. At the northernmost point of the race a dam and gate were built to divert the water into a raceway. Though no longer extant, their locations and the rock boulder to which they were anchored are still visible. The complete race was never fully operational. *Municipal*

TRUMBULL COUNTY
Howland Corners vicinity
SEELY, DR. JOHN W., HOUSE
2245 Niles-Cortland Road
c. 1825

This 1 1/2 story Greek Revival house was Dr. John Seely's residence. He was a pioneer physician in the county who built the structure and later turned it into a hospital for those using the locally famous Howland Springs. He served as a state representative in 1807 and 1808, and as a state senator in 1816 and 1817. The house is square in plan and is covered with horizontal siding and a hipped roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

TRUMBULL COUNTY
Kinsman
CONGREGATIONAL-PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Near Ohio 5/7
1831

A local master builder, Will Smith, is believed to have designed this white frame building, considered one of the best early Connecticut style Protestant churches in the Western Reserve. Four slender engaged Doric columns outline the projecting central entrance porch and are echoed in the pilasters and quoins of the bell tower above. The corners of the tower sections are marked by pinnacles and the sides of the gabled roofed edifice contain five shuttered lancet windows. There are triglyphs and metopes in the frieze. *Private:* HABS

TRUMBULL COUNTY
Kinsman
DARROW, CLARENCE, OCTAGON HOUSE
Ohio 5/7
19th century

Trial lawyer Clarence Seward Darrow (1857—1938) occupied this house during nine years of his boyhood (c. 1864 to 1873). He was educated at a nearby school which has since burned. The frame, 2-story octagonal dwelling is enclosed on seven sides by a single-story open porch. The seven major rooms are rectangular, while the closets, kitchen, and baths are wedge-shaped. *Private; not accessible to the public*

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Kinsman vicinity

ALLEN, DR. PETER, HOUSE

W. Williamsfield State Road, N of intersection of Ohio 87

1821, Will Smith

The fine Federal proportions of this house and the variety of its Adamesque detailing are remarkable for their age and western location. Designed for pioneer physician Peter Allen, the house is of mortise-and-tenon frame construction and consists of the original 2-story section and a later single-story rear addition. The three-bay front facade has a pedimented gable and plain flush siding; the other three elevations are lap-sided. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

TRUMBULL COUNTY

North Bloomfield

BROWNWOOD

Ohio 45

1820

Brownwood, constructed by Ephraim Brown, is a 2-story Federal dwelling of mortise and tenon frame construction. It is composed of a main 2-story section, a rear 2-story addition (c. 1870), and a contemporary side addition on the south. The 3-bay front facade is arcaded and pilastered, and the roof pediment contains an Adamesque elliptical patera. Above the flat arches is a simple entablature with a blank frieze. A semielliptical fanlight adorns the main entrance. Near the house is a single-room Greek Revival style law office where Brown conducted his business. *Private:* HABS

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Warren

MAHONING AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

241-391 Mahoning Avenue, N.W.

19th century

The four houses comprising this district are good examples of the master builder's art from the Federal through the Victorian periods. The Smith House (1828) is a 2-story mortise-and-tenon Federal residence. About 1870 the fenestration was changed and brackets were added at the cornice. The Frederick Kinsman House (1832) and Law Office are both Greek Revival structures, the former a 2-story brick mansion with a full-height Ionic portico. Representative of Victorian Italianate architecture is the Henry B. Perkins House (1871) with its ornate cornice brackets, paneled frieze, ornamental hood molds, and single-story porch supported by delicate fluted Corinthian columns. It has served for several years as the Warren City Hall. *Private and municipal:* HABS

TRUMBULL COUNTY

Warren

WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY (CARNEGIE-SUTLIFF PUBLIC LIBRARY)

120 High Street, NW

1906, Edward J. Tolton

This building is a classic example of early-20th-century public architecture. It is a 1-story, 3-bay-wide, red brick and stone building with a hipped roof and 1-bay projecting pedimented entrance. In 1927 a 1-story addition was erected on the rear. Money for the building was provided by Judge Molton Sutliff and Andrew Carnegie. *County*

VINTON COUNTY

Wilkesville vicinity

PONN HUMPBACK COVERED BRIDGE

4 miles SW of Wilkesville

1874

This bridge is 165 feet long and 14 feet wide with two sandstone piers supporting each end of the structure. The interior is of wooden truss design with Burr arches. The slight arch, or hump, of the bridge was apparently for structural rather than navigational purposes and allowed a relatively long uninterrupted span over a deep gorge. *County*

VINTON COUNTY

Zaleski vicinity

HOPE FURNACE

5 miles NE of Zaleski on Ohio 278

1854

This furnace smelted iron mined in the adjacent three-county area and was one of the main iron-producing areas during the Civil War period. Production on the Ohio side began in 1826 and lasted until about 1869. The furnace stack is the only section still standing. It is a tapered sandstone stack lined with either clay-bonded sandstone or fire brick. The stack is 35 feet high with a diameter of about four feet. *State*

WARREN COUNTY

Franklin vicinity

HILL-KINDER MOUND

c. 500 B.C.—400 A.D.

This is the largest Adena mound in Warren County and one of the largest in the Miami River valley. It measures 17 feet in height and 95 feet in diameter. The mound is covered with trees and brambles and has a few relatively small escavation scars on its summit. The Hill-Kinder Mound is associated with the Miamisburg Mound, located six miles upstream. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Marietta

ERWIN HALL, MARIETTA COLLEGE (CHAPEL BUILDING; MIDDLE BUILDING; SCIENCE HALL)

5th Street on Marietta College campus

1845—1850

This academic building is a 3-story Greek Revival brick structure with a three-stage clock and bell tower. It is rectangular and has brick Doric pilasters running full height on all sides. As the oldest building on campus, Erwin Hall has served as the symbol of the college. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Marietta

MOUND CEMETERY MOUND (CONUS MOUND)

500 B.C.—300 A.D.

The mound and elliptical enclosure, completely surrounded by historic Mound Cemetery, have never been excavated or potted. The mound is an example of late Adena culture in the Ohio Valley and is about 30 feet high with a diameter of about 112 feet north to south and 132 feet east to west. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Marietta

WILCOX-MILLS HOUSE (PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, MARIETTA COLLEGE)

301 5th Street

1822

The President's House, built by Henry Wilcox, is a Federal style, 2-story gabled-roofed brick building. Across the three-bay front facade is a full-height pedimented portico, added about 1840. In 1837 the house was bought by John Mills, a leading banker and businessman. After a century of ownership by the Mills family, the house was purchased by Marietta College, and now houses the college presidents. Behind the house is a fine 2-story brick carriage house with gabled roof, central louvered cupola, and attached greenhouse. *Private*

WILLIAMS COUNTY

Bryan

WILLIAMS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Main and High streets

1890, Edward O. Fallis and Co.

This is an imposing Romanesque Revival structure built of pressed brick and stone. It is square with eight minor towers. The 4-story building has a large square central tower rising above the top story with a slate and red tile roof. The central tower has a copper-clad pyramidal roof. Other towers are topped with cone-shaped, tile roofs. *County*

WOOD COUNTY

INTERURBAN BRIDGE (OHIO ELECTRIC RAILROAD BRIDGE)

Reference—see Lucas County

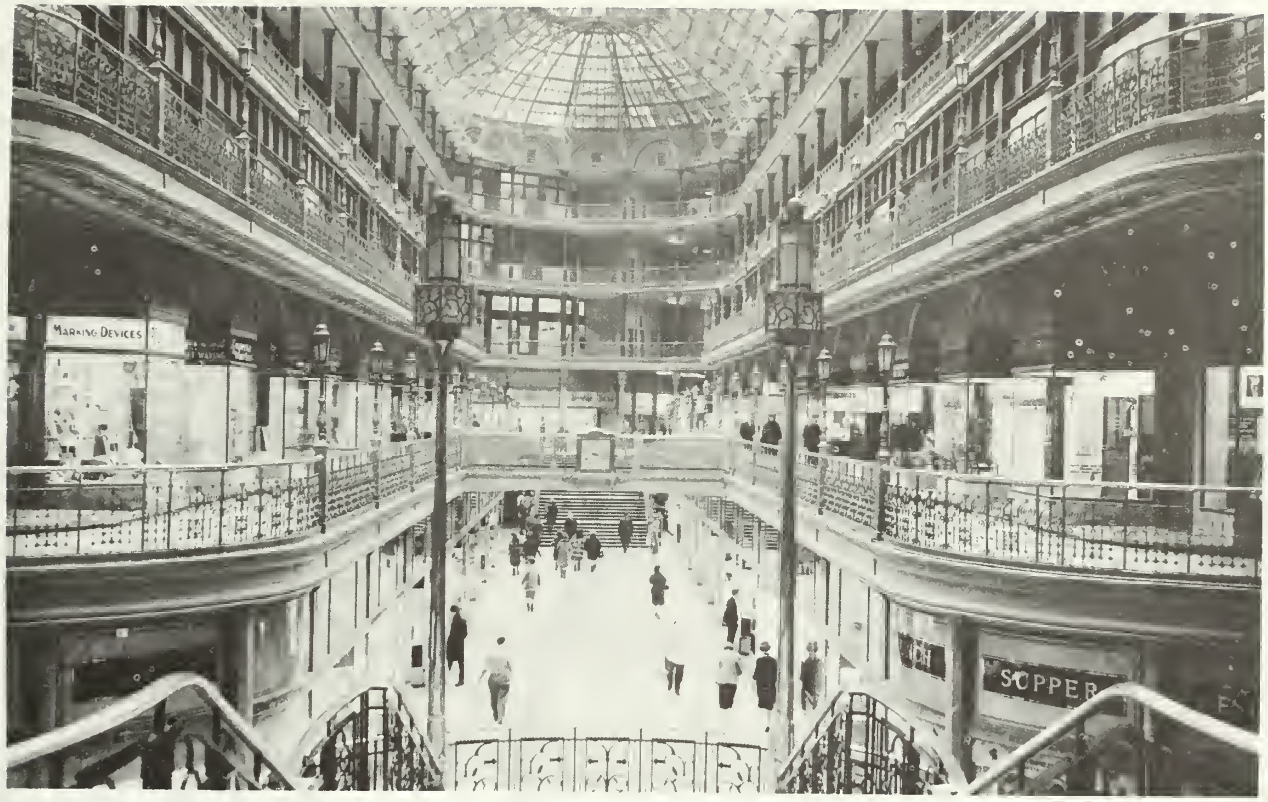
WOOD COUNTY

Bowling Green

WOOD COUNTY COURTHOUSE

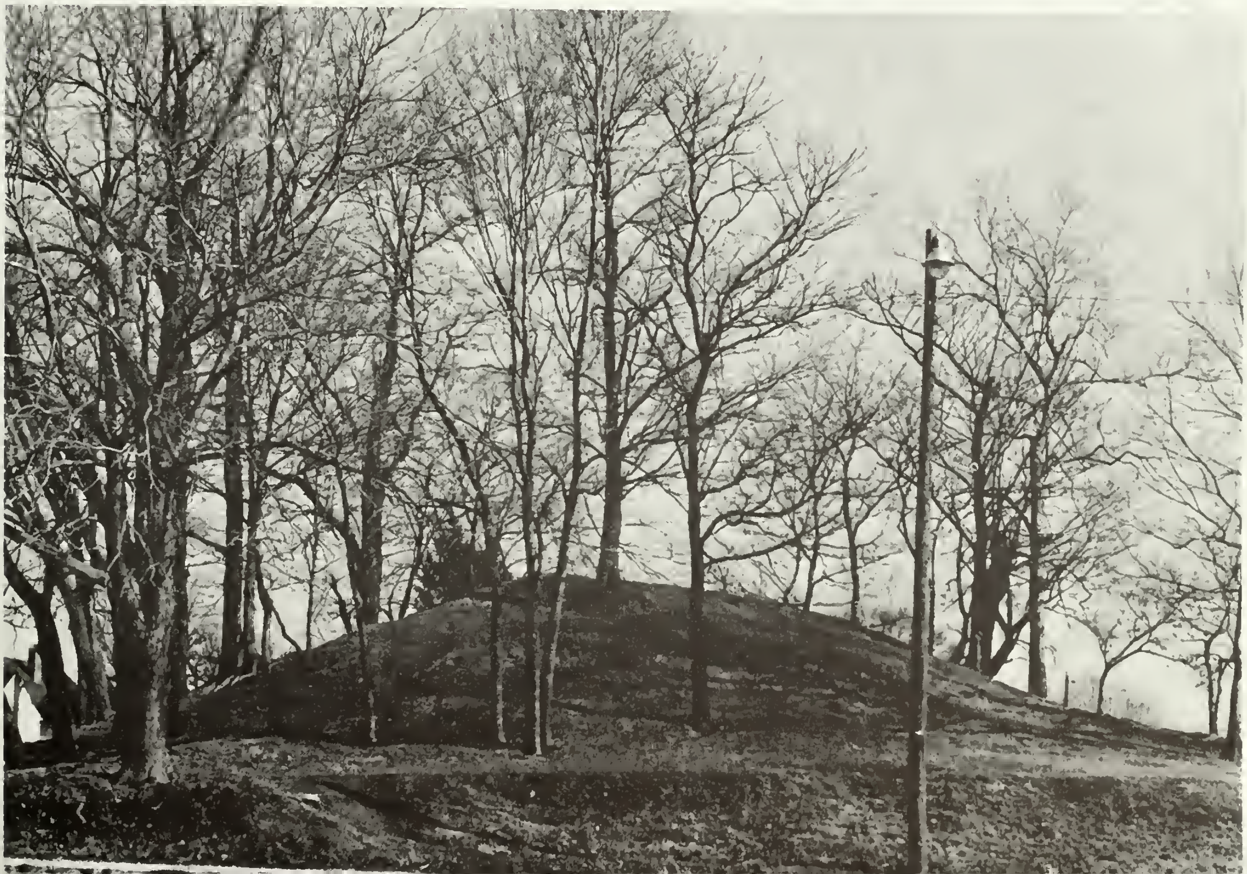
200 E. Court Street
1896, Yost and Packard; Whyte and Priest (exterior sculpture)

This granite edifice is recognized locally as a fine example of courthouse architecture of its period. Romanesque in style, the 3 1/2-story structure has a dominant 185-foot square clock tower on the front facade. Flanking the clock tower are six-sided towers which extend slightly above the roof line. *County*



Cleveland Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio (Cuyahoga County). *Martin Linsey for HABS*

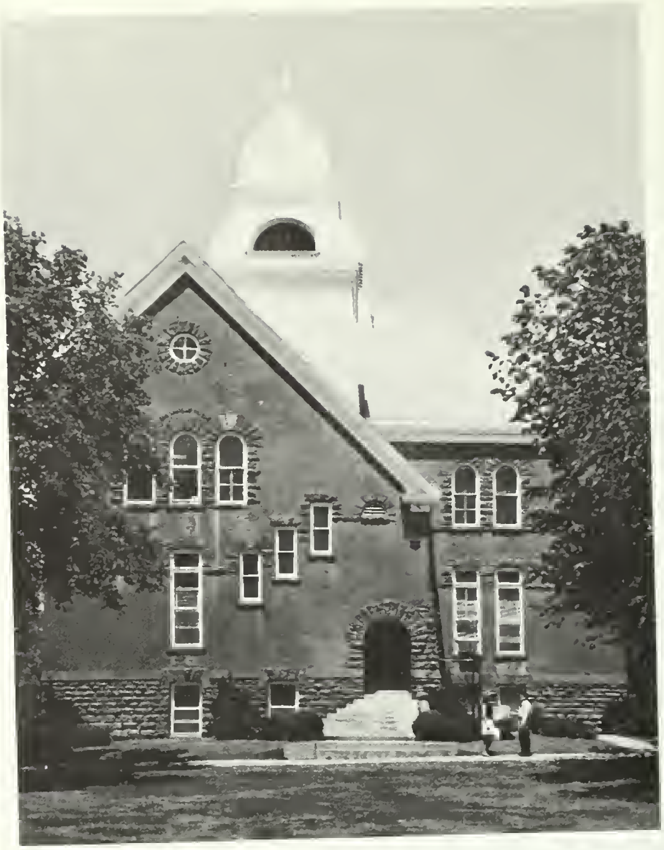
Story Mound State Memorial, Chillicothe, Ohio (Ross County). *Major C. R. McCollough*



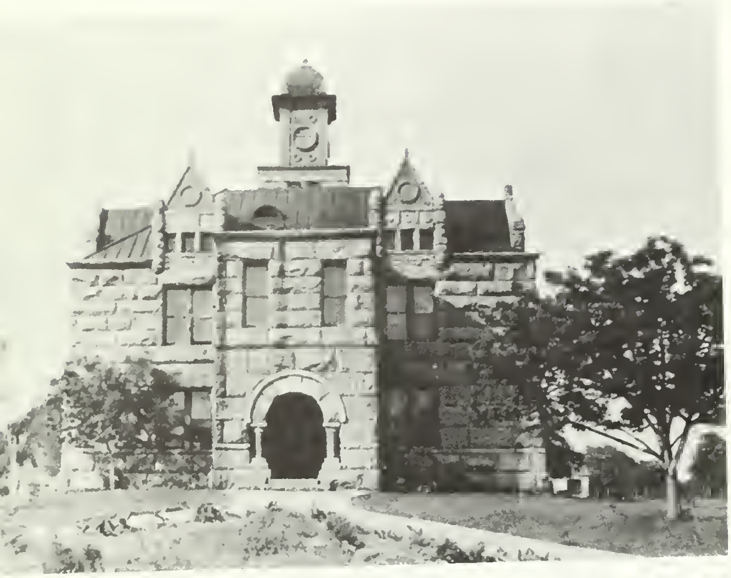
Oklahoma

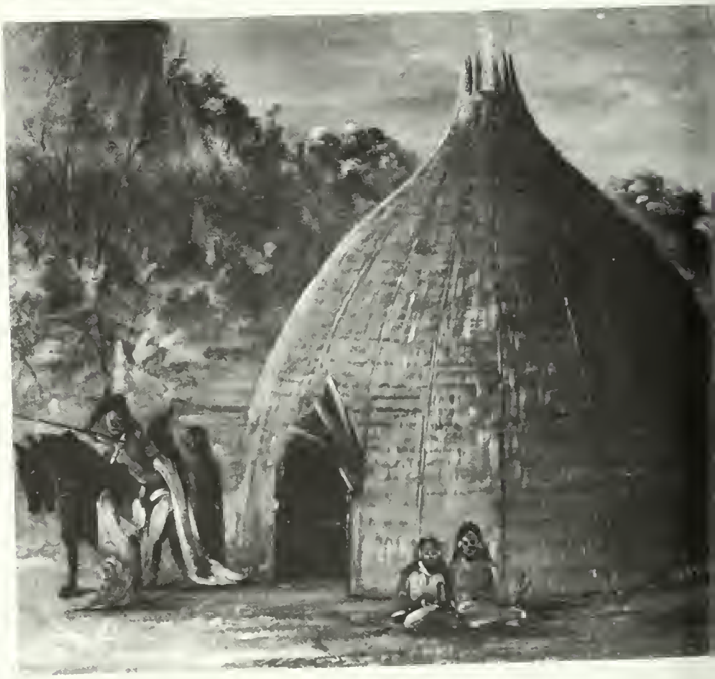
Nellie Johnstone No. 1, Bartlesville, Oklahoma (Washington County). *Griggs Studio*

Old Central, Oklahoma State University,
Stillwater, Oklahoma (Payne County).
Oklahoma Historical Society

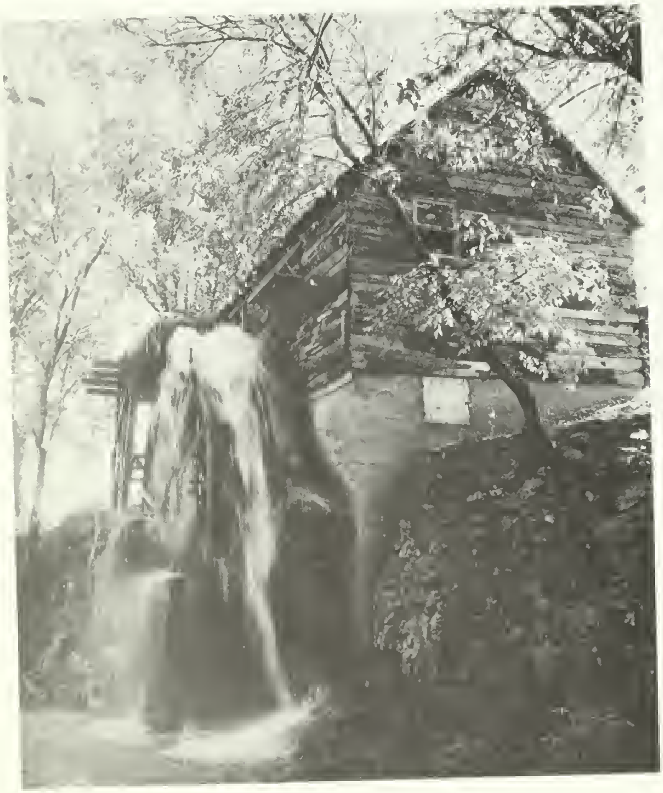


Chickasaw National Capitol,
Tishomingo, Oklahoma (Johnston County).
Oklahoma Historical Society





Devil's Canyon
(*Grass Covered Lodge of the Wichita* by George Catlin),
Lugert vicinity, Oklahoma (Kiowa County).
Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution



Golda's Mill (Bitting Springs Mill),
Stillwater vicinity, Oklahoma (Adair County).
Fred Marvel, Oklahoma Industrial
Development & Park Department .

ADAIR COUNTY

Stilwell vicinity

GOLDA'S MILL (BITTING SPRINGS MILL)

12 miles NW of Stilwell
1830—20th century

The first gristmill on this site was built directly on the creek near the present location. In 1876 Dr. Nicholas Bitting, a Methodist preacher, came to the region and constructed a millpond, dug a millrace to the relocated mill (current site) and operated the mill until the mid-1890's. In 1908 J.C. Worley took over the mill and operated it for about 20 years, improving the operation by replacing the original wooden wheel with a steel one. In 1950 Mrs. Linn (Golda) Unkefer bought the property and continues to operate the mill. Major changes have included electrification of the cleaning process for the milled grain. *Private*

ATOKA COUNTY

Atoka vicinity

BOGGY DEPOT

14 miles SW of Atoka
19th century

Boggy Depot was one of the most important settlements in Indian territory from 1837, when Cyrus Harris (later governor of the Chickasaw Nation) built the first log cabin on the site, to 1872 when the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad appeared. Produce from farms, combined with trade generated by the network of military and civilian trails that met at Boggy Depot, made the town a lively commercial center. During the Civil War the town served as the Confederates' major commissary depot in Indian territory. Only an old cemetery and markers indicating the sites of once-important buildings remain. *State/private*

ATOKA COUNTY

Atoka vicinity

MIDDLE BOGGY BATTLE SITE AND CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

About 1 mile N of Atoka
1864

This site marks the deepest penetration by Union forces into Texas during the Civil War, as well as the last invasion of Confederate-held Indian territory. On February 18, 1864, Federal troops under the command of Colonel William Phillips, commanding officer of Fort Gibson, tried to overwhelm Confederate defenses here. Later in the war the site served as an outpost guarding Boggy Depot, then the main Confederate commissary in Indian territory. Today crude sandstone markers dating from as early as 1862 mark the site of the struggle. *Private*

ATOKA COUNTY

Limestone Gap vicinity

LEFLORE, CAPTAIN CHARLES, HOUSE

0.5 mile N of Limestone Gap on U.S. 69
c. 1870, c. 1880

This 2-story white clapboard house with its massive twin chimneys was the home of Charles LeFlore (1841—1920), a nephew of a governor of the Choctaw Nation. A captain of the Choctaw Light Horsemen, LeFlore also operated a toll bridge, a gristmill, and was appointed postmaster in 1877. *Private*

ATOKA COUNTY

Wapanucka vicinity

FIRST OIL WELL IN OKLAHOMA (OLD FAUCETT WELL)

About 4 miles NE of Wapanucka
1885—1888

The Old Faucett Well has the distinction of being the first producing oil well in Oklahoma. In December 1883, Dr. H. W. Faucett of New York wrote to Allen Wright, former governor of the Cherokee Nation, inquiring about the possibility of drilling for and piping oil out of Indian territory. The next year the Choctaw Council approved creation of the Choctaw Oil and Refining Company, and the Cherokee Council soon followed suit. A rig was put up near Clear Boggy Creek on Choctaw land in late 1885, and the well reached a depth of 1,414 feet and produced both oil and gas. With the death of Dr. Faucett the well project collapsed. Today only the head of a six-inch casing marks the well's location. *Private*

ATOKA COUNTY

Wesley vicinity

WADDELL'S STATION SITE

About 3 miles SW of Wesley
1858—1861

Waddell's Station was number seven of 12 way stations along the Oklahoma portion of the Butterfield Overland Trail. Extending 192 miles from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Colbert's Ferry on the Red River (see separate listing), the trail has stations every 15 miles where horses were changed and travelers could eat or rest. Today only a well (believed to be the original) and a cemetery remain from the brief period when Waddell's Station was a significant link in a continent-spanning chain of communications. *Private*

BLAINE COUNTY

Geary vicinity

CHISHOLM, JESSE, GRAVE SITE

About 8 miles NE of Geary via
county roads
19th century

The Jesse Chisholm Grave Site, with its simple stone grave marker, symbolizes the friendship between two men of different races at a time when their fellows were locked in a struggle for control and possession of the West. Jesse Chisholm came to Indian territory about 1825 and for 40 years worked as a trader, freighter, salt manufacturer, guide, interpreter, and peacemaker. He became an intimate of Left Hand, later the principal chief of the Southern Arapaho tribe (1889 to early 1900's). Left Hand, an eloquent speaker, championed the cause of his people in negotiations with the government preparatory to breaking up the Indian lands for white settlement in 1892. On March 4, 1868, Jesse Chisholm died while visiting the camp of his Arapaho friend. His grave site and that of Left Land are situated in the vicinity of the marker which memorializes both men and their accomplishments. *Private*

BLAINE COUNTY

Watonga

FERGUSON, THOMPSON BENTON, HOUSE

521 N. Weigel
20th century

This house was the home of Thompson Benton Ferguson, founder and editor of the *Watonga Republican* and governor of Oklahoma Territory from 1901 to 1905. As governor, he worked for herd laws in western Oklahoma and for improved territorial schools and mental institutions. In the 1920's Edna Ferber spent three weeks in the Ferguson house working on her book, *Cimarron*. The work of a pioneer small-town weekly impressed her and she based her novel on the *Republican*. State

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BRYAN COUNTY

Achille vicinity

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY SITE

2.5 miles S of Achille
1852—1914

In 1844 the Chickasaws passed their first written law which provided for establishment of a tribal academy. Bloomfield Academy, which opened in 1852 as a boarding school for girls, was one of the first schools established under the new law. For 60 years the academy played an important role in the cultural development of the tribe, however, in 1914 the frame school building (which had replaced an earlier log structure) was destroyed by fire. *Private*

BRYAN COUNTY
Bokchito vicinity
ARMSTRONG ACADEMY SITE
About 3 miles NE of Bokchito
1845—1919

By 1848 the Choctaw Indians supported nine boarding schools, most operated under contract by a mission board. Armstrong Academy was one of the most important of these schools in part, perhaps, because its main building was the Choctaw national capitol (1863—1883). The school opened in December 1845 and was named for Choctaw agent William Armstrong. During the Civil War the school was closed and the site became the Choctaw capitol where the Grand Council of the United Nations of the Indian Territory met. Armstrong Academy reopened in 1882 and continued as a school for orphan boys until it burned in 1919. Today a large mound is all that remains of the academy buildings. *Private*

BRYAN COUNTY
Colbert vicinity
COLBERT'S FERRY SITE
3 miles SE of Colbert
19th century

Benjamin Franklin Colbert established his first ferry here in 1853 on the Texas Road which then served heavy pioneering traffic north and south through eastern Oklahoma. From 1858 to 1861 it carried the stages of the Butterfield Overland Mail across the river. In order to meet the stiff competition of the first passenger train to cross the river in 1874, Colbert erected a wagon bridge in 1875. It was replaced a year later by a steel-frame toll bridge that operated into the 1950's. East of the ferry site is an L-shaped, white frame tollhouse which was abandoned in 1931. *Private*

BRYAN COUNTY
Durant vicinity
CARRIAGE POINT (FISHER'S STATION)
4 miles W of Durant
c. 1858—1870

Fisher's Station was the eleventh of 12 stage stations established by the Butterfield Overland Mall. Although the station was relatively prosperous with several permanent buildings and two rock-lined wells, it existed only a few years after the Civil War. The only remnants of the once-bustling stop are mounds of rubble, some scattered stones, evidence of the wells, and a few grave stones. *Private*

BRYAN COUNTY
Kenefick vicinity
NAIL'S STATION (NAIL'S CROSSING ON THE BLUE RIVER)
About 2 miles SW of Kenefick
19th century

Only piles of brick and stone mark the location of the Jonathan Nail home which served as a station along the 192-mile route of the Butterfield Overland Mail. The important "Nail's Crossing of the Blue (River)" is just west of the house, down from the higher ground on which the buildings stood. Here, on fossilized limestone of the stream bed, traces of the ford used by the first Concords can be seen. Henry Nail married a Choctaw in the late-18th century and his son Joel played an important role in the relocation of the Choctaws to Indian territory in the 1830's. *Private*

CADDO COUNTY
Anadarko
BLACK BEAVER'S GRAVE
On the N edge of Anadarko
1880

This grave is the only surviving physical monument to Black Beaver, a courageous, competent government scout who served as interpreter for the famed Dragoon Expedition commanded by the ill-fated General Henry Leavenworth in 1834. For 35 years, until his health no longer permitted him to travel extensively, Black Beaver was in almost constant demand as a scout, guide, and interpreter. The grave site is on land which was once plowed by Black Beaver. *Federal*

CADDO COUNTY
Apache
APACHE STATE BANK (AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, THE INMAN BUILDING)
SW corner of Evans and Coblake
1901

The Apache State Bank is unusual in the degree to which it conformed to the prototype of such institutions erected in small towns around the turn of the century. As the most important businesses in the newly established towns, the structures were invariably situated on choice corner lots, were at least 2 stories in height, made of durable materials (brick or rock), and had ornamented corner doorways with a tower and/or cupola highlighting it. This imposing brownstone structure possesses all those characteristics. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CADDO COUNTY
Fort Cobb
FORT COBB SITE
1 mile E of Fort Cobb
1859—1869

This fort was abandoned, occupied, deserted, reoccupied and spasmodically rebuilt prior to its final abandonment in 1869. Picket houses chinked with clay and roofed with sod served as barracks; the only stone building on the post was erected for the commanding officers. After the Civil War, soldiers under General Sheridan repaired several of the log and adobe huts, thatched the stone building and erected half-dugouts for additional barracks. It was these barracks—comfortable in dry weather but cisterns in rainy weather—which eventually caused the final closing of the fort. *Private*

CHEROKEE COUNTY
Tahlequah
CHEROKEE FEMALE SEMINARY
Northeastern State College campus
1887—1889

In 1846, John Ross, the Principal Chief of the Cherokees, proposed the establishment of a seminary for girls and one for boys. Five years later the two schools opened. Seminary Hall, a massive 3-story brick structure with two turreted towers flanking the main entrance, replaced the original building which was destroyed by fire in 1887. In 1907 the female seminary was purchased by the newly-established state of Oklahoma and by 1919 became a four-year college. The alma mater of more Indian students than any other accredited U.S. college, Seminary Hall stands as a tribute to the Cherokee's high regard for education. *State*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Grove vicinity
SPLITLOG CHURCH (CAYUGA MISSION CHURCH)
About 9 miles NE of Grove
1893

Splitlog Church is a monument to Mathias Splitlog, born in New York in 1812 of French and Cayuga parentage. His first move took him to Ohio where he became a member of the Wyandot Tribe. In 1842, the tribe went west to Kansas where Splitlog aided them in establishing a reservation between the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Later he again aided his tribe in their resettlement in what was then Indian territory. Today, the church and churchyard remain as quiet tributes to an Indian who has been described as being ahead of his time in his humanitarian and social views. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY

Siloam Springs vicinity

HILDEBRAND MILL (BECK MILL)

10 miles W of Siloam Springs
1840's

Hildebrand Mill was one of the better known water-powered mills in this section of the former Cherokee Nation. It was in service to the community for over 125 years and throughout the Civil War played an interesting though ambivalent role—serving the commissary needs of the North and then the South. Following a disastrous flood in 1892, the mill was rebuilt. A gasoline engine was used from 1935 until 1967, when the mill was closed. *Private*

ELLIS COUNTY

Arnett vicinity

SITE OF TOWN OF GRAND

14 miles S of Arnett
1892—1908

In 1892, when the U.S. government opened up surplus Indian land to white settlement, the area surrounding Grand was designated "E" County and a seat was platted and named Ioland. A year later the county seat burned and the county government—renamed Day County—moved to Grand. In 1907, Oklahoma became a state and Day County was divided into Roger Mills and Ellis counties. For a time Grand remained the seat of Ellis County, but after a heated battle Arnett emerged as the new seat and the function of Grand was removed. Today the town is reduced to a few crumbling structures. *Private*

GARVIN COUNTY

Hoover

FORT ARBUCKLE SITE

About 0.5 mile N of Hoover on
secondary roads
1852—1869

Fort Arbuckle was authorized in 1850 to keep order among the wilder Plains Indians, to protect the Chickasaws and to provide a measure of safety to emigrants streaming westward toward California. The buildings of the fort also served as a reference point for location of the original stone marking the east-west line and the north-south meridian line which defined the grid pattern dividing Oklahoma into 2,000 36-square-mile townships. Abandoned May 3, 1861, Fort Arbuckle was occupied temporarily by Texas troops, then by Chickasaw forces loyal to the South until it was finally abandoned in the spring of 1870. *Private*

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Bromide vicinity

WAPANUCKA ACADEMY SITE

About 2 miles SE of Bromide
1852—1911

Except for the Civil War years Wapanucka Academy labored for nearly six decades to meet the educational and spiritual needs of the Chickasaw Nation. From its construction in 1852 until 1860 it operated as a girls' school under contract with the Presbyterian mission board. After the Civil War it reopened to boys and girls, but from 1890 to 1911 taught boys only. Today only the crumbled stone walls of the large academy survive. *Private*

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Emet vicinity

WHITE HOUSE OF THE CHICKASAWS

NW of Emet
1895, W. A. Waltham

Douglas H. Johnston, whose father had played a key role in effecting removal of Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from Mississippi to present-day Oklahoma, was born in Indian territory in 1856. While living in this house he was elected governor of the Chickasaw Nation in 1898 and again in 1900. After serving as a senator in the Indian legislature, Johnston became governor for a third term in 1907 and continued in office until his death in 1939. His home is a 1 1/2-story frame building distinguished by Eastlake style ornament. *Private*

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Tishomingo

CHICKASAW NATIONAL CAPITOLS

Capitol Avenue between 8th and 9th
streets
19th century

Following their removal from the southeastern U.S. to Indian territory (1838—1839), the Chickasaws were at first overshadowed by their neighbors the Choctaws. In 1855 a treaty was signed in Washington defining the boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation and permitting them self-government within its confines. A log council house built in 1853 became the first capitol. It was replaced by a 2-story brick building in 1858. This structure burned and a third capitol, the present Johnston County Courthouse, was first used in 1896. The log structure, which has been enclosed for protection, does not stand on its original site. *County*

KAY COUNTY

Ponca City

MARLAND, E. W., MANSION (THE VILLA)

Monument Road
1928—1941

This classic European villa was built of locally quarried stone. It is 3 stories and richly ornamented both inside and outside. The interior features wood paneling in American walnut, English oak and lime. Metal grillwork appears on exterior door openings and on various windows. The mansion sits on a rolling wooded lot and has servant's quarters, stables, two studios, and elaborate gate- and guesthouses. The mansion was built by Ernest Whitworth Marland, a rags-to-riches wildcatter who later served in Congress and became governor of the state (1934—1938). *Private*

KAY COUNTY

Ponca City vicinity

101 RANCH

12 miles SW of Ponca City
1890's—1930's

The 101 Ranch, once possibly the largest diversified ranch in the world, eventually embraced three towns and parts of four counties, with over 300 miles of fencing. It was virtually a self-contained community with its own churches and schools, telephone and mail service, newspaper, packing house and ice plant, dairy and cannery, cider and alfalfa mills, and electric power plant and petroleum refinery. The innovative 101,000-acre ranch, founded in the late-19th century by Colonel George W. Miller, survived through the Great Depression while other similar large ranches were failing. The handsome third headquarters house—so called White House—is today reduced to ruin as are most of the hundred-odd other buildings. The exceptions are the 101 Ranch Store, a 2-story stucco building with an ornamented false front, and the 101 Ranch Cafe, a multi-windowed, tile-roofed structure. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KAY COUNTY

Washunga

KAW INDIAN AGENCY

N of the Arkansas River
19th—20th centuries

In 1873, about 500 Kaws and their agent arrived in this area to settle on a reservation they had purchased from the Osages. Solid stone buildings were quickly erected to house the newly-established Kaw Indian Agency and the Kaw Boarding School. The tribe leased grazing rights to white ranchers until 1902, and eventually agreed to sell their lands to the government and receive allotments. Their fellow tribesman, Charles Curtis, later Vice President under Herbert Hoover, helped assure them fair treatment. This 1-story stone structure, once a community building, is the only visible remnant of the agency which was abolished in 1928. *Federal*

KIOWA COUNTY
Lugert vicinity
DEVIL'S CANYON
About 3 miles SE of Lake Altus Dam
19th century

The first recorded visit to this mile-long defile was made by the Leavenworth-Dodge Expedition. The U.S. Dragoon Expedition counciled here on July 21, 1834, at a large, well-constructed Wichita village at the south end of the canyon. It was the first meeting between the U.S. Army and the Plains Indians in Oklahoma for the purpose of promoting peace. Artist George Catlin accompanied the expedition and covered it extensively in his paintings. The next recorded visit was by the Captain Randolph B. Marcy Expedition in 1852, although Spanish explorers are said to have entered the canyon in the early 1600's. Further investigation of the villages near the canyon may reveal additional information concerning its early inhabitants. *State/private*

KIOWA COUNTY
Mountain Park
CAMP RADZIMINSKI
About 4 miles NW of Mountain Park
1859

Major Earl Van Dorn established the camp in early 1859 with four troops of the Second Cavalry and a company of infantry. Camp Radziminski was named for Polish exile Charles Radziminski (1805—1858) who had served as an engineer and soldier on the frontier. On December 6, 1859, the Second Cavalry was ordered back to Texas and the post was abandoned. Among the officers stationed here were Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, commandant Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, Majors William J. Hardee and George H. Thomas, and Captain E. Kirby Smith. After abandonment by the Army, the site was used briefly by the Texas Rangers and intermittently by cavalry units as a bivouac area. *Private*

LATIMER COUNTY
Higgins vicinity
PUSLEY'S STATION
About 2 miles SW of Higgins
1858—1861

Only well-worn ruts, ruins, the original well, and the Pusley family graveyard remain of this once-active settlement. A stopover point for the Butterfield Overland Mail, the way station was operated by Silas Pusley who also erected a bridge and manned a tollgate at nearby Gaines Creek. Pusley's house served as the Butterfield station and was reportedly a large, double log dwelling. The Eastman Pusley House, part of the complex and about the same age as the Pusley House was composed of two sections connected by a dog trot.*Private*

LATIMER COUNTY
Red Oak vicinity
EDWARDS STORE
About 8 miles NE of Red Oaks
1858—1861

Edwards Store was not an official stop on the company-operated Butterfield Overland Mail route, but was a non-company commercial venture in the log home of Thomas Edwards. Here Butterfield passengers could get a good meal (for 450) and horses, after climbing 250 feet from Trahern's Station (see separate listing). Edwards Store is the only original building connected with the Butterfield route to survive. Edwards served as provisional governor of the Choctaws, and the original town of Red Oak grew up around his home. He built the double log dwelling sometime before 1858. An open breezeway separates the two sections. *Private*

LATIMER COUNTY
Red Oak vicinity
HOLLOWAY'S STATION (THE NARROWS)
About 5 miles NE of Red Oak
1858—1861

This site is believed to be the place where William Holloway operated a stage station for the Butterfield Overland Mail Company. The Choctaw Nation granted Holloway the privilege of constructing a turnpike and establishing a tollgate near his home. It is believed that Holloway abandoned the station shortly after stage service stopped in 1861. Portions of the old roadbed and some scattered headstones in the cemetery remain. *Private*

LATIMER COUNTY
Wilburton vicinity
MCLAUGHLIN SITE
11 miles E of Wilburton
500—700

McLaughlin Mound, a low trash midden, was formed gradually by the repeated occupation of prehistoric hunters, gatherers, and farmers. It is one of the few remaining Fourche Maline Creek Valley sites to be inhabited by southeastern Oklahoma's earliest farming and pottery-making people. *Private*

LATIMER COUNTY
Wilburton vicinity
RIDDLE'S STATION SITE
About 3 miles E of Wilburton
19th century

This site was the location of John Riddle's Station, one of the more significant stops serving the Butterfield Overland Mail route. After receiving his education at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, John Riddle became a prominent leader in the Choctaw Nation and secured permission from the tribal government in 1858 to open a trading post in connection with his stage stand. He also erected a toll bridge, one of the first in service along the Butterfield route. Riddle's Station, unlike many of the others, continued as an active trading center and the nucleus of an expanding settlement for almost 20 years after the Butterfield service ended in 1861. All that remains on the site is a pile of chimney slabs and the old family cemetery. *Private*

LE FLORE COUNTY
Shadypoint
TRAHERN'S STATION (COUNCIL HOUSE)
1858

This was the second stage stop along the Butterfield Overland Mail route. The station was named for James W. Trahern, at whose house it was located. Trahern was a judge on the Choctaw Nation Supreme Court. Lending other significance to the Trahern Station area was the Old Council House. According to tradition the first national council of the Choctaws after their arrival in Indian territory (1830) was held here. A spring, a few tombstones including those of James W. Trahern and his wife Sarah, and rubble are all that mark the location of the station. *Private*

LE FLORE COUNTY

Spiro vicinity

CHOCTAW AGENCY/WALKER STATION (OLD SKULLYVILLE)

1 mile NE of Spiro on secondary road
1832—c. 1865

Major F. W. Armstrong, the first Choctaw agent in the west, founded Skullyville (literally "Money Town" from *iskuli* meaning piece of money). It was the first agency town from which the Indians received annuity payments and soon became the capital of the Mushulatubbe District, one of three Choctaw Nation districts. Slave-owning Indians settled in the fertile river bottoms of the area and traders opened stores there. The agency building, a three-room structure on a high stone base, was constructed of hand-hewn logs. Armstrong died in 1835, but the building continued to house the agency until it was abandoned many years later. In 1857, a constitutional convention was held in Skullyville to unify the Choctaws. At that time Tandy Walker became the first chief of the Nation and used the agency as his residence until 1858. Later the structure became a stage station for the Butterfield Overland Mail Company. In 1947, the old agency building burned down. *Multiple public/private*

LINCOLN COUNTY

Stroud vicinity

KEOKUK, MOSES, HOUSE

6 miles S of Stroud
1874—1880

This brick house was the home of Moses, son of Chief Keokuk of the Sac and Fox tribes. Moses became chief in 1869 when the Sac and Fox arrived from Kansas to occupy their new Indian territory reservation. Moses tried to acculturate his tribe to the ways of the white man. Characteristic of his efforts was his decision to live in this permanent brick house, as the majority of his tribe preferred living in temporary teepees. The house was something of a sub-agency as papers were signed and kept here and the tribal leaders met here. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LOGAN COUNTY

Guthrie

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY BUILDING (*STATE CAPITAL* BUILDING)

Harrison Avenue and 2nd Street
1902, Joseph Foucart

Guthrie was populated almost as soon as the government opened the territory to settlement and was the capital of Oklahoma until 1910. The *State Capital*, Oklahoma's first newspaper, hit the dusty streets of Guthrie in 1889, having been printed in a hastily erected tent. The paper moved into a building on the present site in 1890. Fire destroyed the building and a new plant replaced it in 1902, and though the paper ceased publication in 1911, the structure still retains the original printing machinery and typesetting apparatus. *Private*

LOVE COUNTY

Marietta vicinity

WASHINGTON, BILL, RANCH HOUSE

About 4 miles SW of Marietta
1888—1890

The Washington Ranch House is a 2-story frame residence of the Eastlake style. Its exterior is highly ornamented by lacy carving on the front porch and in the two gabled ends. Inside, the floors are inlaid wood, walls are paneled, and stair rails and banisters are elaborately carved. The basement is equipped with gun slits while outside walls on the first floor contain six inches of bullet-resistant gravel. William E. Washington was a shrewd, resourceful, and often ruthless frontier figure who raised cotton and cattle in a small empire of his own. He maintained a store and commissary, and issued his own coins. The coming of statehood brought an end to his baronial control, and he sold out and moved to New Mexico in 1920. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MCCURTAIN COUNTY

Millerton vicinity

WHEELOCK CHURCH

2 miles NE of Millerton
1846

As a congregation, Wheelock Church dates to 1832 when it was organized by Reverend Alfred Wright as the core of his mission effort among the Choctaws. The 1-story, gabled-roofed structure dates from 1846, making it the oldest church building in Oklahoma. Its 20-inch-thick walls were constructed of native stone chiseled into shape by hand. Inside, a vaulted ceiling arches over the main floor and balcony. Over the plain front entrance on the west is a traditional wooden steeple, 35 feet high. *Public*

MAYES COUNTY

Mazie vicinity

UNION MISSION SITE

About 5 miles NE of Mazie
1821—1837

Union Mission was established in 1820 by the United Foreign Mission Society of New York. Education of Osage children was the principal reason for the mission, but it also became a publishing center for documents in the Indian languages. On this site the first school in Oklahoma was opened (September 1821), the first church was organized (May 1821), and the first printing press set up to print books and tracts in the Creek, Choctaw, and Osage tongues. The site was abandoned in 1837, and only a few graves indicate the general vicinity of the numerous structures which comprised Oklahoma's first mission. *State*

MAYES COUNTY

Pensacola vicinity

CABIN CREEK BATTLEFIELD

About 3 miles N of Pensacola near
Cabin Creek
19th century

Two Civil War engagements were fought in the vicinity of Cabin Creek and each involved a Confederate attempt to destroy a Federal supply train. On July 1 and 2, 1863, Confederate Colonel Stand Watie was driven from his entrenched position along Cabin Creek by Union Colonel James M. Williams. Williams was commanding a wagon train guard for supplies enroute from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. The second engagement at Cabin Creek took place on September 18 and 19, when General Watie and Brigadier General Richard M. Gano captured 130 wagons and 740 mules and caused the Federals to retreat to Fort Scott. This was the last major engagement of the Civil War in Indian territory. *Multiple public/private*

MUSKOGEE COUNTY

Muskogee

UNION AGENCY

Agency Hill in Honor Heights Park
1875

On July 1, 1874, this site was authorized for the location of an agency building for consolidation of the governmental affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes. The following year this massive 2-story limestone building was erected. Situated atop a hill over 100 feet above the flat Arkansas River valley, it was designed for use as a fort as well as an agency building. The windows were beveled on the inside to accommodate riflemen and a cupola (since removed) provided a lookout. In spite of its strategic location, the agency was too far from Muskogee to be completely convenient and was abandoned in the early 1880's. In 1955 the building was restored. *Municipal*

MUSKOGEE COUNTY
Muskogee vicinity
FORT DAVIS
2.5 miles NE of Muskogee
1861—1862

Fort Davis was for a brief time the Confederacy's principal stronghold in the struggle to keep the Indian Territory loyal to the South and prevent a Federal invasion of Texas from the north. In November 1861, the Confederate government created the Department of Indian Territory and named Brigadier General Albert Pike as commander. Fort Davis was chosen as his post headquarters. After his defeat at the battle of Pea Ridge (March 1862), General Pike withdrew the bulk of his forces farther south where he ordered construction of Fort McCulloch. Various Confederate forces occupied Fort Davis from time to time until December 27, 1862, when Union Colonel William Phillips captured the fort (temporarily unoccupied) and burned it. Although there were at least 13 structures in the fort, all that remains today is a prehistoric Indian mound once used as an observation post, an old well, and a few stones from the ruined buildings. *Private*

OKLAHOMA COUNTY
Oklahoma City
HARN HOUSE
NE 17th Street and Stiles
1904

This 2-story frame Victorian house was the home of William Fremont Harn who was important in the development of both Oklahoma and Oklahoma City. In the fall of 1890 Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble appointed Harn as a special agent of the General Land Office and sent him to Oklahoma to assist the U.S. Attorney in the prosecution of cases involving conflicting land claims following the 1889 "run." In his brief career as prosecutor he was instrumental in bringing indictments for perjury against some 150 illegal settlers. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

OKMULGEE COUNTY
Okmulgee vicinity
NUYAKA MISSION
About 11 miles W of Okmulgee
1882

When fire destroyed the Tullahassee Mission in 1881, Nuyaka was established to take its place. The school was authorized by the Creek National Council which, together with the Presbyterian Church, funded the construction. Of the original four frame structures only the superintendent's house, a 2-story dwelling, remains. Two notable missionary families are connected with the development of Nuyaka Mission. Alice M. Robertson was largely responsible for raising funds to build the mission. Her sister Augusta Robertson Moore was superintendent and principal when the school first opened on April 16, 1885, and later became Oklahoma's first Congresswoman. William B. Robe assumed the office of superintendent in September, 1892. His son, John M. Robe, eventually became superintendent. *Private*

PAWNEE COUNTY
Pawnee
PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY
E edge of Pawnee
19th—20th centuries

The Pawnees came into what is now Oklahoma in the winter of 1873 and 1874 and an agency was established here the following summer. Soon afterward a boarding school was constructed near the agency and the original temporary log buildings of the agency were replaced with permanent sandstone structures. The agency building, a 1 1/2-story structure; and the superintendent's house, 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof, are two of those buildings which remain largely unaltered. Still in use for tribal functions, the buildings represent the only home the Pawnees had in Oklahoma. *Federal*

PAYNE COUNTY
Stillwater
OLD CENTRAL, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
Oklahoma State University campus
1894

This 2-story, red brick building with intersecting gabled roofs, was the first permanent structure on the Oklahoma State campus. It originally housed the administrative offices, the library, and portions of all academic departments. Measuring about 67 feet square, Old Central is topped by a belfry with an ogee curve roof and ventilation tower and has native sandstone trim. Both interior and exterior are basically unaltered. *State*

PITTSBURG COUNTY
McAlester vicinity
PERRYVILLE
4.3 miles SW of McAlester on U.S. 69
c. 1840—1875

Perryville is one of countless settlements on the frontier brought into being by wagon roads and then destroyed by railroads. The town was started by James Perry in 1838 or 1839. By 1841 there was a post office, and in 1852 a nearby military fort had increased the town's importance as a transportation center. During the Civil War Perryville served as a Confederate supply depot and was burned by Major General James C. Blunt in 1863, after the Battle of Honey Springs in July of that year. Although the town was decimated, it sprang back for a brief period until the railroad supplanted the stage line. In 1875 the general store closed and the town quickly faded. The only apparent remainder of the town is a lone chimney stack and the fresh water spring. *Multiple public/private*

PITTSBURG COUNTY
Pittsburg vicinity
BLACKBURN'S STATION SITE
9 miles ESE of Pittsburg
1858—1861

As late as 1930 chimney stones were evident at this site; however, today there is nothing left to indicate the presence of Blackburn's Station, number six of 12 stands on the Butterfield Overland Mail route. *Public*

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Shawnee vicinity
SHAWNEE FRIENDS MISSION
About 2 miles S of Shawnee
1879—1924

The first Quaker structure on this site was a small log cabin. The present meetinghouse was begun in 1879 when Franklin Elliot arrived to serve as Friends' missionary to the Shawnee Indians. The building plan is a somewhat irregular cross with two rectangular rooms at right angles to each other. *County*

SEQUOYAH COUNTY
Marble City vicinity
DWIGHT MISSION
3 miles SW of Marble City
19th—20th centuries

Dwight was one of almost 70 missions established in Indian territory between 1820 and 1861. Most of them operated schools to broaden their efforts to civilize the Indians. Though not the first to open, Dwight Mission persisted longer than most—from 1830 to 1948—when more modern schools opened in the area. The mission includes a half dozen well-maintained structures. *Private*

WAGONER COUNTY
Cowetah vicinity
KOWETA MISSION SITE
1 mile S of Cowetah
1843—1861

Established by Presbyterian missionary Robert M. Loughridge in 1843, this mission served Creek youth until closed by the Civil War in 1863. The building is a 1 1/2-story log house with seven rooms, allowing the students to also live in the structure. A 2-story building of hewn log clapboarded was joined to this structure in the early 1850's. Koweta Mission was the first boarding school of significance in the Creek Nation. *State*

WAGONER COUNTY

Tullahassee

TULLAHASSEE MISSION SITE

NE of Tullahassee
1850—1920

Tullahassee Manual Labor Boarding School was funded jointly by the Creek Indians and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The former desired to educate their children, and the missionary board wished to proselytize among the Indians. Completed in 1850, the main mission building contained dining room, kitchen, assembly room, classrooms, and bedrooms. Flanking outbuildings were a washhouse, smokehouse, and work room. Although closed during the Civil War, Tullahassee Mission reopened in 1868 and continued as a mission school until destroyed by fire in December 1880. One year later the Creek Indians appropriated money to reopen the school for their freedmen. The school was abandoned about 1930. Only a few stones remain to mark the location. *State*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Bartlesville

NELLIE JOHNSTONE NO. 1

Johnstone Park
1897

Nellie Johnstone No. 1 is a wooden rig marking the location of Oklahoma's first commercial oil well. George Keeler, a Bartlesville merchant, had noticed an oil seep along the Caney River as early as 1875. The well "shot" on April 15, and by its abandonment in the mid-1950's had produced about one million barrels of oil. The well was named for Nellie Johnstone, daughter of one of the three original partners in the venture. *Municipal*

WASHITA COUNTY

Colony

SEGER INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL (COLONY SCHOOL)

E of Colony
1886

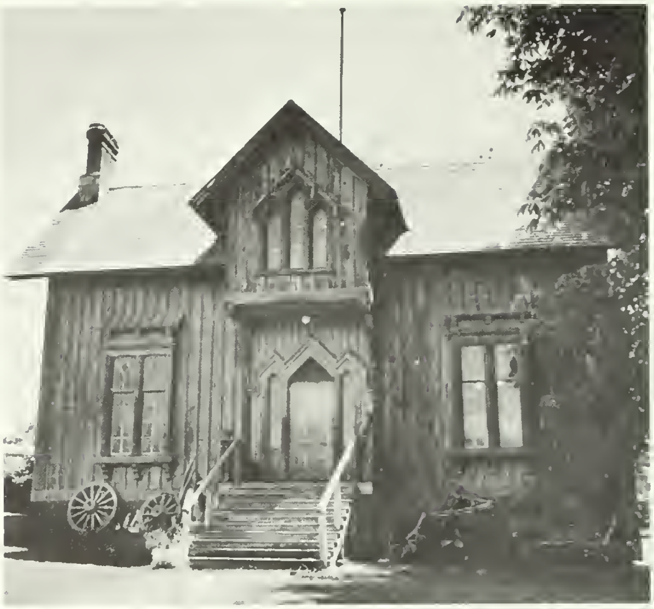
Seger Colony and the Seger Indian Industrial School were founded by John Homer Seger (1846—1928). Seger was not formally educated but was able to teach the Indians the skills of stonemasonry, plastering, carpentry, and blacksmithing. He was hired in 1875 as a general handyman at the Darlington Agency for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. After becoming head of the agency, Seger decided in 1886 to establish a school where the Indians could be taught farming and industrial skills. He founded Seger Colony with a group of 120 Indians, and in 1893 opened the Indian Industrial School. The school building is brick, 2 stories high, and has a hipped roof with end chimneys. A central tower projecting from the middle bay contains the main entrance. The school grounds once contained 35 structures, all of which have been abandoned and are deteriorating. The Industrial School closed in 1941. *Federal*

Oregon

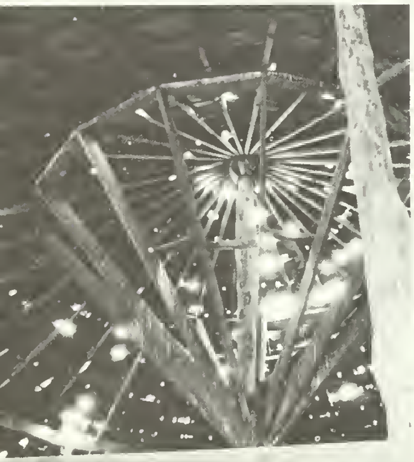
Deady Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon (Lane County).
HABS. *Oregon State Highway Division*

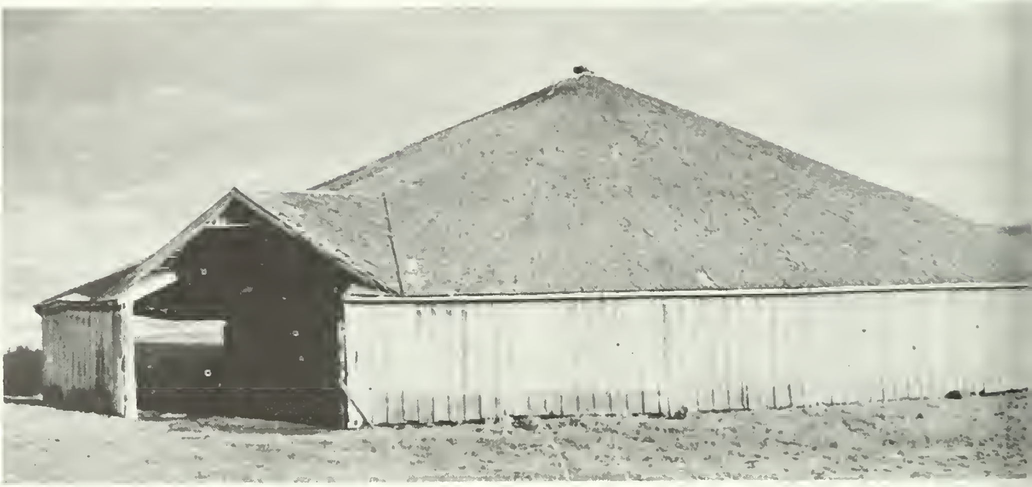
Jean Baptiste Charbonneau Memorial and Inskip Station Ruins, Danner vicinity, Oregon (Malheur County). *Bureau of Land Management*

Fort Dalles Surgeon's Quarters, The Dalles, Oregon (Wasco County). Grant. *Oregon State Highway Division*



French Round Barn, Burns vicinity, Oregon (Harney County). *Oregon State Highway Division*





French Round Barn, Burns vicinity, Oregon (Harney County). *Oregon State Highway Division*

Fort Klamath Site, Fort Klamath vicinity, Oregon (Klamath County). *Oregon State Highway Division*

BAKER COUNTY

Sumpter

SUMPTER VALLEY GOLD DREDGE

SW of Sumpter near Cracker Creek
1935—1954

Oregon's Blue Mountain Region was the most important gold-bearing area in the state. In 1896 a big lode was found near Bourne, and Sumpter itself boomed between 1899 and 1903. This gold dredge, the third to operate in the valley, is the last one surviving in the state. It is moored in a pond amid miles of tailings near the entrance of Cracker Creek into the Powder River. The dredge has a hull of coast fir and a steel frame; its gravel stacker has a 36-inch belt, the bucket line possesses 72 buckets, and the digging line was powered by an electric motor. In 1938 the dredge was reported to have washed away as much as 10 acres of river bottom land in a month. *Private*

BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis

CORVALLIS ARTS CENTER (EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN)

700 SW Madison Avenue
1889

This church building is an intact example of simple vernacular Gothic architecture once common in the area. The frame church, designed in the traditional cruciform plan, has a gabled roof surmounted by a belfry. An unusual and distinctive feature is the interior framing of the roof composed of braced scissors roof trusses spanning 24 feet. The seven bays of the transept are marked by pointed-arched windows and intervening shallow buttresses. Above the arched entrance in the west gable is a rose window. *Municipal*

BENTON COUNTY

Philomath

PHILOMATH COLLEGE

Main Street
1867

This structure is one of several distinctive examples of early collegiate building in Oregon. The project was undertaken in 1865 by the United Brethren in Christ as part of a program of western expansion. Aided by settlers of the area, the United Brethren were able to establish this school as the sectarian school for Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and California. It was opened in 1867 and chartered as a liberal college for both sexes and for ministerial training. *Private*

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Oregon City vicinity

AINSWORTH, CAPTAIN JOHN C., HOUSE

19195 S. Leland Road
1851

This house is a well-known example of the classical revival style in Oregon because of its dramatic 2-story portico. Flush wall boards cover the porticoed north facade, and horizontal lap siding covers the remaining facades. Four octagonal columns support the portico roof and there is a balcony at the second floor level. Captain Ainsworth was a pioneer steamship captain, merchant and financier prominent in the Pacific Northwest. *Private:* HABS

CLATSOP COUNTY

Hammond

FORT STEVENS

Fort Stevens State Park
1863

Fort Stevens was established as part of a defense system at the mouth of the Columbia River. It represents the physical evolution of military architecture and engineering over a period of 80 years. Named for General Isaac Ingalls Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory, the fort was active until 1884 and 14 years later was reactivated and used as a training base through World War II. None of the earliest fortifications—earthworks with gun emplacements—remain. West Battery (1898), Battery Mishlar (1900), Battery Lewis and Clark (1899), Batteries Pratt and Elias Smur (1900), Battery Constant Freeman (1900), and the buildings and drill grounds of the Upper Fort were laid out when the post was a training center. Several residences, the brick guardhouse, barracks, and other buildings are extant. *State/private*

COOS COUNTY

Coos Bay

MARSHFIELD SUN PRINTING PLANT

1049 N. Front Street
1895—1944

This 2-story plain frame commercial structure contains the original equipment and machinery. The Marshfield *Sun*, first issued in the early-1890's, was the last hand-set newspaper in the state. During its 54 years of existence, the publication had only one editor— Jesse Luse, the grandson of Henry Luse, one of the earliest white settlers on Coos Bay. The files of the *Sun* are virtually complete and contain a matchless history of nearly six decades of life on the southern Oregon coast. *Private*

GRANT COUNTY

John Day

KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY BUILDING

Canton Street in John Day City Park
c. 1866

This building housed the social, medical, and commercial needs of the Chinese who worked the gold mines in the 1860's. During that period, there were between 1,000 and 5,000 Chinese in Grant County. Principal owners of the Kam Wah Chung Company Building were Lung On and Ing Hay who purchased the store in 1877. Under their management the store doubled as a doctor's office, trading post, social center, assay office and residence. According to terms of the last owner's will, the property is to be maintained as a memorial to the Chinese who worked in the gold fields. *Municipal*

HARNEY COUNTY

Burns vicinity

FRENCH ROUND BARN

Diamond Station
1883—1884

Before Pete French's death in 1897 his livestock company controlled more than 130,000 acres of land, 30,000 head of cattle, and 3,000 horses. The Round Barn was erected in 1883 for the purpose of exercising and training horses during the winter. One hundred feet in diameter, it encloses a masonry corral 64 feet in diameter and a 16-foot-wide circular paddock. The most striking feature of the interior is the roof support system. The frame is carried by trusses atop the corral wall and by poles within the corral. Braces radiating from the center pole support the apex of the cone, which is 25 feet in height at this point. French's ranch headquarters burned in 1946, and this structure is the last surviving landmark of the Pete French era. *Private*

JACKSON COUNTY

Jacksonville

ORTH, JOHN, HOUSE

Main and 3rd streets
1879—1880

John Orth was born in Bavaria and emigrated to America in 1852, settling first in Ohio and then in Oregon. Orth had arrived in Oregon by the late-1850's and began practicing his butcher's trade. His rectangular brick house was one of the last substantial residences erected during the final decade of Jacksonville's boom. Wooden lintels and sills frame the windows on both floors, the cornice is bracketed, and there is a recessed loggia on the east facade. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

JOSEPHINE COUNTY
Wolf Creek
WOLF CREEK TAVERN
About 22 miles N of Grants Pass
1857

The tavern, situated in a narrow trough of bottom land created by Wolf Creek, appears to have been derived from the classical revival style. It is one of the oldest of its kind in the state and has been in continuous operation. General Ulysses S. Grant and author Jack London are known to have stopped there. In the 1860's and 1870's stagecoach trips from Portland to Sacramento were a 6-day journey and Wolf Creek Tavern was one of two stops along the route. *Private:* HABS

KLAMATH COUNTY
Fort Klamath vicinity
FORT KLAMATH SITE
About 1.25 miles SE of Fort Klamath
19th century

Fort Klamath was one of the major posts established to protect immigrants in hostile Indian territory east of the Cascades. Construction began in the summer of 1863 and by 1885, at the height of troop occupation, there were as many as 40 separate structures. Following the Civil War, Federal troops relieved the Oregon Volunteers who initially occupied the fort. During the ensuing Modoc campaign of 1872—1873 the fort served as the center of operations. The post was released by the military in 1889 and the last troops vacated the following year. *County*

LANE COUNTY
Eugene
DEADY HALL
University of Oregon campus
1873—1876, W. W. Piper

Deady Hall was the first building on the University of Oregon campus. It is a brick, 3-story rectangular building which has central entrance towers and a steep mansard roof with projecting pedimented dormers. The university opened in 1876 with an enrollment of 155 and only the first floor of the building completed for classroom use. By 1878 the third floor auditorium was ready for the first commencement when five graduates received degrees. *State:* HABS

LANE COUNTY
Eugene
VILLARD HALL
University of Oregon
1886, Warren H. Williams

Villard Hall is a distinguished example of the Second Empire style. Constructed of brick with an exterior concrete finish scored to resemble stone, the 2-story structure is 115 feet in length and 69 feet in width and has protruding corner towers. The windows are the principal articulating features—simple semicircular arched windows at the first level and tall narrow recessed openings flanked by slender pilasters with Corinthianesque capitals supporting entablatures at the second level. Beneath the steep mansard roof is a modillioned cornice. *State:* HABS

MALHEUR COUNTY
Danner vicinity
CHARBONNEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, MEMORIAL AND INSKIP STATION RUINS
U.S. 95 N of Danner
1866

Charbonneau was the youngest member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He was enroute from California to Montana to pursue a gold strike when he became ill and died in the Inskip stage station. The burial site, marked by a commemorative plaque, contains four graves in addition to that of Charbonneau. The station is now a ruin consisting of a chimney and several masonry wall fragments. *County*

MALHEUR COUNTY
Jordan Valley
PELOTA FRONTON
Bassett Street (U.S. 95)
1915—1917

This two-walled masonry *jai alai* court, constructed at the peak of Basque immigration into Southeastern Oregon, has become a landmark of the Basque culture in the region. Young immigrants carted stones from a quarry east of Jordan Valley, hewed them by hand and mortared them into the stone walls which are 35 feet high. The court, originally used every afternoon and evening for games, was last regularly used in 1935. *Private*

MALHEUR COUNTY
Vale
OLD STONE HOUSE (STONE HOUSE HOTEL)
283 S. Main Street
1872

This 2-story hotel, constructed of locally quarried sandstone, epitomizes stone architecture dating from the early period of settlement in eastern Oregon. The main facade has the formal, tripartite organization typical of the 1-and 2-story commercial buildings erected on the Oregon frontier after 1860. Built by Louis B. Rinehart, the hotel was the first permanent structure in the settlement known as "Stone House," until its official designation as Vale, the county seat, in 1887. *County*

MARION COUNTY
Champoeg vicinity
CASE, WILLIAM, HOUSE
SE of Champoeg off Arbor Grove Road
1860

This is a 1-story L-shaped brick classical revival structure. For 20 years it was the largest house in the Oregon Territory. William and Sara Case were prominent Williamette Valley settlers and the Case farm became the center of technical building skills for the immediate district, offering not only a brick kiln but a sawmill and an iron smelter. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MARION COUNTY
Salem
KAY, THOMAS, WOOLEN MILL
260 12th Street SE
1896, Walter D. Pugh

The mill, built according to the traditional rectilinear industrial plant plan, is a 2 1/2-story brick and timber-framed structure with a basement of cement and rubble masonry salvaged from the preceding mill. In 1898 and again in 1925 the mill was enlarged by additions. The woolen mill was founded by Thomas Kay, Squire Farrar and C. P. Bishop and for a time was the largest plant of its type in the state. *Private:* HABS

MARION COUNTY
Salem
LEE, JASON, HOUSE
260 12th Street SE
1841

In 1834 Reverend Jason Lee and his small band of Methodist missionaries established the first mission in the Pacific Northwest, just north of present-day Salem on the Willamette River. By 1841 the mission expanded to Salem, and Lee's House and a parsonage for the director of the Indian Manual Labor Training School (forerunner of Willamette University) were erected. Lee sought to make the mission self-sustaining and to increase agricultural development in the valley. This 2-story frame dwelling, relocated in the 1960's, retains significance for its association with Lee and as one of the two extant mission period buildings in the region. *Private*

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Portland

OLD CHURCH (CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

1422 SW 11th Avenue
1882—1883, Warren Heywood Williams

The Old Church is a prime example in wooden construction of High Victorian Gothic architecture. Covered with board-and-batten siding and finished with Gothic ornament, buttresses, pointed arch openings, and window tracery—this church is the oldest in Portland. A louvered belfry tower and spire mark the point of access into the vestibule and sanctuary. *Private*

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Portland

PIONEER COURTHOUSE (U.S. COURTHOUSE AND CUSTOMHOUSE)

520 SW Morrison Street
1869—1873

The original courthouse was a rectangular Italianate stone structure. An addition was made to the western side in 1903. An octagonal wooden cupola crowns the building and has a pseudo-balustrade surrounding it. This is believed to be the oldest standing federal building in the Pacific Northwest. *Federal:* HABS

POLK COUNTY

Willamina vicinity

FORT YAMHILL SITE

At confluence of Cosper Creek and the south fork of the Yamhill River
1856—1866

Fort Yamhill was one of four military posts established to regulate the Coast Indian Reservation. About 23 structures were erected to accommodate the garrison, which varied from 60 to 128 men. The officers' quarters, barracks, barns, and utility buildings of log construction were grouped around a central blockhouse. The fort had no stockade, but a road encircled the parade ground and principal buildings. In 1866 the fort was abandoned and the reservation opened for settlement. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASCO COUNTY

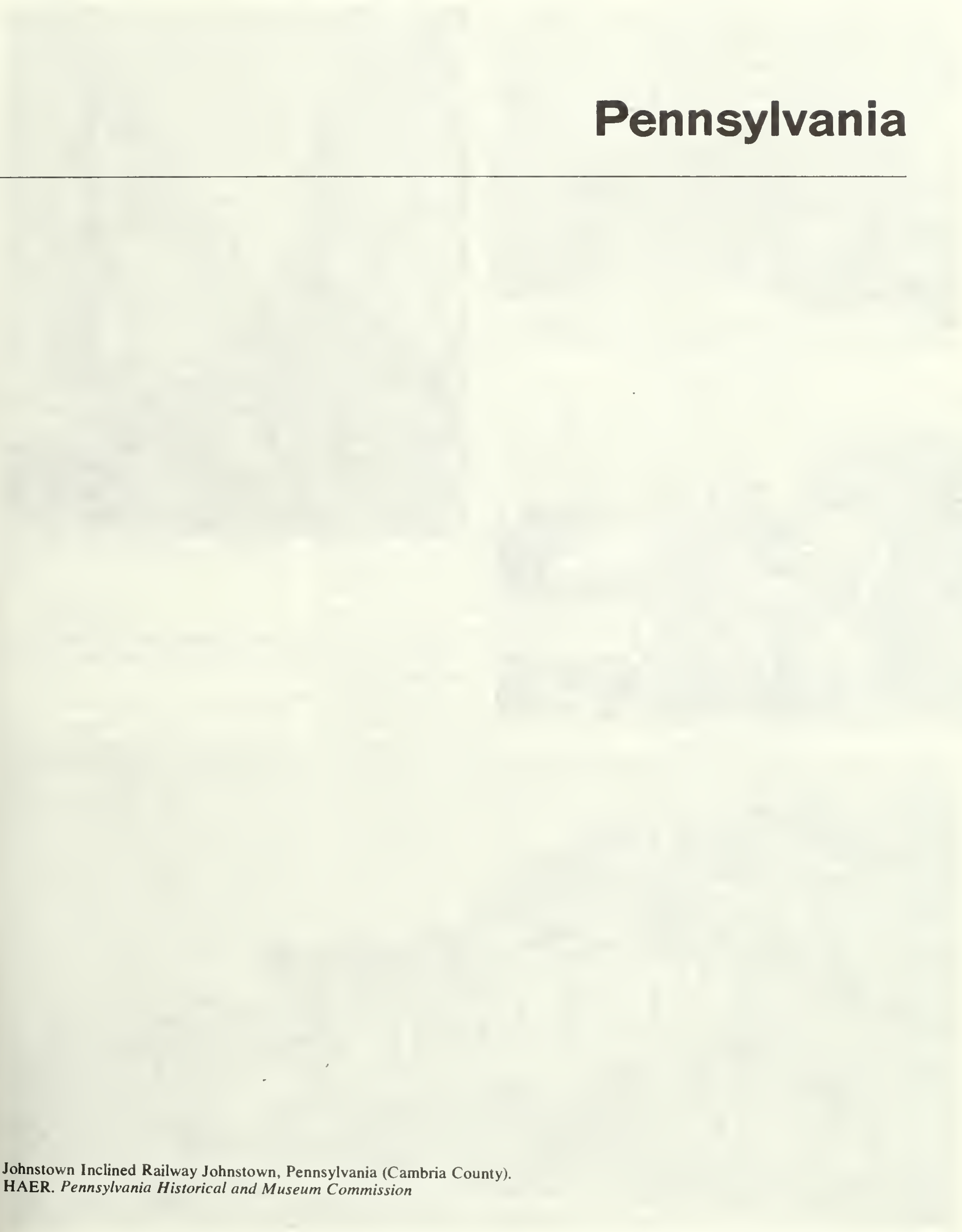
The Dalles

FORT DALLES SURGEON'S QUARTERS

15th and Garrison streets
c. 1857

The Surgeon's Quarters is virtually the only surviving structure of the Fort Dalles Military Reservation, which once commanded the gateway between the Indian Territory of eastern Oregon and Washington and the Willamette Valley. Adapted from Andrew Jackson Downing's design for a "symmetrical bracketed cottage" found in *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1853), the 2-story, gabled-roofed building is T-shaped. It has vertical board-and-batten siding as well as sash windows with mullions, leaded panes, and bracketed hoods and sills. The front entrance and the three windows above have tripartite surrounds which give the effect of stylized lancet windows. *Private*

Pennsylvania



Johnstown Inclined Railway Johnstown, Pennsylvania (Cambria County). HAER. *Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission*

Mill Grove,
Audubon, Pennsylvania (Montgomery County).
Edward W. Graham

Old City Historic District (Elfreth's Alley),
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia County). HABS.
A. Strobl for Planning Commission

Fairmount Park (Fairmount Waterworks),
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
(Philadelphia County).
M. R. Maurer for Philadelphia Historical Commission

Erie Railroad Station (Starrucca House), Susquehanna, Pennsylvania (Susquehanna County). *Jack E. Boucher for HAER*

ADAMS COUNTY
Fairfield
FAIRFIELD INN
Main Street
18th—19th centuries

Fairfield Inn consists of five distinct sections built from 1757 to 1823. Construction materials range from stone and logs to plain stone to brick and timber and the heights vary from 2 1/2 stories to 3 1/2 stories. All have gabled roofs. In 1823 the house became a stagecoach stop on the old York-Hagerstown Pike. *Private:* HABS

ADAMS COUNTY
Gettysburg
DOBBIN HOUSE
89 Steinwehr Avenue
1776

The Dobbin House, built by Reverend Alexander Dobbin, is one of the few extant 18th-century buildings in Gettysburg. The original section was a 2 1/2-story stone gabled-roofed structure, five bays across, with a 1 1/2-story kitchen wing at the south. About 1810, the kitchen wing was raised to 2 1/2 stories and placed under the continuous roof of the original portion. Not only did the house serve as Dobbin's home, but also as a classical academy (1788—1810), a theological seminary, and occasionally as a church. *Private*

ADAMS COUNTY
Gettysburg
OLD DORM (PENNSYLVANIA HALL)
Gettysburg College campus
1837

The Old Dorm, the first structure erected on the Gettysburg campus, is the oldest Lutheran College building in the country. Externally, Old Dorm (renamed Pennsylvania Hall in 1898) possesses Greek Revival features, notably the columned, pedimented portico on the south side with its four fluted Doric columns. Walls are brick. The main section of the hall is flanked by two wings and surmounted by an octagonal cupola. During the Battle of Gettysburg both Union and Confederate armies used the Old Dorm as a field hospital. It was constructed as a dormitory and originally contained the chapel, classrooms, and dining area. Interior alterations have been numerous—a second portico was added to the north side in 1937, and a complete restoration was undertaken in 1969—1970. *Private:* HABS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Braddock
CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK
419 Library Street
1888—1889, William Halsey Wood

This is an imposing brownstone Victorian structure, 3 stories high with a 4-story tower. The tower has a pyramidal octagonal roof. The front consists of a small 3-story gabled-roofed section flanked by two conical-roofed turrets. The main entrance has a brownstone semicircular arch with a keystone. Lintels of most of the windows consist of a single flat brownstone slab. *Municipal*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Natrona Heights vicinity
BURTNER STONE HOUSE
Burtner Road, NW of Natrona Heights
1818—1821

The Burtner House is a good example of early-19-century western Pennsylvania stone construction. The native stone walls are 30 inches thick at the base and huge cornerstones were used to bond the smaller stones. The 3-story structure has a gabled roof with large stone chimneys and a datestone in each gable end. Extending the length of the four-bay front facade is a veranda set upon a high stone basement. Slender wooden columns separated by a wooden balustrade support the roof of the veranda. *Private*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Pittsburgh
ALLEGHENY COUNTY BUILDINGS (ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL)
436 Grant Street (Courthouse) and
420 Ross street (Jail)
1884—1888, Henry Hobson Richardson

Both buildings in this municipal complex reflect Richardson's Romanesque style. The courthouse consists of a large hollow rectangle with an interior courtyard. The main building is constructed of Milford granite backed with brick. The roof of the 5-story building is red tile and a large tower of an additional 5 stories rises over the main entrance. The rear of the courthouse is connected to the jail by an enclosed stone arch bridge reminiscent of the Bridge of Sighs in Venice. The jail is in the shape of an irregular cross, the center of which is connected by an octagonal guard tower. The entire jail complex is surrounded by an imposing stone wall studded with hexagonal and circular watchtowers. *County:* HABS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Pittsburgh
ALLEGHENY POST OFFICE (OLD NORTH POST OFFICE)
Allegheny Center
1897

The Allegheny Post Office is a Renaissance Revival building distinguished by its monumental scale, the arcaded front entrance, and the applied pilasters on the projecting, three-bay central section. Although only 1-story high, the post office gives the impression of three because of its huge dome which measures 90 feet high by 45 feet in diameter. Exterior walls are granite. The building is presently used as a museum. *Private:* HABS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Pittsburgh
ROTUNDA OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION
1100 Liberty Avenue
1901—1902, D. H. Burnham

The rotunda is a large neo-Baroque pavilion covering the entranceway to the railroad station. It is constructed mostly of light, ornamental brown terra cotta over a steel truss framework. There are three, four-centered arches which are anchored at the corners by four arched turrets. Both the low dome and the turrets are decorated in a classical motif. The interior is decorated in late-18th-century French detail with cartouches and guilloches. *Private:* HABS

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Pittsburgh
ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
21st and Smallman streets
1892, Fred C. Sauer

St. Stanislaus Church is a Romanesque style structure of red brick with sandstone trim over the windows and entrances. Cruciform in plan, the building has twin towers flanking the front facade and a rose window above the main doorway. This was the first Polish Roman Catholic parish in Pittsburgh, built to serve the Polish immigrants in the area. *Private*

BERKS COUNTY
Bally vicinity
CHRISTMAN, PHILIP, HOUSE
1 mile SE of Bally at
Berks/Montgomery county line
1730—1750

This house is typical of regional Germanic architecture. The right front gable is settled in a small bank which provides sole access to the second floor of the 2 1/2-story house. A stream runs through a vaulted cellar providing a natural coolant for produce which was probably stored there. *Private*

BERKS COUNTY
Birdsboro vicinity
BOONE, DANIEL, HOMESTEAD SITE AND BERTOLET CABIN
About 2 miles N of Birdsboro
18th century

Daniel Boone was born here in 1734. His father, Squire Boone, owned a large homestead in Pennsylvania until 1750 when the family moved to North Carolina. The original Boone cabin was dismantled by a later owner, but portions of it have been incorporated into the east end of the present 2-story fieldstone dwelling. The original 1-story cabin was built of logs and had a small central chimney; it was probably similar in appearance to the Bertolet Cabin (c. 1735), which has recently been moved onto the homestead property. *State*

BERKS COUNTY
Kutztown vicinity
HOTTENSTEIN MANSION
2 miles E of Kutztown on U.S. 222
1783

The 2 1/2-story Hottenstein Mansion is one of the best preserved examples of Georgian architecture in the area. It was built by David Hottenstein of local dressed limestone with red sandstone accents. In the center bay of the five-bay main facade is a small Doric portico covering the front entrance. A wide cornice with modillions and a Greek fret is carried across the gable ends and under the pent eaves. The only major alteration was the addition of a rear kitchen wing in the mid-19th century. *Private*

BERKS COUNTY
Pleasant Valley
GRUBER WAGON WORKS
SE of Mount Pleasant on Pa. 183
1882

The Gruber Wagon Works is complete and virtually untouched. It is a 2 1/2-story T-shaped frame building. Each section has a gabled roof and cornice. The building itself is important but not nearly as significant as the machinery housed in it. Inside, all the tools—and a stock of wood and iron—necessary to produce wagons are intact. There are original benches with vises, a band saw, a tire shrinker, spoke-setting rigs, a spoke-shaving machine, a complete forge, and a 1906 Otto gas engine which powered several of the tools. This is probably one of a very few complete wagon works which remain in original condition. *Private;* HAER

BERKS COUNTY
Reading
ASKEW BRIDGE
North 6th Street near Woodward
1857, Richard Osborne

This is regarded as one of the best examples of a skew bridge in the country. It derives its name from the skew arches used in its construction and is built of local brownstone. The main arch is 40 feet across with each course of the arch laid in an elliptical curve which follows the oblique angle the railroad tracks make with the street. *Private:* HABS

BERKS COUNTY
Reading
PAGODA
Mt. Penn at intersection of Duryea
Drive and Skyline Boulevard
1908

The Pagoda is actually a reproduction of a Japanese battle castle in Nagoya, Japan, which was destroyed during World War II. It is covered with more than 60 tons of clay tiles from Georgia and contains a gong cast in 1739 in Obama, Japan. The structure is composed of seven levels, including a basement. *Municipal*

BERKS COUNTY
Yellow House vicinity
FISHER, HENRY, HOUSE
About 1.25 miles N of Yellow House
on Pa. 662
1801

This is a 2 1/2-story limestone house with a steeply-pitched gabled roof. The house is an example of the late Georgian style with some Federal features. An applied circular medallion with four keystones is attached to the stone wall just below the gable peak, and there is a pent eave embellished with tapered brackets just above the second floor level. Fireplaces with marble mantels are located on both floors and walls are wainscoted and have chair rails. There is a 2-story addition to the rear of the house. *Private*

BLAIR COUNTY
Altoona
MISHLER THEATRE
1208 12th Avenue
1906, Albert E. Westover

The theatre is a large 3-story brick building with Indiana limestone accents and quoins. The first floor is completely faced with limestone and a limestone cornice separates the second and third stories. On either side of the main entrance, which consists of four double doors flanked by lanterns, are two windows surmounted by elaborate cartouches and brackets and flanked by arched openings near the corners of the facade. The flat-roofed theatre built and operated by I. E. Mishler, was designed by the architect of more than 70 other theatres in the Keith chain. *Private*

BLAIR COUNTY
Williamsburg vicinity
ETNA FURNACE
N of Williamsburg
Early—19th century

The Etna Iron Furnace and its contiguous structures represent one of the state's best remaining examples of an early iron-making community. Barree Billy Moore, John Canan, and James Stewart started the company in 1805 and most of the existing buildings were constructed that year or shortly afterward. Several of the better preserved structures are Billy Moore's house, the store and paymaster's office (1832), a three-family 2 1/2-story tenant house, and the blacksmith shop. A four-sided stone furnace, a tramway, and the ruins of a charcoal house are also on the grounds. *Private*

BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
FONTHILL (MERCER MANSION, THE CASTLE)
E. Court Street and Pa. 313
1908—1910

Fonthill was the home of and built by the noted archeologist and anthropologist Dr. Henry C. Mercer. The estate—one of the pioneer examples of the use of reinforced concrete as a building medium—was designed a room at a time using small blocks and then a plaster model prior to construction. The architecture was described by Mercer as coming from Byzantine churches in Greece, Mont St. Michel in France, a Turkish house in Salonica and several of Gerard Dow's paintings. Among the estate's structures are the 4-story mansard-roofed main building (also called The Castle); a pavilion terrace removed from The Castle and fashioned with numerous chimneys and dormers; a spring house; a mid-18th-century farmhouse relocated on the estate from a nearby farm and used as an arboretum; and cement gates. Mercer died in 1930 and under terms of his will the estate is to be used as a museum of tiles and decorative art. *Private*

BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
FOUNTAIN HOUSE
State and Main streets
18th—19th centuries

Fountain House is an enormous 3 1/2-story, stuccoed structure with a 2-story porch, including a second floor railed balcony running across the front and one side of the building. The original stone section was built about 1758, in 1830 a third story was added, and by 1849 two additional sections had been erected, giving the building its present eight-bay front. A mansard roof had replaced the gabled one by 1876. A tavern for 175 years, this building also housed the town's first post office and served as an early way station for stagecoaches. *Private*

BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
JAMES-LORAH HOUSE (JUDGE CHAPMAN HOUSE; VIA HOUSE)
132 N. Main Street
1844

This house is a spacious, 2 1/2-story 19th-century stuccoed town house with a medium gabled roof and brick end chimneys. A typical Victorian mansion, the exterior of the house is virtually unaltered with the exception of an auditorium added in the 1960's. *Private:* HABS

BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
MERCER MUSEUM
Pine and Ashland streets
20th century

The Mercer Museum complex contains a brick, Georgian Revival library (1904) designed by Horace Trumbauer; a late-18th-century, 1 1/2-story log cabin (moved here in 1911); two 19th-century carriage sheds; and a reinforced concrete museum building designed by Dr. Henry Mercer. It houses his extensive collection of tools, machines, and farm implements. Externally the museum resembles a medieval castle, but it is most remarkable as a precursor of concrete construction. Floors, walls, window openings, and even the roof are reinforced concrete. *Private*

BUCKS COUNTY
Doylestown
MORAVIAN POTTERY AND TILE WORKS
Court Street and Pa. 313
1912, Dr. Henry C. Mercer

The tile works is a U-shaped reinforced concrete building around an open court. It is fashioned on the outside after several Southern California mission churches. The interior mingles the fan windows of English manor houses and classical style Latin inscriptions. The southern part houses a barrel-vaulted showroom, there is a gallery in the east section, and on the north is office space. The west side housed the kilns which were used to produce the gold medal winning tile designed by Dr. Henry Mercer, tiles which grace the casino at Monte Carlo in Monaco, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the capitol at Harrisburg. Mercer was also a noted archeologist and anthropologist. The tile works, purchased by the Bucks County Historical Society in the mid-20th century, is now a museum. *County*

BUCKS COUNTY
Fallsington
FALLSINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
S of U.S. 1, E of New Tyburn Road
17th—19th centuries

No other village in the area possesses such a concentration of old remarkably untouched buildings on their original sites. It weaves together a fabric of architectural styles ranging from a 1680 log cabin to an 1880 Victorian mansion. Located only three miles from the Delaware River, the village was settled by Pennsylvania's earliest settlers. The oldest house in the district is considered to have been built by early Swedes who later moved, and a petition to the Court of New York in 1680 indicates an earlier name of Crewcorne for the area. Fallsington evolved around the Friends Meetinghouse where William Penn is known to have worshipped, and was at the junction of five roads—believed to have been early Indian trails. *Multiple private*

BUCKS COUNTY
Levittown
PEMBERTON, PHINEAS, HOUSE (BOLTON MANSION)
Holly Drive
1687—1790

The Pemberton House consists of four connected structures begun in 1687 and completed by 1790. Earliest portions of the house are located at the rear of the Georgian structure and incorporate the 1687 dwelling, a later enlargement, and a section connecting both to the main house. The rear wing is 2 stories and is constructed of rubble fieldstone. The later dwelling has a gambrel roof and walls of semi-dressed fieldstone. Pilasters with Doric capitals flank the front doorway, and the interior has a central hall plan. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

BUCKS COUNTY
Morrisville
SUMMERSEAT (THOMAS BARCLAY HOUSE)
Clymer Street and Morris Avenue
c. 1770

Although built for Philadelphia merchant Thomas Barclay, Summerseat was the home of George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from 1806 to 1813. Clymer (1739—1813) served three terms in the Continental Congress and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Summerseat is a 2-story brick and stone house with an elevated basement. The front wall is brick, the side walls are probably brick, and the rear wall is fieldstone. *Municipal:* NHL

BUCKS COUNTY
Richboro
HAMPTON HILL (BENNET-SEARCH HOUSE)
1269 Second Street Pike
18th century

Hampton Hill illustrates the adaptation of a Colonial and post-Colonial structure into a unified dwelling. The original portion is a 2 1/2-story stone house, two bays wide with gabled roof. The later, larger dwelling on the west is also 2 1/2 stories, but is three bays wide. The interior contains fine woodwork and an exceptionally fine winding stairway-with-landing—a feature that rarely survives in rural architecture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUTLER COUNTY
Harmony
HARMONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Pa. 68
1805—1814

The Harmonie Society, consisting of 300 followers of George Rapp, formally established a communistic unit in 1805. In the ensuing 10 years the society developed into a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing community. A number of structures built by the Harmonists remain, including the Great House, a large 2 1/2-story brick building; the Harmonist Church, a 2-story brick building; the Frederick Rapp House, a 2 1/2-story brick house with Georgian embellishment; the Beam Hotel, a large 3-story brick building; and the Opera House, a 2-story brick building with Palladian windows. *Multiple public/private*

CAMBRIA COUNTY
Johnstown
CAMBRIA PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING (CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING)
304 Washington Street
1890—1891

The ivy-covered library typifies the Victorian period of American architecture and is probably the only positive result of the 1889 Johnstown Flood. After the flood destroyed the previous library, Andrew Carnegie, along with the Cambria Iron Company, donated all funds to build and maintain the library until 1930. It is 3 stories and built of brick in a French Gothic style. *Multiple public/private*

CAMBRIA COUNTY
Johnstown
JOHNSTOWN INCLINED RAILWAY
Johns Street and Edgehill Drive
1890—1891

The Cambria Iron Company constructed this railway to provide easy transportation up Yoder Hill for the residents of the company's new realty development, Westmont. It was constructed with a 986.5-foot runway at a 71 percent grade, and consists of two cable-driven cars each weighing 42 tons, a cable two inches in diameter and 1130 feet long, a safety cable, and an engine room. Built after the Johnstown Flood in 1889, the railway carried over 4,000 people to safety from the flood waters of the Conemaugh and Stonycreek valleys in March, 1936. *Municipal*

CHESTER COUNTY
Birmingham
BIRMINGHAM FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
1245 Birmingham Road
1763

The Birmingham Friends Meetinghouse was originally a rectangular native stone structure. There are pent-roofed hoods over the doorways, and the roof has a high gable. In 1818 an addition was made on the east end. During the Battle of Brandywine the building was used as a field hospital, first by the American army and then by the British army. *Private:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Birmingham Township
EDGEWOOD (CHARLES SHARPLESS HOUSE)
Intersection of Township Rtes. 15087 and 15221
19th century

This is a 2 1/2-story Gothic Victorian style house built of serpentine stone. It has a 4-story tower and a number of bay windows, leaded lights, dormers, chimneys and gables. This irregularly-shaped building is considered one of the earliest and most ornate statements of Victorian styling in the Brandywine Creek area. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Birmingham vicinity
DAVIS, DANIEL, HOUSE AND BARN
Birmingham and Street Road (Pa. 926)
1740, 1802

The Davis House and Barn are examples of Chester County architecture using serpentine stone. Originally the house was a 2-story stone structure with 2-bay front and sides, and a gabled roof. In 1802, a large 2-story stone addition was built to the east of the original section, giving the building its present five-bay front facade, irregular fenestration, and gabled, wood-shingled roof with boxed cornice and end chimneys. Later the roof was raised (c. 1840), a stone wing was added to the north (19th century), and a 2-story frame addition was constructed on the east (1935). The barn is a large serpentine stone and frame structure built prior to 1777. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chadds Ford
OAKDALE
Hillendale Road
19th century

Oakdale is a good example of the simple, but spacious homes of prosperous Pennsylvania Friends. Three stories high, the present exterior appearance remains much as it was in the 19th century. The stone used in construction was quarried nearby and the wood came from the farm. The house was the first stop on the underground railroad north of the Delaware line. The Mendenhalls, the original owners, were leading abolitionists and frequently gave shelter to fugitives from the south. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
BRINTON, EDWARD, HOUSE
NW of Chadds Ford on Pa. 100
1839

This is a 2 1/2-story stone house with gabled roof and 1-story kitchen. The house appears Georgian and is a good example of the stone houses built in southeastern Pennsylvania in the 19th century. The original owner of the property, Edward Brinton, was the first settler in the area. The house has been altered, including the removal of a pedimented portico which once adorned the front. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
PENNSBURY INN
On U.S. 1 at junction of Hickory Hill Road
18th—19th centuries

Originally a private house, the large proportions and convenient location at the junction of two major roads (one of which was the principal stage route south) made this building commercially significant. The early brick portion, built during the latter part of the 18th century, was divided into two rooms downstairs with the doorway opening directly into the west room. The stone portion was added about 1800. The inn continued to operate into the late-19th century. A frame addition and two kitchen wings were added when the inn was made into a two-family dwelling. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester Springs vicinity
HALL'S BRIDGE
About 3 miles N of Chester Springs at Sheeder Road and Birch Run
c. 1850

This is the oldest remaining covered bridge in Chester County. The Burr truss bridge is constructed of pegged wood with horizontal wood siding. Rectilinear frame pediments at each end rise above the almost level roof line. In 1965 the structure was reinforced with concrete and steel. *State*

CHESTER COUNTY
Dilworthtown
DILWORTHTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
Chester county road 15199 at intersection with 15087
18th—19th centuries

This is a small hamlet which has remained relatively unchanged since the beginning of the 20th century. It is composed of the Dilworth House, a 2 1/2-story brick structure built in 1758 as the residence of blacksmith James Dilworth; an early-18th-century, 2-story log cabin; two early-19th-century stone houses; two stone tenant houses; a store; a lyceum; and a few other late-19th and early-20th-century structures. During the French and Indian War, tires for the wagons of Braddock's expedition were made at Dilworth's blacksmith shop. In the American Revolution, the town and surrounding area were the scene of the most vigorous fighting of the Battle of the Brandywine. *Multiple private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Easttown
WAYNESBOROUGH
2049 Waynesborough Road
1724, 1735, and 1792

The original portion of this house was built in 1724 by Anthony Wayne, grandfather of General Anthony Wayne who was born in the house in 1745. This portion of the house became the west wing. About 1735 the main core of the present house was built with rooms flanking an off-center hall. The house is 2 1/2 stories and was built of uncoursed fieldstone. A heavy molded cornice with modillions extends beneath the eaves line, across the gable ends forming pedimented gables, and is repeated beneath the pent hood over the front entrance. *Private:* NHL; HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Ercildoun vicinity
PIERCE, LUKENS, HOUSE (FALLOWFIELD OCTAGONAL HOUSE)
NW of Ercildoun on Wilmington Road
1856

This 2-story octagonal house was built by Lukens Pierce, one of America's first nurserymen. Pierce started his nursery in 1854 and by 1861 was offering fruit trees, grape vines, berry plants, and evergreens and deciduous trees. Built of fieldstone covered with stucco, the house has a slate roof and octagonal cupola with transom windows. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Hamorton vicinity
LONGWOOD GARDENS DISTRICT
On U.S. 1
18th—20th centuries

This district comprised a portion of the original land grant to George Pierce in 1700 and remained in the Pierce family until its purchase in 1906 by Pierre S. duPont. It includes the Pierce House, 2 1/2-story brick Federal style (1730); the Longwood Meetinghouse, single-story white frame (mid-19th century); Red Lion Inn, 2 1/2-story stone (1789); and the conservatory and outdoor fountains planned and built by duPont between 1919 and 1921. Longwood Gardens is considered one of the finest private horticultural collections in the U.S. *Public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Kennett Square vicinity
CEDARCROFT (BAYARD TAYLOR HOUSE)
N of Kennett Square
1859

Bayard Taylor (1825—1878) was considered a figure of outstanding literary significance by his contemporaries. Cedarcroft, which Taylor built himself and occupied until 1874, was the place in which he wrote many of his novels and poems. His many volumes of travel literature, including *Views Afoot* (1846) and *Eldorado* (1850), captured the imagination of the American public. After serving as a correspondent during the Civil War, Taylor began writing novels and poetry and undertook a translation of *Faust*. The large 2 1/2-story house is constructed of brick with stone quoins and a corbeled cornice. A 4 1/2-story tower distinguishes the east facade. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Lenape vicinity
EAST BRADFORD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
1 mile E of Lenape at West Chester and Sconnelltown roads
19th century

Built as a residence by Richard Strode around 1810, this house was a boarding school from 1816—1857. It is a 2 1/2-story stone house with a gabled roof. A recessed pedimented doorway on the front is flanked by fluted pilasters and features a fanlight. There is an ell at both ends of the main section; the southerly one is frame with a shed roof while the northerly addition is frame with an intersecting gabled roof. The main roof has end chimneys and two dormers. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Marshallton
BRADFORD FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
E side of Northbrook Road
1764

Bradford Friends Meetinghouse is typical of 18th-century southeastern Pennsylvania Quaker architecture. The 1 1/2-story structure has walls of fieldstone laid in random ashlar and a steeply-pitched gabled roof with a central chimney. Inside are four rooms rather than the usual two. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Mendenhall vicinity
SPRINGDALE FARM (ELWOOD MENDENHALL FARM)
NE of Mendenhall on Hillendale Road
18th—19th centuries

The eastern section of the farmhouse was built prior to 1748 and consisted of a cellar, a lower room, and a chamber. This stone section is now a wing of the main house. The main part was built in 1836 and is a 2 1/2-story Federal style structure with a high-pitched gable roof and two end chimneys. The northern elevation is dressed stone and the other three facades are fieldstone. The Mendenhalls were among the first to settle on the western bank of the Brandywine Creek. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Mont Clare vicinity
RAPPS BRIDGE
W of Mont Clare off Pa. 724 on Mowere Road
1866, Benjamin F. Hartman

The sides of this frame bridge are covered with horizontal wood sheathing and the gabled roof is shingled. Structurally it is of the Burr truss type, which combines a great timber arch with a king post truss. The roadway is 14 feet wide and spans a distance of 122 feet. Broken pedimented entranceways at each end reflect the influence of the Greek Revival tradition and are unique among covered bridges in the area. *State*

CHESTER COUNTY
Northbrook
DERBYDOWN HOMESTEAD
At intersection of CR 15977 and 15080
18th century

This was the birthplace and home of Humphry Marshall (1722—1801), one of America's first botanists. An early promotor of forest conservation and scientific agricultural practices, Marshall was also the author of one of the earliest botanical works concerning the flora of the U.S. Abraham Marshall, Humphry's father, constructed the original house, which was greatly enlarged in 1764 by Humphry, a skilled stonemason. The fieldstone and brick structure is 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Parkersville vicinity
PARKERSVILLE FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE
Off Pa. 926, S of Parkersville
1830

This meetinghouse was built as a consequence of the Hicksite-Orthodox schism in the Society of Friends in 1827. It served as a meeting place for the Orthodox Friends. After reunification of the Quakers, the structure fell into disuse and the last monthly meeting was held there in 1905. The small 1 1/2-story, gabled-roofed building was rebuilt following a fire in 1917. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Romansville vicinity
TEMPLE-WEBSTER-STONER HOUSE
E of Romansville off Pa. 162
18th century

The original house consisted of a 2 1/2-story main section built of fieldstone and a 1 1/2-story kitchen wing with a fireplace and bake oven. Twentieth-century renovations included raising the roof of the kitchen wing. The house has a closed string stairway in its own hall rather than a boxed stair and is considered one of the best preserved houses of its time in the area. *Private:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
Tredyffrin
WETHERBY-HAMPTON-SNYDER-WILSON-ERDMAN LOG HOUSE
251 Irish Road
18th century

This 2 1/2-story structure illustrates the rare use of round logs saddle notched at the ends and local shale plastered over on the ground floor. Two bays wide and two rooms deep, the house includes both Swedish (fireplace and chimney) and North German (vertical siding and herringbone design in the chinking) elements. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge State Park
VON STEUBEN, GENERAL FREDERICK, HEADQUARTERS
Pa. 23
18th century

This 2-story stone building served as the quarters of Major General von Steuben, inspector general and drill master of the Continental Army, between February and June of 1778, when von Steuben made his greatest contribution to the American cause—the remodeling and training of the Continental Army. Previously trained as a Prussian general staff officer and as an aide-de-camp to Frederick the Great, von Steuben came to America as a volunteer for the army. During the winter of 1778—1779, von Steuben prepared a manual of drill and field service regulations particularly adapted to the needs of the citizen soldier. *State:* NHL

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge vicinity
CRESSBROOK FARM (JOHN HARVARD HOUSE)
S of Valley Forge, off U.S. 76
1740

The original house, erected shortly after 1740, was a small farmhouse typical of those built by the early settlers of Chester County. It has been enlarged several times since 1825; the major addition being a 2 1/2-story structure with a 5-bay front. A Victorian porch was added later. During the winter encampment of General Washington's forces at Valley Forge in 1777—1778, Brigadier General Louis Duportail used the house as his quarters. Duportail, a French engineer, was chief of engineers for the Continental Forces and planned the defenses used at Valley Forge. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge vicinity
EAST, NICHOLAS, HOUSE
W of Valley Forge on Kimberton Road
1820

The East House is a typical farmhouse of the early-19th century with a characteristic Late Victorian modification—the addition of a 1-story, flat-roofed wooden porch across the front. Of random fieldstone, the house is 2 1/2 stories covered by a gabled roof with a fieldstone chimney at each end. Several additions have been made to the rear of the house. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge vicinity
ESHERICK, WHARTON, STUDIO
SW of Valley Forge off Country Club Road
1926—1966, Wharton Esherick and Louis Kahn

The Esherick Studio is a fine example of a building conceived and built as a piece of sculpture. The building materials, added in stages from 1926 through 1966, include wood, cement and stone. Sculptured wood is used extensively throughout the interior to fashion the structural elements as well as the decorative details. Most of the furniture is built into the walls. The shop was designed by Esherick and Louis Kahn in the shape of a sawtooth with three bays. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge vicinity
HARVARD, DAVID, HOUSE
S of Valley Forge off Pennsylvania Turnpike (I-76)
c. 1766

This house was used as quarters by Major General Charles Lee and Colonel William Bradford during their winter encampment, 1777—1778. Bradford later became the second attorney general of the U.S. (1794) after having served in that capacity in Pennsylvania for 11 years. The farmhouse is a 2 1/2-story stone structure. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Valley Forge vicinity
LIGHTFOOT MILL
W of Valley Forge off Pa. 401
1747

Lightfoot Mill was a mid-18th-century mill, vital to the region's agricultural and commercial growth. It was built by Samuel Lightfoot, one of the wealthiest landowners in the county, as a combination grist- and lumber mill. The mill itself is a 3-story random fieldstone structure with a gabled roof. Much of the machinery and the original hand-hewn beams and oak floor boards are largely intact. In the first half of the 19th century, a 2 1/2-story stucco-over-stone house was built on the property. The mill remained in operation until 1940. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
Warwick Township
ROGERS, PHILIP, HOUSE (PENN WICK)
Ridge Road
18th—19th centuries

Philip Rogers probably built the original random fieldstone house in the mid-18th century. It is 2 1/2 stories and covered by a gabled roof with a chimney at each gable end. The center south elevation has a 1-story wooden entrance portico consisting of a flat, semicircular roof topped by a balustrade and supported by four Doric columns. A 2 1/2-story random fieldstone kitchen wing was added to the east gable end of the house sometime prior to 1825. Interior woodwork is largely original and is very fine. The open stairway at the end of the center hall has round-turned balusters, Philadelphia newel posts, and wainscot paneling. *Private:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester
CHESTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE
10 N. High Street
1847—1848, Thomas U. Walter;
1893, T. Roney Williamson

Despite the many changes to this courthouse since 1850, its most important feature has always been its integration of design and structure. On the east side—the main entrance—a hexastyle Corinthian portico features columns and capitals of cast iron. The frieze and architrave form a base for a denticulated cornice and pediment above. Atop the entire facade is a cupola used as a clock tower. An addition to the structure was made in 1893 and again in 1966; however, the original Walter section remains the most prominent. *Municipal:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester
COLLINS MANSION
633 Goshen Road
1727

The mansion is built in the tradition of a Philadelphia city dwelling of the late-17th century. The front features predominately rectangular forms with balance preserved in the fenestration and placement of the door and second floor windows. Between 1758 and 1760 the mansion underwent extensive renovation, the major change being the addition of a 1 1/2-story north wing. It is the oldest house in the town and one of the earliest country residences in southeastern Pennsylvania. *Private:* HABS

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEST CHESTER

130 W. Miner Street
1832, Thomas U. Walter

This church was the first building designed by Walter in the town and may have been his first commission. It is a stuccoed stone Greek Revival structure. Entrance to the church is through a recessed portico framed by two Ionic columns, flanked by two projections with pilasters on their front and sides. The five-part treatment of the facade is similar to the Town and Davis plan for the Carmine Street West Presbyterian Church in New York. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester

NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY

17 N. High Street
1836, Thomas U. Walter

When the Bank of Chester County commissioned Walter to design the new building, his biggest problem was how to fit a building into a narrow space between two existing structures. The architectural success of the bank would depend on its portico, so Walter chose a Doric portico he found reproduced in *Antiquities of Athens*. He used the reproduction as a model and employed the same embellishments but altered the size and proportion. The bank building is one of three Greek Revival structures in the town and the bank itself is one of only five remaining banks originally chartered under the Banking Act of 1814. *Private*

CHESTER COUNTY
West Chester

ORTHODOX MEETINGHOUSE (BIRMINGHAM ORTHODOX MEETINGHOUSE)

Birmingham Road, SE of intersection of CR 15087 and Pa. 926
c. 1845

The followers of Elias Hicks (Hicksites) had placed themselves in opposition to more conservative Friends (Orthodox). This schism eventually led to Friends splitting. It was nearly 100 years later that the two factions of Quakers were able to reconcile their differences. The Orthodox Meetinghouse is a 1-story building with large windows, in contrast to most of the other earlier meetinghouses. The proportions of the building are more classical than the early structures and are a statement of the rural application of classical revival architecture tempered with Quaker simplicity. *Private*

CLINTON COUNTY
Lock Haven

HEISEY HOUSE

362 E. Water Street
1833

The Heisey House is a 2 1/2-story dwelling of brick covered with stucco to give it a gray appearance. A portico runs the length of the facade and twin gables featuring Gothic Revival gingerbread trim protrude from the front of the house. The porch, gables, and a bay window on the right side of the house were added between 1870 and 1875. The interior of the house, done in the Victorian mode, is substantially unaltered. *Private*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Camp Hill

PEACE CHURCH

NW corner of Trindle and St. John's roads
1798

Peace Church was built and used by the early Reformed and Lutheran congregations of Cumberland County. The 2 1/2-story limestone structure has a round window on both eaves and two high arched windows on the north facade. Exterior walls are stone laid in random ashlar. Inside, the flooring around the wine glass pulpit is wooden, while in the area of the pews it is brick. A balcony extends around three sides of the church, and the pipe organ built by Conrade Doll in 1807 is still in use. *State*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Mechanicsburg vicinity

EBERLY, JOHANNES, HOUSE (OLD BRICKER HOUSE)

NE of Mechanicsburg on U.S. 11
18th century

This is a 2 1/2-story German fieldstone farmhouse with gabled roof and end chimneys. The house is attributed to master carpenter Martin Rupp, who also built the Peach Church in 1798 (see separate listing). The house was constructed for Johannes Eberly, a wealthy Mennonite farmer. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DAUPHIN COUNTY
Harrisburg

WALNUT STREET BRIDGE

Walnut Street at Susquehanna River
1890

Prior to the Civil War, Wendel Bollman, an engineer for the B & O Railroad, designed a type of rolled wrought iron hollow column for use in bridge trusses. The Phoenix Iron Works, Phoenixville, Pa., was contracted to make them. From about 1867 to the late-19th century this was the most popular bridge construction in the U.S. The Walnut Street Bridge is significant as one of the last remaining multispan Phoenix bridges in the East. Its long spans (eleven are 175 feet and three are 240 feet) reveal a great degree of complication. *Municipal:* HAER

DAUPHIN COUNTY
Middletown

ST. PETER'S KIERCH

31 W. High Street
1767

This church marks the advancement of colonial Lutheranism from Philadelphia to the more sparsely inhabited portions of then western Pennsylvania. It is a 2 1/2-story Georgian style structure, built of cut, coursed red sandstone with a moderately pitched gabled roof. In 1813 a bell tower with belfry and weathervane was added to the rear. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Ardmore

PONT READING

2713 Haverford Road
17th—19th centuries

Construction of this house spans three centuries. The middle section contains logs from the original 1683 building; the remainder of the middle section is a 3-story stuccoed stone structure which dates from before 1730. A 2-story Doric portico was added during the Federal period and dormers were added in the 19th century. Of the house's previous owners, Joshua Humphreys is perhaps the most notable. He was a master shipbuilder who constructed the frigate *Randolph*, the first war vessel constructed for the Revolutionary forces, and later built both the *United States* and the *Constitution* (*Old Ironsides*). *Private:* HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Boothwyn

CHICHESTER FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

611 Meetinghouse Road
1769

The meetinghouse is a typical 18th- and early 19th-century Quaker house of worship. It is a simple 1 1/2-story stone structure with a gabled roof. The interior is very plain, with an interior partition for separating the male and female congregations. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford
CHADDS FORD HISTORIC DISTRICT
At intersection of U.S. 1 and Pa. 100
18th—19th centuries

The village of Chadds Ford is reminiscent of many of the 18th-century hamlets which once dotted Pennsylvania's countryside. Francis Chadsey, to whom William Penn granted the land, built a gristmill and two houses on Brandywine Creek at the present village site in 1703. Neither the houses nor the mill stand today. By the end of the 18th century the village included several houses, a barn, a shed and springhouse, a ferry and ferry house, remnants of a gristmill, and a cooperage. Only a stone house and the springhouse have survived from that period. Notable structures in the district include the John Chad House (c. 1725, see separate listing), Chads Ford Inn (1807—1810), and the Merchant Mill (1864). *Multiple public/private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
PAINTER, WILLIAM, FARM
2 miles NE of Chadds Ford on U.S. 1
1808

Land for the original Painter homestead was purchased by Samuel Painter in 1707. This house is the third major dwelling constructed on the family land. It is a 2-story brick structure typical of the rural architecture of the region. The gabled roof and end chimneys are common features, but the inclusion of two front doors is not. The doorways permitted division into a two-family house. Additions on the east facade were made in the late-19th and mid-20th centuries. Interior fabric is completely new. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Chadds Ford vicinity
TWADDELL'S MILL AND HOUSE
Rock Hill Road S of Chadds Ford
19th century

The Twaddell house, built on a bank, is 2 1/2 stories on the north side and 3 1/2 stories on the south (river) side. Changes in the type of stone and mortar in the basement indicate the house was built on the site of an older building whose walls were incorporated into the present structure. The design of the house is a mixture of mid-18th-century building techniques coupled with what would have been the most modern architectural ideas of the early-19th century. William Twaddell, who bought the property in 1779, was a prosperous landowner and operated several mills on the Brandywine shore nearby. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Concord Township
IVY MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Corner of Ivy Mills and Pole Cat roads
18th—19th centuries

In 1726 Thomas Willcox constructed a milldam across Chester Creek and in 1729 erected a paper mill which eventually supplied paper for not only the colonies but many South American governments. Paper from the mill was also used for printing provincial currency. Early in the 19th century the mill was torn down and replaced with a new structure. The original Ivy Mills mansion (1744) burned in 1837 and was also replaced. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Concordville
CONCORDVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Concord Road and Baltimore Pike
18th—19th centuries

The district consists of a small portion of the original village and remains close to its original physical condition. Included are the Concord Friends Meetinghouse, first built in 1728 and altered in 1872; the Nicholas Newlin House, a brick Pennsylvania style structure built in 1742 (see separate listing); the Newlin Trent House, an 18th-century fieldstone house with two wings and identical chimneys at each end; the Samuel Trimble House also built in the 18th century of fieldstone; and a 3-story brick house with a veranda and heavy cornice and architrave. The town occupied a strategic position along the road from Chester to Philadelphia and Baltimore. *Multiple public/private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Concordville
NEWLIN, NICHOLAS, HOUSE
Concord Road
1742

The Newlin House is a fine example of mid-18th-century Chester County architecture. Two stories with a gabled roof, it is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond on three sides and of random fieldstone on the north elevation. Because the windows in the rectangular structure are not symmetrical, the house appears to be divided into two distinct sections although nothing in the brickwork or foundation indicates two separate construction dates. Additions to the original house include a porch and shed to the south and a 2-story brick addition to the west. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Essington
LAZARETTO, THE
Wanamaker and 2nd avenues
19th century

During the 18th and early-19th centuries the only effective means of controlling epidemics was to quarantine the sick. Quarantine stations, or lazarettos, were constructed near seaports. Pennsylvania's first lazaretto was situated near Fort Mifflin but was moved in 1800 to Essington. While in operation the station complex contained seven major buildings and several minor ones. Today the mid-Georgian main building, one blockhouse, the physician's residence, and two small brick buildings remain. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

DELAWARE COUNTY
Glen Mills and vicinity
CHESTER CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT
N, E, and S of Glen Mills along the W Branch of Chester Creek
18th—19th centuries

The rural area included in the Chester Creek Historic District was one of the earliest seats of industry in Delaware County. Sarum Forge, the first commercial enterprise along the creek, was followed by the construction of numerous houses and grist- and sawmills. The latter are now in ruins. A variety of architectural styles from different eras is evident in the structures remaining within the district. Notable among these is the Yarnall Bank House, a small log house with 18th-century stone additions; Locksley Mill (post-Revolutionary) and Manor House (c. 1850); the railroad station (1882); workers' cottages (1830—1880); and the Hemphill House, one of the finest Federal residences in the area. *Multiple public/private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Haverford
FEDERAL SCHOOL
Haverford-Darby Road
1797

The Federal School is the oldest such structure in Haverford Township. It is a 1-story, one-room building and was used for its original purpose until 1872. Some of the shutters are probably 18th century, as are the lintel boards and the oak-pegged window frames. Interior trim and baseboards are replacements and the front porch is modern. *Municipal*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Upland
OLD MAIN (CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY; CROZER NORMAL SCHOOL)
21st Street and Upland Avenue
1858

John Price Crozer, a textile manufacturer, donated both land and funds for a Normal Institute for Boys. The building is a 3-story stone structure with a raised basement. End pavilions have 1-story pilasters, and both the end and center pavilions have pedimented gable facades, topped by a cupola. Crozer's family established the Crozer Theological Seminary in honor of the school's founder when he died in 1866. *Private*

DELAWARE COUNTY
Wawa
FORGE HILL
Off U.S. 1
19th century

This is a large, 2 1/2-story dressed fieldstone house. In 1936 the structure was completely restored and an ell was added to the north elevation. It was the home of Joseph Thatcher, a well-known county coachmaker. The interior woodwork is original; however, the staircase is a reconstruction. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ERIE COUNTY
Erie
CASHIER'S HOUSE
413 State Street
c. 1839

This 3-story plastered brick building was built for Peter Benson, the first cashier of the Erie branch of the U.S. Bank of Pennsylvania. In contrast to its austere exterior, the interior is rather ornate. The ceilings are decorated with the same egg and dart anthemion and Greek fret circular patterns that appear in the customshouse next to it (see separate listing for Old Customshouse). *State:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Erie
OLD CUSTOMSHOUSE
409 State Street
1838—1839, William Kelly

The Old Customshouse is an impressive example of Greek Revival architecture, a style uncommon in northwestern Pennsylvania during the 1830's. It is 2 stories high with a pedimented portico, the roof of which is supported by six fluted Doric columns. The front facade is white Vermont marble, while the sides and rear are brick. Hand-forged dials, rather than mortar, were used to secure the stone. Constructed as the Erie branch of the Bank of the United States, the building served as a customshouse for the port of Erie from 1849 to 1888. *State:* HABS

ERIE COUNTY
Erie
U.S.S. *Niagara*
State Street at Lake Erie
1813

The U.S.S. *Niagara* was one of the original six ships built at Erie during the spring and summer of 1813 in an attempt to challenge the British naval force operating on the lake. The *Niagara* and her sister ship the *Lawrence* were the largest of the small fleet of nine warships which Commander Oliver Hazard Perry took into action in September of that year. The ship is a square-rigged brig with fore and main masts. The *Niagara* became Perry's flagship after the *Lawrence* was sunk. The ship, including her armament, was restored in 1913. *State:* HABS

FAYETTE COUNTY
Perryopolis
SEARIGHT'S FULLING MILL
Cemetery Road
c. 1810

This fulling mill, used to produce coarse wool, represents a small rural factory made obsolete by new innovations in the late-1820's. It is a 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed structure built of sandstone, 24 inches thick on the lower level and 18 inches thick on the upper portion. An overshot wheel in the basement was fed by water flowing at the front ground level into the house and dropping. The wheel lifted mallets that were released by tappet arms, thus beating the cloth. *Municipal*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Kauffman
OLD BROWN'S MILL SCHOOL
Off U.S. 11
1836

This is an example of the mid-19th-century one room schoolhouse. The 1 1/2-story school is constructed of limestone with a shingled hipped roof and center chimney. The building served as an educational structure for over 100 years. *State*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Mercersburg
LANE HOUSE
14 N. Main Street
c. 1828

The Lane House is a 2 1/2-story Federal style brick dwelling. It has a five-bay front facade and a gabled roof with double end chimneys. The first floor windows are shuttered, and there is a fanlight above the central entrance. Several years ago the house was Victorianized and its dormers were removed. Built by Thomas Lane, the house was the birthplace of his daughter, Harriet Lane Johnston, who served as White House hostess for her uncle, James Buchanan, from 1857 to 1861. *Private*

GREENE COUNTY
Jefferson
HUGHES HOUSE
Hatfield Street
1814

This is a 2 1/2-story stone, western Pennsylvania vernacular structure built into a sloping bank so that the rear elevation (west side) appears to be 3 stories. Thomas Hughes moved to this area in 1771 and quickly gained a reputation as a fierce Indian fighter. In 1791, when Alexander Hamilton pushed the Whiskey Tax through Congress, Hughes led several early demonstrations against this tax. Hughes built this house and laid out plans for the town of Jefferson. *State; not accessible to the public*

GREENE COUNTY
Waynesburg vicinity
GREENE HILLS FARM
3.5 miles E of Waynesburg on Pa. 21
1861

Greene Hill Farm is a late Georgian style farmhouse greatly enlarged in the 1880's when it was converted into a home for the aged. The original section of the house is a large 2 1/2-story structure with gabled roof. Across the middle five bays of the nine-bay main facade is a single-story balustraded porch supported by columns. In the 1880's a 2 1/2-story brick addition was added to the east; about 1900, a 2 1/2-story brick addition with hipped roof and cupola was attached to the earlier addition. *County*

JUNIATA COUNTY
Mifflintown vicinity
TUSCARORA ACADEMY
8 miles S of Mifflintown at intersection of Rtes. 34005 and 34028
1816

Tuscarora Academy, founded in 1839 to prepare young men for careers in education and theology, was the conception of Reverend McKnight Williamson, pastor of the Lower Tuscarora Presbyterian Church. This fieldstone structure, originally a 1 1/2-story church, was converted into a dormitory and a second story was added in 1849. The first floor, consisting of one large room, was used for lectures; the second for dormitory rooms. Eventually females were admitted to the academy and it continued operating until 1912. This is the only extant academy building. *State*

LACKAWANNA COUNTY
Scranton
TRIPP FAMILY HOMESTEAD
1101 N. Main Avenue
c. 1812

The Tripp Homestead is significant as the former home of four generations of the Tripp Family, descendants of Issac Tripp, the first white settler of Scranton. The Tripp family played an important part in the early political and business life of the city as state legislators, farmers, and coal mine operators. The 2 1/2-story frame house was commissioned by Issac Tripp III and, according to legend, was built by two Rhode Island master carpenters. The homestead is now the oldest structure in the city. This large L-shaped house employed many Federal features in its original construction. It is now divided into five small apartments, although original partitions are still standing, as is much of the woodwork and four Italian marble fireplace mantels (c. 1880). *Private*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
CENTRAL MARKET
William Henry Place
1889

Symbolic of the culture of Lancaster County, Central Market is the fourth market structure on the site. A 1-story brick Romanesque Revival building, it has 3 1/2-story twin towers on the front facade. Built to accommodate the farmers, a high roof lets in light and air, and braced overhanging eaves protect the stalls on the outside. *Municipal:* HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
ELLICOTT, ANDREW, HOUSE (SEHNER-ELLICOTT HOUSE)
123 N. Prince Street
c. 1780, Gottlieb Sehner

This 2 1/2-story Georgian town house was the home of Andrew Ellicott from 1801 to 1813. Ellicott was appointed first Surveyor General of the U.S. under President George Washington. In this capacity he surveyed the new federal city, an area 100 square miles, and redrew and completed Pierre Charles L'Enfant's design of the nation's capital. Ellicott also completed the surveys of the Mason-Dixon Line and a portion of the U.S.-Canadian border and was responsible for laying out the Pennsylvania cities of Erie, Meadville, and Franklin. There is a molded water table on the first floor level, a double string course between floors, and a dentil cornice across the main facade. Gottlieb Sehner, a master carpenter, designed and built the house. The Sehner family also helped to build Lancaster's Masonic Hall (1795) and Fulton Opera House (1852). *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
OLD CITY HALL (COUNTY COURTHOUSE, STATE HOUSE)
Penn Square
1797

This 3 1/2-story structure was commissioned in 1795 and built of brick with stone accents. It served as the Pennsylvania State House when Lancaster was the state's capital (1799—1812) and in later years served as both a city and county building, a meeting hall for the local Masonic Lodge and as a post office and library. As the oldest building on Penn Square it provides a historic thread for the city's downtown. The City Hall was restored in 1924 and window and door placement was altered. *Municipal*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT
Penn Square
1874, John Goodwin Batterson

This monument commemorates those soldiers and sailors from Lancaster County who died in the Civil War. It is 43 feet high and consists of a large square base, the corners of which contain pedestals with statues representing the branches of the service at the time—infantry, artillery, cavalry and navy. The shaft of the monument is square with chamfered corners and supports a richly carved and ornamented capital which in turn supports a statue of Liberty bearing a shield and sword. The monument now commemorates other events and is often referred to as the National Monument. *Municipal*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Letort vicinity
CONESTOGA TOWN
About 1.5 mile S of Letort
1690—1763

During the 1690's a group of Senecas and a few Susquehannocks established a small town on this site. By 1700 the occupants had become known as the Conestogas and the town soon attained importance as a meeting place for the Pennsylvania government in its dealings with the Indians in the Commonwealth. Surface discoveries and historical records indicate that the Indians were living in log-cabin-like structures similar to those of the Europeans. The site was probably occupied until about 1725, 38 years prior to the eventual massacre of the Conestogas by the infamous Paxton Boys. *Private*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Mount Joy
CENTRAL HOTEL/A. BUBE'S BREWERY
102 N. Market Street
19th century

The brewery complex, built in 1859, consisted of two buildings and a small icehouse. Much of the original machinery and vats used in the brewing process and numerous aging casks lining the catacombs are still intact. In 1880 Alois Bube built a 3-story hotel adjacent to his brewery. The hotel lost its top floor in a fire in 1893, but was rebuilt with a full third floor and a new flat roof. The original bar room with all of its Victorian appointments and kitchen are intact. *Private*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Washington Boro vicinity
STRICKLER SITE
c. 1640—1670

This site is the largest known Susquehannock village, one of a series of fortified villages constructed in the lower Susquehanna Valley during the 17th century. Excavation revealed a stockade with European style bastions at two of its corners which enclosed an area of about 12 acres and included enough longhouses to accommodate at least 1500 people. The site was probably occupied only 15 to 20 years due to exhausted agricultural potential and wood supplies in the vicinity. *Private*

LEBANON
Newmanstown
HOUSE OF MILLER AT MILLBACH
1752

This is a Germanic 2 1/2-story stone house with a double attic. It is made of cut limestone with red sandstone used in quoins and radiating arches over the first floor windows and doors. The gambrel roof has a bell cast although original pent eaves around the first floor were removed. Attached to the Miller house is a stone mill house (1784), also limestone and similar to the house, 2 1/2 stories with a gabled roof and circular windows at each gable end. Also on the property is a small log cabin constructed of dovetailed logs. *Private:* HABS

LEBANON COUNTY
Myerstown
MEIER, ISAAC, HOMESTEAD
520 S. College Street
c. 1750

This was the home of the town's founder, Isaac Meier. Constructed of dressed limestone two feet thick, the country manor style house consists of a 2 1/2-story block and a 1 1/2-story wing to the east which predates the larger section. It was probably the latter portion that served as an Indian fort and as Meier's residence. *Municipal*

LEBANON COUNTY
Schaefferstown
BRENDLE FARMS
Intersection of Pa. 501 and 897
18th—19th centuries

The Schaeffer and Sheetz Homesteads which comprise Brendle Farms and nearby Schaefferstown are extant relics of a unique 18th-century cultural pattern which was brought from Europe to America by Swiss immigrants and subsequently modified by the New World conditions. The lower farm (Sheetz) is the birthplace of the Reverend Thomas R. Brendle whose collection of Pennsylvania German folklore is unsurpassed in its scope and completeness. There is also evidence of an alcoholic beverage industry in Schaefferstown in the 18th century. The Schaeffer farmstead is representative of the style of farmhouse indigenous to the Swiss Weinbaueren culture and retains the most distinctive and earliest example of a Swiss bank house in the area. *Private*

LEHIGH COUNTY
Catasauqua
TAYLOR, GEORGE, HOUSE
Front Street
1768

The Taylor House is a 2-story stone dwelling covered by a gabled roof. It stands on an elevated basement. Five bays wide and two bays deep, the house has a central front door topped by a transom and pediment. The 2-story kitchen wing at the south end was built about 1800. Inside, fireplace walls are fully paneled, and other walls have paneled wainscots and finely detailed chair rails. The wide, pine board floors are original, as is most of the hardware. George Taylor (1716—1781), ironmaster, politician, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived here from 1768 to 1776. *Private:* NHL

LUZERNE COUNTY
Eckley
ECKLEY, TOWN OF
19th century

The village of Eckley is a former anthracite mining community typical of those in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania during the late-19th century. Mining operations were begun by Sharpe, Weiss, and Company in 1854. The following year a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad connected Eckley with the outside world and the first coal shipment was made. The community grew and at the height of production in the 1870's and 1880's boasted over 150 structures. Each of the four divisions of the town were occupied by a certain class of people—the proprietors in one section, boss laborers and contractors in another, miners in a third, and second class miners and slate pickers in the remaining sector. Dwellings in the village include Gothic Victorian frame houses, single unit 2 1/2-story frame houses, double unit 2 1/2-story frame houses with the long axis fronting the street, and double unit 2 1/2-story dwellings with the gabled end facing the street. *State*

LUZERNE COUNTY
Wilkes-Barre
CATLIN, GEORGE, HALL
92 S. River Street
1843

A 2 1/2-story brick structure with a wide, plain wooden cornice, Catlin Hall is five bays wide with a central recessed entrance. The entrance is flanked by a plain pilaster and a tapered and fluted column with a leaf design capital on either side. A 2-story rear wing, bay window on the south side, and terrace and French doors on the north side were added later. *Private*

LUZERNE COUNTY
Wilkes-Barre
MCCLINTOCK HALL
44 S. River Street
c. 1841

McClintock Hall, probably built by lawyer Andrew T. McClintock, was occupied by family members until the 1950's. It was originally a brick 2 1/2-story Greek Revival house with a slightly recessed two-bay wing on the north. In 1863, architect F. C. Withers of Vaux and Withers was engaged to renovate McClintock Hall. Interior and exterior ornament successfully blends Greek Revival and Victorian elements. The changing tastes of a century of owners are evident in what presently serves as a residence hall for Wilkes College. *Private*

LUZERNE COUNTY
Wilkes-Barre
WEISS HALL
98 S. River Street
1849

This 2 1/2-story structure has a tower on the southwest corner, a recessed balcony on the third floor, steep gables, large dormers, Elizabethan chimneys, a large side porch, stained glass windows, and ornate turnings. The main portion of the house is brick. The tower is stone to the top of the first floor; the rest is shingled. Though originally Greek Revival, the house was remodeled in 1886 in its present Queen Anne-Romanesque style. *Private*

LYCOMING COUNTY
Williamsport
U.S. POST OFFICE
W. 4th Street between Government Place and West Street
1888—1891, William A. Freret

The Williamsport Post Office is a massive, 3-story structure highlighted by hipped-roofed towers, round-arched window and door openings, and wall surfaces of rough-faced limestone. Its proportions, massing, fenestration, and ornamental details produce a unified monumentality which rank this building among the most notable of its kind and time. The east and west sections are separated by a 6-story tower which is further embellished by corner turrets. Architraves, belt course, balconies, and window and door surrounds are dressed stone. *Federal:* HABS

MERCER COUNTY
Mercer vicinity
JOHNSTON'S TAVERN
6 miles S of Mercer on U.S. 19
1831

Johnston's Tavern was one of the main stage stops on the Pittsburgh-Erie Turnpike, a major north-south artery. Constructed of fieldstone, the 2-story tavern has two interior end chimneys and is an example of country Greek Revival architecture fast disappearing in western Pennsylvania. Originally built by Arthur Johnston and called the New Lodge Inn, the building also housed a post office from 1836 until 1845. Johnston's Tavern was noteworthy because few other hostelries on this road provided food, refreshment, and lodging. *State:* HABS

MIFFLIN COUNTY
Lewistown
MCCOY HOUSE
17 N. Main Street
1836—1843

This is a 2 1/2-story brick and frame Federal style town house with gabled roof. Straight stairs, flanked by iron railings, lead to the entranceway above which is a recessed fan transom. Frank Ross McCoy was born here in 1874. In World War I, McCoy led the "Fighting" 69th Regiment of the Rainbow Division and later the 63rd Infantry Brigade in both of these unit's campaigns in France. *State*

MONROE COUNTY
East Stroudsburg vicinity
ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
Off River Road
1851

The Zion Lutheran Congregation of Middle Smithfield is more than a century older than the church building itself. Lutheran services were held in Smithfield between 1749 and 1754 by catechist Rudolph Henry Schrenck. The church building is a small, simple 1-story brick structure in modified Greek Revival style. The roof is slate from the neighboring village of Slateford and the bricks were made by congregation members. *Private:* HABS

MONROE COUNTY
Stroudsburg vicinity
QUIET VALLEY FARM
SW of Stroudsburg off U.S. 209
18th—19th centuries

This farm consists of the original 72-acre homestead purchased by John Peter Zepper (Topper) in 1765. Although several of the buildings, including the main house, date from the original settlement, the farm as a whole is more representative of a 19th-century, self-sufficient farm. The main house is of square log construction and the barn (1850) is of frame construction in the bank barn style. Other mid-19th-century outbuildings surround the barn and house. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Audubon
MILL GROVE
Pawling Road
19th century

The land about Mill Grove supplied John James Audubon with material for inspiration and scientific inquiry. Between 1804 and 1806, Audubon was intensely engaged in studying the wildlife of the area, particularly the birds. An avid collector of nests, eggs, and avian specimens, he performed scientific experiments at Mill Grove, including some of the first experiments in bird banding in America. This Colonial style fieldstone house, erected in 1762 by James Morgan, is the only extant house in the U.S. directly associated with Audubon. *County*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Evansburg
EVANSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT (SKIPPACK VALLEY, HUSTLETOWN, PROVIDENCE, PROVIDENCE SQUARE)
U.S. 422 bounded by Cross Keys Road, Grange Avenue, Mill Road, and Ridge Pike
18th—19th centuries

The Evansburg district, located in central Montgomery County, has occupied a key position in the cultural development of southeastern Pennsylvania. This district was part of William Penn's Holy Experiment—an early attempt to maintain the integrity of disparate religious, cultural, and national groups while providing for their economic and political cooperation. Lutherans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Mennonites and Anglicans all lived in the vicinity and presented admirable models of religious tolerance and harmony then unknown in many parts of Colonial America. Evansburg was a planned village and is representative of the continuous change in American architecture in the 18th and 19th centuries. (See also Skippack Bridge.) *Multiple public/private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Fort Washington
FARMAR MILL (MATHER MILL)
N of Flourtown at junction of U.S. 309 and Pa. 73
1700

The land on which Farmar's Mill is located is part of 5,000 acres purchased from William Penn in 1683 by Major Jasper Farmar, a British Army officer. Farmar died before he could come to the New World, but left the land to his widow and son who left their native Wales and arrived in Philadelphia in 1685. Farmar's son decided to settle in the present-day Fort Washington area and built a large, 3-story, dressed fieldstone structure which he used as a gristmill. Power was provided from a nearby creek and the mill remained in operation for nearly 200 years. Farmar's son was the first settler in that area and thus the first to establish contact with the local Indians. He became learned in their language and trusted to the point that William Penn used him as his interpreter at the peace councils held at the Farmar farm. After Farmar died, the mill became the property of Samuel Morris of nearby Hope Lodge (see separate listing). *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Fort Washington
HOPE LODGE
553 Bethlehem Pike
c. 1750

Hope Lodge is a 2 1/2-story Georgian country mansion constructed of fieldstone and plastered over on three sides, the front being brick faced. It has a coved cornice and a hip on gable roof with two medial chimneys and three dormers of a later date. It was originally the home of a local mill operator, Samuel Morris, and later served as headquarters for General Nathaniel Greene after the ill-fated Battle of Germantown. Hope Lodge derives its name from the American-born Amsterdam banker Henry Hope who bought the lodge as a wedding present for a cousin who then named the building in honor of Hope. Hope is noted as the dedicatee of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* and as one-time owner of the Hope Diamond. The interior of the lodge remains a superb example of Colonial times as no Victorian or later major modifications were ever made. *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Harleyville
KLEIN MEETINGHOUSE
Maple Avenue
1843

Klein Meetinghouse is important for its association with the early German Baptist Brethren, or Dunkards, in this area. A group of 20 families who emigrated here in 1714 under the spiritual leadership of Peter Becker comprised the second community of Dunkards in America. For 50 years the community met for worship in private homes until this 1-story frame, gabled-roofed structure sheathed with horizontal planks was constructed. The adjacent cemetery contains the graves of Peter Becker and other early Dunkards and some of the tombstones feature fine specimens of Fraktur Gothic lettering of the 19th century. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Harmonville vicinity
CORSON, ALAN W., HOMESTEAD
5130 Butler Pike
18th century

This is a 2 1/2-story stone gabled-roofed house probably built in three sections. The original section was built prior to 1734, the next section was constructed in 1820, and a rear ell was added later. The property was used by Alan Corson as an apple orchard and is important as one of the state's earliest nurseries with over 2,000 varieties of apple trees. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Kulpsville vicinity
MORGAN, EDWARD, LOG HOUSE
Off Pa. 363 on Weikel Road
c. 1700

The Edward Morgan Log House has many features which reflect medieval Germanic influence in building techniques in this part of Pennsylvania. Built of white oak logs, the original section of the house is 2 1/2 stories, three bays wide and two deep with a gabled roof. A later two-bay, 1 1/2-story addition was added to the gable end. Other alterations included raising the addition to a full 2 1/2 stories and constructing a shed-roofed porch across the front. *Municipal*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Marion
UPPER HOUSE, EPISCOPAL ACADEMY (JOHN GILMORE RESIDENCE)
City Line Avenue and Berwick Road
1899—1900, William L. Price

This is an immense graystone structure styled with French Renaissance and Gothic details. The main entrance leads from an arcaded porch into the building's most important space—an entrance hall forming part of the major longitudinal axis of the building. This house is one of the last and grandest of Price's works. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Schwenksville vicinity
ENGLEHARDT, JOHN, HOMESTEAD
W of Schwenksville off Pa. 73 on
Keyser Road
18th cetury

John Englehardt's house consists of three sections, the oldest being a 2 1/2-story stone structure built in the early-18th century. The second section was built around 1800 and is a 2 1/2-story stone Georgian building. The third portion is a 2 1/2-story frame structure centered on the main section. Also on the property is a stone-bottom barn with a sharply-pitched roof, arched doorways and windows, and splayed air slits. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Schwenksville vicinity
GRUBB, CONRAD, HOMESTEAD
NW of Schwenksville off Pa. 73 on
Perkiomenville Road
1754

The homestead consists of a dwelling house, a barn and milk house, a shed, a well house and a restored 18th-century garden. The dwelling is a 2 1/2-story house built of shale and sandstone with a facade of squared stone up to the level of the pent roof. It is a variant on the Germanic central fireplace house plan and includes such German elements as a bake oven and a purlin roof. *Private*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Schwenksville vicinity
LONG MEADOW FARM (PLANK HOUSE AND BARN)
NW of Schwenksville on Pa. 73
18th century

The Plank House is a 2 1/2-story colonial brick dwelling with gabled roof, end chimneys and a boxed cornice with return. A 2 1/2-story gabled addition was attached perpendicularly to the rear of the main section sometime in the mid-19th century. The house represents one of the earliest attempts to blend the Georgian style as employed in Philadelphia and the Germanic tradition of the early settlers of the county. The barn is typical of early Germanic bottom barn construction. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Skippack
COLE, WARREN Z., HOUSE (KIDDER-DEHAVEN HOUSE)
Skippack Pike and Evansburg Road
18th century

The Cole property consists of the 2 1/2-story miller's house, built of local brownstone; a 1 1/2-story summer kitchen with a bake oven protruding from the back; and a Swiss/German bank barn. The house retains its interior and exterior woodwork, flagstone floor, and some original paint. *State*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Valley Forge State Park
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
Valley Creek Road, near junction of
Pa. 252 and Pa. 23
18th century

Originally the Isaac Potts farmhouse, this structure served as the headquarters of General George Washington from Christmas Eve of 1777 to June to 1778. The 2-story gabled-roofed house is an excellent example of a small colonial farmhouse with a plain early Georgian exterior and an elaborate late Georgian interior. Constructed of cut graystone, the main house has two chimneys set in the south end wall and a small 1 1/2-story stone wing built on the north side. The entranceway, on the west (front) facade is sheltered by a small domed hood over the divided Dutch door. *State:* NHL; HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Worcester
WENTZ, PETER, HOMESTEAD,
Schultz Road
1758

The Wentz Homestead consists of a large 2 1/2-story Georgian house with a rear kitchen wing and bake oven, a large barn, a gristmill and numerous sheds and other outbuildings. The homestead is a good example of a prosperous 18th—19th century German farm. The house was used as George Washington's headquarters both before and after the Battle of Germantown. It still contains much of its original woodwork including several corner cupboards and a wide cornice decorated with egg and dart molding and dentils. *Private*

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bethlehem
BETHLEHEM HISTORIC DISTRICT I, SUBDISTRICT A
18th century

Bethlehem, founded in 1741, was considered a remarkable Moravian settlement for its early application of city planning, civil engineering, social amenities and for the self-sufficiency of the community. Buildings constructed in the district were of Germanic architecture and all featured limestone materials with gabled roofs. There are also Federal and Victorian houses. Moravian engineers are credited with designing the distribution system for getting fresh water to the community from a nearby spring. The Moravians were equally strong on education and provided schools for both sexes. All residents in the community were chosen for their skills and worked for the common good and in return received food, clothing and shelter. A system of old-age pensions was initiated which provided for help and care for elderly citizens. Among the structures included in the district are the Old Water Works and the Tannery (see separate descriptions). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bethlehem
GRIST MILLER'S HOUSE
459 Old York Road
1782

This house is an example of the blending of the Colonial and Federal styles. The lower, limestone portion, is original, and the upper, brick portion was added during the 1830's. There is a second story wooden porch addition on the south side. The house situated immediately adjacent to the gristmill is an example of Moravian urban planning. *Municipal*

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bethlehem
OLD WATER WORKS
Within Historic Subdistrict A near
Monacacy Creek
1762

The Old Water Works is believed to be the first pumped or forced water system in America. Archeological excavations in 1964 determined that a stone-lined race traversed the building on a north-south axis thereby protecting the undershot wheel from winter rigors. The pumps were operated by wallower and cogs off the main axle and were suspended over a freshwater reservoir. As a result of the forethought of the Moravian planners (see Bethlehem Historic District) countless man-hours were saved by eliminating the need to fetch water from the spring and the elaborate system delivered cleaner water than residents would have been able to get themselves. In 1812 the structure ceased to operate as a pumphouse and the system was converted to steam and relocated. *Municipal:* HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Bethlehem
TANNERY
Within Bethlehem Historic
Subdistrict A near Monocacy Creek
1761

This massive limestone building housed a tanning operation large enough to produce over 4,500 hides during its peak years (1776—1784). The contiguous placement by the Moravian city planners (see Bethlehem Historic District I, Subdistrict A) of the tannery, butchery, and stockyards allowed the freshly flayed hides to be transferred directly to the tannery, avoiding the need to salt or dry them and saved the leatherworkers additional labor in the early stages of processing the hides. In addition, the town fathers erected a mill nearby to grind the bark so vital to the tanner. Tanning operations ceased in the 1870's. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY
McEwensville vicinity
WARRIOR RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
N of McEwensville on Pa.147
1835

This church is basically Greek Revival in design although modified by rural influences. Built of red brick, it has two paneled front doors with semicircular fanlights and five-bay sides containing round-arched windows with louvered shutters. Across the front is a tetrastyle Doric portico. *State*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ATHENAEUM OF PHILADELPHIA
219 S. 6th Street
1847, John Notman

John Notman (1810—1865) modeled the Philadelphia Athenaeum on Italian palazzos of the 16th century. The ground floor is rusticated while the two upper floors are stuccoed. There are three bays on the main facade and a full wooden cornice with modillions and dentils at the roofline. Windows on the main facade have projecting bracketed pediments and there is a stone balcony at the second floor level. Inside, the central stairs are open and rise three floors to a lantern. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
BEGGARSTOWN SCHOOL
6669 Germantown Avenue
c. 1740, 1915 (restored)

This building, typical of the German parish schools of its time, is a small, 1 1/2-story ashlar stone and stucco structure with a steep gabled roof. The projecting cornice is a simple box, and the gables have plain bargeboards abutting the return of the cornice. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
BILLMEYER, DANIEL, HOUSE
6504 Germantown Avenue
1730, 1793

This stone house is a good example of Federal architecture. The original section of the dwelling forms the present rear wing and is 1 1/2 stories; the later main front addition is 2 1/2 stories. A breezeway connects the two units. Original elements of the front portion include the first floor shutters, all doors, the staircases, window sashes and frames, and nearly all the floors, fireplaces, and mantels. Wooden dowels were used in place of nails in all the woodwork. The original house was occupied and fortified by the British during the 1777 Battle of Germantown. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
BILLMEYER, MICHAEL, HOUSE
6505-6507 Germantown Avenue
Early-18th century

The Billmeyer House is actually two houses with almost identical plans under one roof. Dressed stone was used on the principal facade, while the sides are unfinished stone. A metal gabled roof covers the structure. The front doors and flooring in the living room, dining room, and most of the upper rooms are original, as are most of the sashes and panes. The houses were erected shortly after acquisition of the site in 1727. Michael Billmeyer, the first known (1787) owner, was a newspaper and almanac publisher and German printer for the Pennsylvania Assembly. It is believed that the 1777 Battle of Germantown attack against the British-held Chew House was directed from the steps of 6505-6507. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CHAMOUNIX
West Fairmount Park on Chamounix
Drive
c. 1800

Chamounix was one of numerous homes built as country estates by prominent Philadelphians during post-Revolutionary times as an escape from the yellow fever threat in the city. Built by George Plumstead, it was enlarged in 1856 b Topliff Johnson whose heirs were forced to sell it during land appropriations which led to the current Fairmount Park (see separate listing). It is 2 stories topped by a hipped roof. A notable feature is the 10-foot-diameter bow on the south side. The Johnson modification added one room to the second floor and one room to the garret. An earlier entrance facing the river was also changed into a wide piazza giving the house three piazzas with decorative supports. *Municipal*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND
5th and Arch streets
18th—19th centuries

Many notable Philadelphians, including Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Philip Syng Physick, Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, Commodores Truxton and Biddle, and several signers of the Declaration of Independence, are buried in the Christ Church Burial Ground. The burial ground is enclosed within a brick wall and many of the old gravestones have been refurbished. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
SW corner of 19th and Walnut streets
1859, John Notman; 1868, George
Hewitt (tower)

The Church of the Holy Trinity is constructed of local brownstone in the Norman Romanesque style with some Italian Romanesque details. Buttresses divide the front facade into three bays. Each bay has a recessed arched entrance; the center bay being higher, wider, and deeper than those on either side. Windows above the center bay form a colonnade of interlacing arches while the arch-head windows above the other doorways have twin arches of leaded stained glass. At the northeast corner is a 125-foot square bell tower with an ornamental stone railing. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CLARKSON-WATSON HOUSE
5275-5277 Germantown Avenue
18th century

This house was originally (c. 1740) a 2-story rectangular stone structure with a gabled roof. In the 1770's rough cast stucco was placed over the exterior and a pedimented Tuscan portico was added to the center bay of the five-bay main facade. In the 19th century, the dwelling was adapted for use as the Bank of Germantown. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CLIFFS, THE
East Fairmount Park near 33rd Street
1753

Exemplifying the proportion and symmetry of Georgian design, The Cliffs is a small 2-story country house with full basement. Constructed of rubble stone, the walls are covered with ashlar-incised stucco. The hipped roof has a small and slightly projecting gable over the central doorways of both the front and rear facades. There are two rooms on each floor, each with chair rails, dados, cornices, and paneled chimney wall. Exterior additions include a garage and boiler room on the west end and a shed dormer at the rear. *Municipal; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CLINTON STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
1835—1850

Clinton Street, the fashionable address during the latter-1800's, once listed many prominent Philadelphians among its residents. All of the houses on this two-block-long street are 3 1/2 to 4 stories and built of pressed brick with marble or stone sills, doorways, water tables, and steps. The houses have largely been converted to multifamily apartments but are well maintained. The district is an oasis of quaint 19th-century homes fronting a tree-lined arcade-like street.*Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
CONYNGHAM-HACKER HOUSE
5214 Germantown Avenue
18th century

The Conyngham-Hacker House is one of a type once common in 18th-century Germantown. It is 2 1/2 stories and is constructed of stone which has been dressed on the street elevation. The original building comprises the front portion and part of the rear wing. The rear portion and porches are later additions. The central doorway on the main facade is framed by two Doric columns supporting a slightly arched opening covered by a gabled pediment. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
5442 Germantown Avenue
1772

This rough stone structure is 2 1/2 stories with a full cellar. Built for David Deshler, a shipping merchant, the residence is notable for its 24-paned windows, massive recessed door and classic doorway, round-arched dormer sashes, and hand carved woodwork inside and out. Tidewater paneling in the downstairs hall is unique, and delft tiles of a rare mulberry color decorate some areas of the house. *Federal:* NPS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FAIRMOUNT PARK
18th—20th centuries

The origins of Fairmount Park, one of the largest municipal parks in the world, are to be found in the five acres that first surrounded the Schuylkill Waterworks, begun in 1812. Following the Civil War the park was extended to the west bank of the Schuylkill River to provide the location for the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Memorial Hall and the Ohio House stand as reminders of the great fair. Near these buildings are the gardens of the Zoological Society, opened in 1874, which still retain a number of important buildings, including the original entrance pavilions designed by a Philadelphia firm headed by Frank Furness. The park, now approximately 4100 acres, also contains major examples of the work of some of America's most talented sculptors—Daniel Chester French's statue of General Grant, Frederic Remington's Cowboy, and Augustus Saint-Gaudens' Garfield Memorial (1896), among others. *Municipal*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FORREST, EDWIN, HOUSE
1326 N. Broad Street
1865

The Forrest House was built in 1865 by Edwin Forrest (1806—1872), noted Shakespearean actor. It is a 3 1/2-story, L-shaped stone structure in the Italianate style. Notable exterior features include an elaborate bracketed cornice, second- and third-story windows embellished with entablatures supported on either side by consoles, and a projecting second floor window over the central doorway. In 1884 the house was remodeled and at that time a 4-story addition was erected. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FRANKFORD ARSENAL
Tacony and Bridge streets
19th century

In 1816 the Federal Government acquired a tract of ground in Philadelphia which was the beginning of the Frankford Arsenal. Completed in 1830, the facilities consisted of six stone buildings and two small workshops. Since that time the original tract has been expanded, other buildings added and the earlier structures adapted for new uses. During the war with Mexico in the 1840's the arsenal served as general storage and distribution depot. The first power-driven machinery was introduced at the arsenal shortly before the Civil War, and weapons research and development was conducted on the site during the Spanish-American War. The arsenal is still an important production center as well as research and development facility for artillery ammunition components, fire control instruments, and small arms ammunition. *Federal*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
FREE QUAKER MEETINGHOUSE
SW corner of 5th and Arch streets
1783

The Free Quaker Meetinghouse was erected as a place of worship for Quakers disowned by their own meetings for taking part in the Revolution. Religious gatherings were held here until 1836, after which the building housed schools and the Apprentices' Library Company. It has walls of brick ornamented by a double belt course, giant pilasters on each corner, and a wide box and dentil cornice. In 1961 the meetinghouse was moved back to allow for the widening of 5th Street. It has been restored to its late-18th-century appearance. *State:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

FURNESS LIBRARY (HENRY CHARLES LEA LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY)

34th Street below Walnut on
University of Pennsylvania campus
1888, Furness, Evans & Co.

The Furness Library is one of the few remaining examples of the work of Frank Furness, an architect who did much to shape Philadelphia in the last third of the 19th century. The design of the building marks one of the clearest statements in the 19th century about the differentiation of form based on differences of function. The library is a large red brick, brownstone and terra cotta building which reveals in large measure the activities within. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY AND HEADMASTERS' HOUSES

Schoolhouse Lane and Greene Street
18th century

Germantown Academy, founded as a nonsectarian school in 1760, consisted of three buildings—the main academic building, the German headmaster's house, and the English headmaster's house. The 2 1/2-story main building is of dressed stone on the front and pointed rubble masonry on the remaining sides. In the center of the shingled gabled roof is a square belfry surmounted by a spire. The two small headmasters' houses are 2-stories with gabled roofs. A 3-story rough cast stone house built by the English headmaster, David James Dove, in 1763, was later purchased by the academy. *Municipal*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

GRUMBLETHORPE (WISTER'S BIG HOUSE)

5267 Germantown Avenue
18th century

Grumblethorpe, the first house in Germantown erected for summer residency, represents the final stage in the development of domestic architecture indigenous to Germantown. Home of the Wister family, important Quaker bankers and landholders, the house became known as Wister's Big House because it was superior to the neighboring houses in size as well as other respects. Today it looks much as it did in 1744, 2 1/2 stories with a 1 1/2-story wing at the rear connected to the main house by a 1-story passage. The facade is of dressed stone with rubble stone end walls. Between the ground floor and upper story a pent eave extends across the front of the house; a balcony directly over the doorway interrupts the pent eave. The only alteration was the enlargement of the rear wing. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

GRUMBLETHORPE TENANT HOUSE

5269 Germantown Avenue
c. 1744

Built as a dependency for John Wister's summer home (see Grumblethorpe), this cottage is constructed of local stone rubble. Considered an exceptional example of a small Colonial dwelling, the earlier, eastern part of the house is similar to Philadelphia houses planned for year-round occupancy. A door and passage against one gable wall and a large chimney in the center of the opposite gable wall served the large cellar kitchen fireplace. The structure was enlarged later, making the house 2 1/2 stories. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

HATFIELD HOUSE

Fairmount Park, 33rd Street near
Girard Avenue
18th—19th centuries

A notable example of the classical revival style, Hatfield House is a 2 1/2-story frame structure with a gracefully proportioned five-columned portico. The front portion (c. 1835) is separated from the earlier portion (c. 1760) by a hall running transversely from the entrance on the south side. The house was moved to Fairmount Park from its original location on Hunting Park Avenue in 1930. *Municipal:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

HEAD HOUSE SQUARE

Both sides of the 400 Block of S. 2nd
Street
18th—19th centuries

Since the 18th century, the Head House Square area has been a market place. The buildings facing the Head House have always served a residential-commercial life. The houses are, with one exception, rather typical of middle class. They are 2 1/2 to 3 stories, brick, with shops on the first floor and living areas above. The exception is the John Ross House at 401 S. Second, which is a notable example of a Philadelphia town house and one of the largest in the city. In 1965, the area was renovated and is today a pleasant, integrated block serving much the same purpose it once did. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

HOUSE AT 702 S. FRONT STREET

702 S. Front Street
1767—1769

This 3 1/2-story brick house is one of a group of seven houses which forms part of a completely intact 18th-century block, one of very few still standing in Philadelphia. The first floor of the 3-bay-wide house has been altered by the inclusion of a modern doorway and large window. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

HOWELL HOUSE

5218 Germantown Avenue
18th century

Howell House is a significant example of Germantown Federal architecture. It is 2 1/2 stories with a full cellar and has walls of pointed stone and brick. The front of the present structure is the original building; the rear wing is a mid-19th-century addition. A cornice with dentils and metopes adorns the roofline of the original section and is surmounted by a metal gabled roof. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

IRISH, NATHANIEL, HOUSE

704 S. Front Street
1763—1769

Nathaniel Irish was a member of the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia, a guild-like organization of carpenter-builders which, due to its conservatism, was responsible for the *retardataire* quality of much of the city's architecture. The Irish House is a plain 3 1/2-story town house with a Flemish bond facade, highlighted by two belt courses and a high molded brick watershed. The interiors of the house are outstanding, for Irish exhibited in his own home his greatest skill as a craftsman. Most of the interior paneling and trim is intact, including the rear parlor frame mantel with dog-eared molding and Wall of Troy trim matching the wide cornice molding. This fireplace also has some intact 18th-century blue Dutch tiles as well as an important cast iron fireback. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia

IVY LODGE

29 E. Penn Street
c. 1850, Samuel Sloan

Ivy Lodge is constructed of ashlar granite with wood trim and a hipped roof. Two stories high, it is built in the Italianate Villa style with something of the picturesque irregularity of the Gothic. In the center of each of the facades the cornice rises to form a large, semicircular arched dormer, with two tall, narrow windows in the attic story. Beneath this, on the second floor of the entrance facade, are two round-headed narrow windows sheltered by a flat hood trimmed with jigsaw molding. *Private: not accessible to the public*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
JOHNSON, JOHN, HOUSE
6306 Germantown Avenue
1768

This 2-story-plus-attic house is a good example of the commodious houses built by the early settlers in Germantown. It is built of native dark grey stone, rubble-faced at the sides and rear, and of carefully dressed ashlar in front. Across the front between the first and second floors is a pent eave with a hood over the front door. The roof is a simple shingle gable with the lower gable of the rear service wing abutting it. First floor windows feature paneled shutters with raised molds on one side and flush boards on the other. Two dormer windows were added to the front during the Civil War. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
858 N. Broad Street
1908, William H. Elfatrick

The Opera House opened with a performance of Carmen and major operatic stars of the era appeared on its stage until 1920. Designed in a neo-classical idiom, both street facades present a pedimented center pavilion flanked by bays delineated by flat pilasters. The windows in the pedimented section are surrounded with marble facing and topped with arched marble insets. Much of the interior was destroyed by a fire in 1948. In later years the Met served as a center for revival meetings, a sports arena, a dance palace, and a meeting hall. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MONASTERY, THE
Fairmount Park, Kitchen's Lane at
Wissahickon Creek
c. 1747

The Monastery, built by Joseph Gorgas, a miller, is an interesting expression of mid-18th-century Germantown domestic architecture. The Monastery is 3 1/2 stories, unlike other contemporary dwellings which are a full story shorter. Noteworthy features of the exterior are the heavily coved cornices, the unusual pent eave between the second and third stories, and the dressed stone on the front facade. *Municipal:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MOORE, CLARENCE B., HOUSE
1321 Locust Street
1894, Wilson Eyre, Jr.

The Moore House is a 3-story brick structure with raised basement and attic. A large circular tower with a tall, pointed roof and two elegant chimneys add emphasis to the dwelling. With its amusing medallions and gargoyles, deep-set pointed- and ogee-arched windows, and sophisticated brickwork on the upper stories resting on a striated limestone base, this is considered one of the architect's finest designs. Clarence Bloomfield Moore, for whom the house was built, was a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
MOTHER BETHEL A.M.E. CHURCH
419 6th Street
1889

Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church was founded in 1793 by Richard Allen, a former slave and unordained itinerant preacher who left St. George's Methodist Church in protest against that church's segregated worship practices. Bethel Church was later to become the mother church of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The present Victorian Romanesque Revival style structure replaced two earlier church buildings. Three stories tall with a 4-story tower, it is constructed of granite on the front facade and brick on the sides and rear. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
ODD FELLOWS' HALL
800 N. 3rd Street
1846, attributed to John Haviland

This is a 4-story brick building with Egyptian detail above the first floor. Battered pilasters with protruding molded caps surround elongated windows and extend three floors to the wide carved polychrome roof cornice. There is a winged-globe frieze above the center window on the 3rd Street facade. This is the only surviving major example of the Egyptian Revival period in the city and demonstrates the prosperity of the secret societies during the 19th century. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
OLD CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
Old City Area including parts of
Washington Square East
Development Area and Franklin
Square East Development Area
19th—20th centuries

Old City is part of the original 1682 plan of the city of Philadelphia as laid out by Thomas Holme, surveyor for the province's proprietor, William Penn. Here are some of the city's famous residences, historic churches, important financial institutions, and several 19th-century commercial districts including the Arch Street Friends Meeting (1804, Owen Biddle), the Mechanics Bank (1837, William Strickland), the building at 37-39 S. 3rd Street (1855, S. C. Button), the First National Bank (1865, John McArthur, Jr.), and the Bank of North America (1895, James H. Windrim). Most of the buildings are brick although some are faced with granite, marble, brownstone, stucco, or cast iron. Also incuded in the district are Elfreth's Alley, the oldest unaltered continually inhabited street in the city; and the German Reformed Church district, comprised of properties which were owned by the church in the early-19th century and which played a prominent role in the development of the predominatly German neighborhoods. *Multiple public/private* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
PLAYS AND PLAYERS (THE PLAYHOUSE)
1714 Delancey Street
1911—1912

This is a 3-story, steel, brick and granite building. It has a simple but dignified facade of rough brown tapestry brick consisting of a single band of sculptured figures brightened by colored tile. The interior wall decorations were done by the prominent artist Edith Emerson and the remainder of the interior is styled in a classical manner in subdued tones. The theater claims to be the oldest little theater group in continuous existence in the country. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
RANDOLPH HOUSE
East Fairmount Park
c. 1750

A fine example of the Philadelphia country house, this 2 1/2-story brick Georgian house has elegant central entrance doors on both its land and river facades. A 1-story wing was added to the west side in the late-18th century and the octagonal drawing room wing on the east was built in the 19th century. *Municipal:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
READING TERMINAL
1115-1141 Market Street
1891, Wilson Brothers

The Reading Terminal is typical of the "stub end" type of terminal and consists of a head house and a train shed. At the time of its completion it was the widest single-span train shed in the world, an actively-used terminal handling in excess of 375 trains and 45,000 passengers each working day. As a monument to the history of transportation architecture, the terminal is equally significant. The structure also houses the original Philadelphia farmer's market, in existence for over 279 years of continuous service. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
SOUTH FRONT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (SOUTHWARK)
From 700 to 712 S. Front Street, W side Bainbridge Street to Kenilworth Street
c. 1740, Nathaniel Irish (No.700-706); Daniel Harrison (No.708); Samuel Smith (No.710-712)

Front Street in old Southwark (see Southwark District) was a continuation of City Street. The people and their dwellings were directly related to port activities, with most working for either commercial or maritime interests. The building methods and details of these houses are identical to those of houses built in Germantown. One of the houses, No. 700, was the Widow Malloby's (Maloby's) Tavern (see separate listing). The South Front Street Historic District is the earliest complete block of intact 18th-century dwellings remaining in Philadelphia and is believed to be one of a very few in the country. *Multiple public/private; not accessible to the public*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
SOUTHWARK DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

The area known as Southwark, called Wicaco by the Swedes who settled there, is the oldest section of Philadelphia. It was originally an independent borough lying just below the southern boundary of the city. Southwark was the center of Philadelphia maritime activity throughout the 18th century and served as a home for mariners and sea captains as well as other persons in river-related trades. Typically the houses are of handmade brick, with Flemish bond facades, steep or broken gabled roofs with chimneys and dormers. They stand 2 1/2-stories high with wood trim identical to their counterparts in Society Hill. The buildings have been maintained and little changed, giving an Old World atmosphere to the streetscape. Of particular interest is the Sparks' Shot Tower which originally stood 150 feet high. This tower—the first one constructed in this country—supplied ammunition for use during the War of 1812. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
U.S. NAVAL HOME (NAVAL ASYLUM)
Gray's Ferry Avenue at 24th Street
1827—1833, William Strickland

As early as the 1790's, the Navy Department was discussing the building of a home for its indigent and elderly sailors, but it was not until 1827 that William Strickland was named architect for a naval asylum. Strickland designed what is considered an excellently proportioned Greek Revival building flanked by two wings and open piazzas. The Naval Asylum was also the first home of the U.S. Naval Academy. Midshipmen were located there from 1839 until 1845 when the academy was moved to Annapolis. *Federal:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
UPSALA
6430 Germantown Avenue
18th—19th centuries

Upsala is one of Pennsylvania's finest examples of Federal architecture. The main part of the house, built in 1798—1801, is 2 1/2 stories with brick interior partitions. A central arched doorway is protected by a portico with Doric columns supporting a cornice and pediment of wood. The windows are double-hung with stone sills and marble voussoirs. There are two rooms on each side of a center hall each with a fireplace in the transverse walls. The rear wing, which is the original house (built c. 1785), has three rooms. *Private:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WANAMAKER, JOHN, HOUSE
2032 Walnut Street
1886, Theophilus P. Chandler

This 3 1/2-story Jacobean house was the home of John Wanamaker, merchant and pioneer developer of the modern department store. He introduced several new ideas to benefit both employer and employee such as an employees' mutual benefit association and clerk training. From 1889 to 1893 Wanamaker served as Postmaster General in President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet. The five-bay-wide Walnut street facade of the house is of rusticated granite ashlar with a deeply vermiculated basement. A picturesque roofline, ornamental chimneys, carved stone balustrade above the second story, and turret-like columns at the third story and attic windows are notable exterior features. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WIDOW MALOBY'S TAVERN
700 S. Front Street
1764

Operated as an inn for over a century, this 3 1/2-story brick structure is one of a group of seven buildings comprising the South Front Street Historic District (see separate listing). Many contemporary newspaper accounts attest to the position of the tavern as a gathering place for community events. The tavern has a gabled roof, a dormer, a box molded eave between the first and second stories, and a brick belt course between the second and third stories. A wide molded cornice continues across the gabled facade to form a pediment. Considerably altered, the corner door and windows have been partially bricked over and made smaller. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WOODLAND TERRACE
501-519, 500-520 Woodland Terrace
1861, Samuel Sloan

Woodland Terrace was designed as speculative housing in 1861 by Samuel Sloan. A major figure in American architecture, Sloan is remembered chiefly as the designer of many schools, hospitals, and houses including Longwood in Natchez, Mississippi. During the last half of the 1850's, Sloan designed many terraces for speculative builders during the height of west Philadelphia's development. The majority of these were similar to Woodland Terrace in their Italianate suburban villa style with wooden verandas, wide eaves, bracketed cornices, and occasional squat towers. Although most of the houses have been altered, Woodland Terrace retains its character as a quiet tree-lined Victorian street, one of only two remaining terraces in the city. *Private*

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY
Philadelphia
WYCK HOUSE
6026 Germantown Avenue
1690, 1824

The Wyck House is a good example of early Germantown architecture. The 2 1/2-story structure consists of two houses built separately and later joined together. The oldest portion of the resulting dwelling dates from 1690. The pantry and present kitchen are in a 1-story lean-to which was a later addition. In 1824 the windows in the gable end towards the street were removed and a fireplace constructed in the center of the gable. Since that time no major alterations have been made. *Private:* HABS

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
Susquehanna
ERIE RAILROAD STATION (STARRUCCA HOUSE)
1865, attributed to E. J. M. Derrick

Only a relatively few railroads built station-hotels between 1865 and 1875. Although quickly made obsolete by the Pullman sleeper, the station-hotel nevertheless played an historic part in American railroad development. The Erie Railroad Station is the sole survivor of that style. The 2 1/2-story brick building has a wide ornamental cornice and an immense hipped roof with a number of dormers. Two Lombard roof towers which were presumed to hold cisterns have since been removed. *Private:* HAER

UNION COUNTY
New Berlin
NEW BERLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEW BERLIN COMMUNITY CENTER)
Vine and High streets
1843

This Greek Revival building is a 1-story brick structure with an octagonal cupola and a columned portico on the west. It has a stone foundation and a concrete porch. Lintels of the windows on the east portico are decorated in a Greek motif. The central doorway has four fluted wooden columns framing it and two windows to each side. *Municipal*

UNION COUNTY
New Berlin
OLD UNION COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Corner Market and Vine streets
1815

In 1813 Union County was created from part of Northumberland County and New Berlin was designated county seat. In May 1815, the courts and various county offices officially moved to the new seat. The courthouse, a classically styled, 2 1/2-story brick structure, served as a central point in the county for the next 40 years. In 1855 Synder County was created and the seat of Union County was moved to Lewisburg. The old courthouse was used as a schoolhouse until 1952. *Private*

VENAGO COUNTY
Titusville vicinity
PITHOLE CITY, SITE OF
10 miles SE of Titusville on Pa. 227
1865—1870

Pithole City was short-lived oil boom town. It sprang to life overnight in the Pennsylvania oil country six years after the rush began. It was platted in 1865 and had 500 buildings and 22 streets and reached a population of at least 10,000. In 1866 oil production declined sharply and by 1870 there were only handful of persons left. Perhaps the town's greatest achievement was the pipeline—first of its kind—which was built 5.5 miles from the wells to the nearest railhead. Only streets, cellar holes and site markers remain. *State*

WESTMORELAND COUNTY
Greensburg vicinity
OLD HANNASTOWN, SITE OF
4 miles NE of Greesburg on U.S. 119
18th century

Thirty log houses, two taverns, and a palisaded fort comprised the original village of Hannastown, founded about 1768. Due to its central location in the frontier area and because it was for a short time more populous than young Pittsburgh, the village became the site of the first English court administering justice west of the Alleghenies, fulfilling that function from 1773 to 1787. The citizens of Westmoreland County responded to the challenge of Lexington and Concord with the Hannastown Resolves, adopted on May 16, 1775, pledging active military resistance to British policy through the organization of the First Battalion of Rattlesnake Flag. In 1782, Hannastown was burned by the British and Seneca and all but the tavern, courthouse, and fort were destroyed. The town was never rebuilt and there are no aboveground remains. *County*

YORK COUNTY
Hanover
NACE (NEAS), GEORGE, HOUSE
113—115 W. Chestnut Street
1795

George Nace, the first owner of this house, was one of the leading citizens of Hanover when the town was incorporated in 1815. A poet and writer, he served on the state legislature and as Hanover's first mayor. The 2 1/2-story Flemish bond brick house, one of the first structures built in Hanover, incorporates many regional, personal, and national architectural influences. It is perhaps the earliest instance of a double-chimney structure in Pennsylvania—indicating a more southern influence on Nace. The structure is generally indicative of the Federal period. It has been altered by the addition of two front entrances to either side of the original doorway and by store-front windows. *Private*

YORK COUNTY
York
COOKES HOUSE (THOMAS PAINE'S HOUSE)
438-440 Cordorus Street
1761

Cookes House is the earliest surviving stone building in York. It predates the time when York was briefly the seat of government for the U.S.—known then as Yorktowne. Strong local tradition says this house was the residence of Thomas Paine, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the time Congress convened in Yorktowne. The house is an interesting mixture of traditional Germanic architecture with influences of Georgian symmetry in its facade. Other than the Friends Meetinghouse, the Cookes House is the last remaining building in the city having direct connections with York's term as the U.S. capital. *Municipal*

YORK COUNTY
York
GATES, GENERAL HORATIO, HOUSE, AND GOLDEN PLOUGH TAVERN
157-159 W. Market Street
1741 (Golden Plough Tavern), 1751 (General Gates House)

The Golden Plough Tavern is the only remaining sample of a medieval half-timber type of construction commonly used by the German settlers in this part of Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. When the Continental Congress was convened in York, General Gates, hero of the Revolutionary War following the Battle of Saratoga, rented the 2 1/2-story stone house which adjoins the tavern. It was in this house that a movement to replace General Washington with Gates was spearheaded by Thomas Conway, an Irish soldier of fortune. The house and tavern were restored from 1961 to 1964. *County*

Puerto Rico

Zona Historica de San Juan (Casco de San Juan), San Juan, Puerto Rico. HABS.
Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena

Zona Historica de San Juan (Patio Casa Blanca), San Juan, Puerto Rico. *Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena*

Zona Historica de San Juan (Old San Juan Cemetery), San Juan, Puerto Rico. HABS. *Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena*

Zona Historica de San Juan (Capilla del Arsenal), San Juan, Puerto Rico. HABS. *Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena*

San Juan

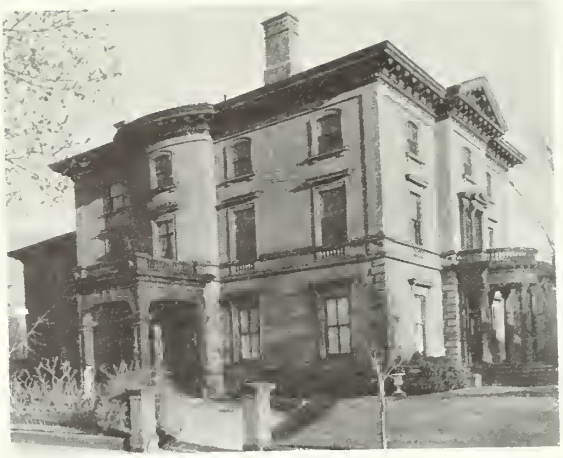
ZONA HISTORICA DE SAN JUAN (CASCO DE SAN JUAN)

Northwestern triangle of the islet of San Juan
16th century—present

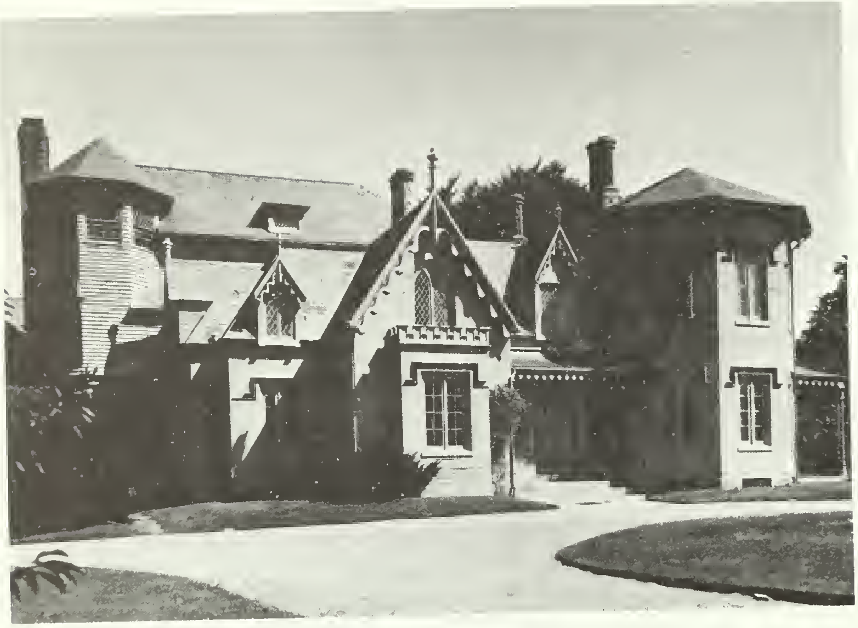
At the east and west ends of this historic zone stand the forts of San Cristobal (1771) and San Felipe del Morro (1539). Within the city's walls, the Old City developed as the seat of government and as a residential, military, and commercial complex. The public, civil and religious architecture of the city has been basically preserved with a notable harmony of style characteristic of late-17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Some 16th-century structures of outstanding interest remain, including 0 La Fortaleza. *See* Zona Historica de San Juan (San Juan, PR) La Fortaleza (1533), the oldest government house still in use in the New World. *Multiple public/private* HABS

Rhode Island

Jamestown Windmill, Jamestown, Rhode Island (Newport County). HABS. *B. Christopher Bene*

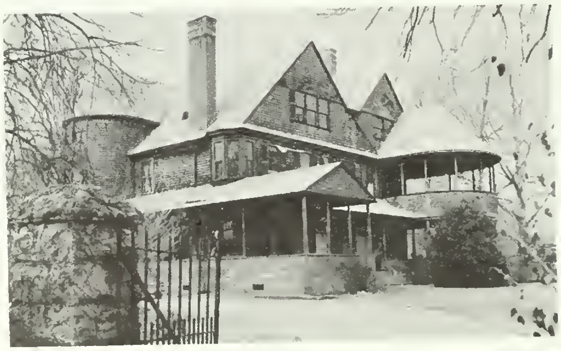


Governor Henry Lippitt House,
Providence, Rhode Island
(Providence County). HABS.
Laurence E. Tilley

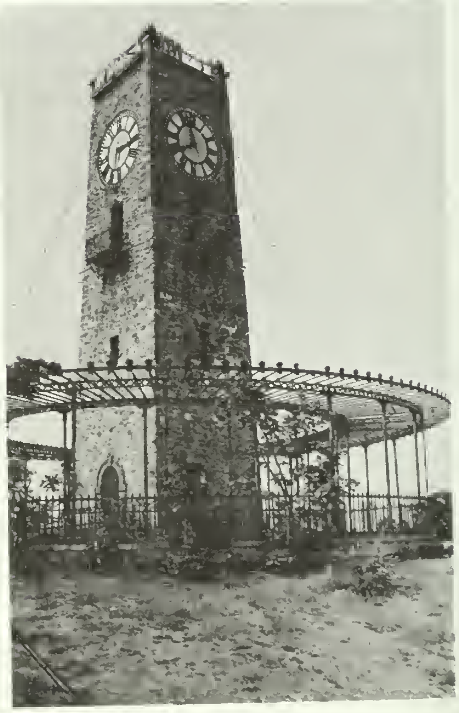


Kingscote,
Newport, Rhode Island
(Newport County).
HABS photo

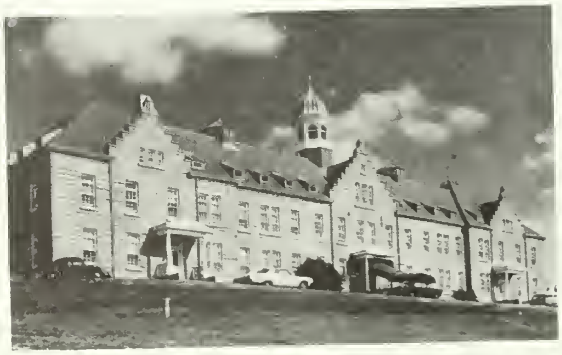
Isaac Bell House
(Edna Villa),
Newport,
Rhode Island
(Newport County).
HABS; Grant.
Robert P. Foley



Jenks Park
and Cogswell Tower,
Central Falls,
Rhode Island
(Providence County)
Eric Hertfelder



Luce Hall
(Naval War College
and Torpedo School)
Newport,
Rhode Island
(Newport County)
U.S. Naval War College



BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
BRISTOL COUNTY JAIL (BRISTOL HISTORICAL AND PRESERVATION SOCIETY)
48 Court Street
1828

This is a gabled-roofed, 2 1/2-story stone building constructed to replace an earlier frame jailhouse built in 1792 on the same site. In 1859 a 2-story granite addition was built to the rear. The exterior of this building is practically devoid of embellishment and much of the material of the former structure was reused, including the old red cedar clapboards which were split and used for laths. *State*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
BRISTOL CUSTOMS HOUSE AND POST OFFICE
420-448 Hope Street
1858, Ammi B. Young

Overlooking the water where boats once docked near it, the Bristol Customs House and Post Office is a reminder of what was once one of the most active seaports in the northeast. A good example of Renaissance Revival style, it is a 2-story brick structure built from the designs of Ammi B. Young during his career as supervising architect of the Treasury. The plain front wall is pierced by three large arched openings on each story. A heavy, elaborate entablature crowns the building and the cornice serves as the visual crown, for the low hipped roof is visible only from a distance. *Private*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
CHURCH, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
1014 Hope Street
1908—1909, Howe and Church

The Church House is an early-20th-century Colonial Revival dwelling with an ell at the rear. The main elevation is five bays wide and contains a central entrance flanked by leaded sidelights and topped by a semielliptical fanlight. Front and side windows on the first floor are surmounted by splayed wooden lintels containing raised center keystones. There is a 1-story front porch across the front elevation, and the hipped roof is pierced by dormers. *Municipal*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
LONGFIELD (CHARLES DANA GIBSON HOUSE)
1200 Hope Street
1848

Longfield, a comparatively unaltered example of the Gothic Revival style in wood, was built for Charles Dana Gibson, grandfather of the artist of the same name. Its design is attributed to Russell Warren. The roof of the 2-story, T-shaped structure is cross-gabled, consisting of four gables with an added fifth full-gable dormer facing south in the rear wing. Across the width of the three-bay front facade is a single-story porch. Octagonal posts and caps, bracing, and a roof railing punctuated by octagonal pinnacles adorn the center pavilion of the porch. *Private*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Bristol
REYNOLDS, JOSEPH, HOUSE
956 Hope Street
1698, Joseph Reynolds

The Reynolds House, one of the best examples of transitional architecture (17th to 18th centuries) in Rhode Island, is a timber and clapboard structure five bays wide set on a stone foundation. The main portion of the house has a salt-box side silhouette. Inside it conforms to the center-hall, four-room plan with two interior chimneys. For over two and one-half centuries the house has undergone minor changes, but its basic form and fabric, particularly its interior trim, remain intact. Bristol was part of Massachusetts when the house was built and the architecture is typical of that time and state. The interior of the house, especially the parlor and chamber above it, with its heavy bolection and marbelized panelling, are spectacular examples of their type. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BRISTOL COUNTY
Warren
WARREN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (FIRST METHODIST CHURCH)
27 Church Street
1844

The United Methodist Church is a large, 2-story, gabled-roofed edifice with a giant Greek Revival portico across the main elevation. Above the center of the building towers a three-stage, *retardataire* Georgian steeple supporting an octagonal cupola base and spire. In 1958 the present doorway was installed replacing the original one. West of the church is an Italian Villa style parsonage (1858). *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Anthony
GREENE, GENERAL NATHANAEL, HOMESTEAD
40 Taft Street
1774

Nathanael Greene (1742—1786) designed and built this 2-story, five-bay, rectangular clapboard dwelling which is typical of 18th-century New England farmhouses. The central entrance is embellished with fluted pilasters supporting a pediment that contains carved dentils and a fan motif. Greene occupied the house until he moved to Newport in 1783. *Private:* NHL

KENT COUNTY
East Greenwich
VARNUM, GENERAL JAMES MITCHELL, HOUSE
57 Peirce Street
1773

The Varnum House is a 2-story frame dwelling with a hipped roof with gables and two interior brick chimneys. The principal decorative feature on the outside is the central paneled door and 1-story portico. Modillions in the roof cornice are repeated in the cornice of the portico. General Varnum, Revolutionary soldier and lawyer, served several terms in Congress and was appointed district judge for the Northwest Territory in 1787. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
East Greenwich
WINDMILL COTTAGE
144 Division Street
c. 1790 (windmill), c. 1800 (house)

This composite structure consists of a main house and adjoining windmill. The house is a 2 1/2-story gabled-roofed frame building set on a low stone foundation. It has been enlarged by an early kitchen ell. The 4-story octagonal windmill was part of a gristmill until 1843 when it fell into disuse. Around 1869, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow purchased the house and windmill (which he had moved and attached to the house) as a gift and residence for his good friends, professor George Washington Greene and his wife. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KENT COUNTY
Warwick
ARNOLD, JOHN W., HOUSE
11 Roger Williams Avenue
18th—19th centuries

The Arnold House is a typical late-18th-century rural Rhode Island home. Two-and-one-half stories, it sits on a stone foundation, has a gabled roof, and contains five rooms constructed around a large, central brick chimney. A 2-story ell was added to the rear of the house in the 19th century and the six-light window sashes and Greek Revival doorway are probably the result of later renovations. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
Warwick

GASPEE POINT (NAMQUID POINT)

Reached by Namquid Drive
1772

For many Rhode Islanders, the burning of H.M.S. *Gaspee* on June 10, 1772—and not the Boston Tea Party—was the first blow for freedom which sparked the Revolution. The *Gaspee*, an armed British schooner, had been stopping and searching all ships out of Massachusetts Bay. This was furiously resented by all shipping interests. While following the sloop *Hannah*, the *Gaspee* ran aground off Gaspee Point. That night about 50 men, commanded by Captain Abraham Whipple who would later lead the American Navy, navigated to the ship and took all aboard by surprise. After taking the *Gaspee* crew to shore, the Rhode Islanders set fire to the *Gaspee* causing its magazines to explode, thus destroying it. Although the British believed it to be an act of commerce protection, the *Gaspee* became a Revolutionary symbol. *Private*

KENT COUNTY (also in Providence County)
Warwick

PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

17th—20th centuries

One of the oldest communities in the state, Pawtuxet Village traces its history to the time of Roger Williams and Samuel Gordon, founders of the Rhode Island Colony. The original settlement (1638) was close to the cove and falls and depended upon water power and the sheltered harbor for its economy. Its location on the Post Road was an additional factor in the growth of the town as a trading and manufacturing center. By the end of the 19th century, however, industry had dwindled and the town began to develop into a sizeable resort area. The district includes numerous residences in many styles, including Colonial, Victorian, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Greek Revival and Federal. *Multiple public/private*

KENT COUNTY
Warwick

PONTIAC MILLS

Knight Street
c. 1863

The Pontiac Mill and Bleachery occupy a narrow site between the Pawtuxet River and Knight Street. The river was dammed at this point to provide sufficient water power for the mills, and the dam, gates and portions of the original races still exist. Higher ground north of Knight Street was used for company-owned housing. The mill, its several adjacent buildings, and the company housing formed a typical mill town. As it stands now, the mill site contains 38 structures, the center of which is the 1863 mill building—a 4-story-high, long rectangular red brick mass interrupted at the center of the north elevation by a stair tower and belfry. The whole of the complex remains a significant monument to the economic and sociological development of this part of New England. *Private*

KENT COUNTY
West Warwick

CLAPP, SILAS, HOUSE

E. Greenwich Avenue
c. 1804

This 2 1/2-story rectangular house was built by Silas Clapp for his family's 100-acre farm, and around 1900 a square ell was attached. The clapboard house sits on a fieldstone foundation and is covered with a wooden shingle gabled roof. It is representative of the Federal style farmhouses built during this period in rural Rhode Island. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Jamestown

ARTILLERY PARK

North Road and Narragansett Avenue
1656, 1775

Artillery Park was included in acreage set aside for an artillery garden, a cemetery, and other public uses in the original survey of Jamestown Island in 1656. When the British landed an occupying force on the island in December 1775, they found the site a convenient point from which to control the east and west water passages. Enclosed by a stone wall, the cemetery contains many colonial gravestones. *Municipal*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Jamestown

FORT DUMPLING SITE

Ocean Street
1798—1800

Mariners have long noted that the cliffs at the Fort Dumpling location provided a natural defense for the whole of Narragansett Bay. Constructed under the direction of Major Louis Tousard, this elliptical-shaped masonry fort constituted a vital part of a harbor defense in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War. The dominant position of the fortification was a strong deterrent to any contemplated invasion or attack. Declared unsafe, the fort was subsequently dynamited in March 1898 and there are no remains above ground. *Federal*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Jamestown

FRIENDS MEETINGHOUSE

North Road and Weeden Lane
c. 1786

This is a plain, 1-story timber structure with a gabled roof. The walls are covered with cedar shingles set off by simple trim. In keeping with Quaker tradition, the meetinghouse has separate entrances for men and women. The building represents an unchanged worship place notable for its simplicity and adherence to Quaker principles. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Jamestown

JAMESTOWN WINDMILL

North Road, 0.1 mile N of Weeden Lane
1787

The Jamestown Windmill stands on Conanicut Island and overlooks the east passage of Narragansett Bay. It is a 3-story octagonal shingled tower about 30 feet high constructed of hand-hewn oak timbers diagonally braced and set on a rubble foundation. The domed top carries the windshaft which holds the 25-foot latticed wooden arms. The windmill was used by the community until 1896. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

BELL, ISAAC, HOUSE (EDNA VILLA)

70 Perry Street
1882—1883, McKim, Mead and White

The Bell House is one of McKim, Mead and White's most successful works in the Queen Anne style and one of the most ingenious in their handling of free interior spaces. It is a 3-story, multi-gabled structure covered by weathered shingles. The first floor is faced with brick. A 1-story porch across the front is terminated at the northeast and southeast corners by 2-story rounded projections with conical or rounded gabled roofs. *Private; not accessible to the public* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

BELLEVUE AVENUE-CASINO HISTORIC DISTRICT

170-230 Bellevue Avenue
19th—20th centuries

These buildings combine to form a particularly distinguished commercial street. They maintain a long street line and are basically related in both scale and massing. The Travers Block of the early-1870's designed by Richard Morris Hunt, was an important beginning to northern Bellevue Avenue's primacy as a summer shopping center. With its strongly articulated half-timber facades, it is similar to Hunt's domestic work of this period in the town. The Newport Casino designed by McKim, Mead and White, is a well-known example of the Shingle style. With its quiet facade and varied treatment of gables the King Block, a work of Perkins and Betton, is a restrained solution to commercial building problems in the late-19th century. Bruce Price's Audrain Building (1902—1903) combines a thorough understanding of revival ornamental forms with the demand for open, glass shopfronts and is characteristic of the best commercial design of its period. *Multiple/private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
BREAKERS, THE
Ochre Point Avenue
1893—1895, Richard Morris Hunt

The Breakers is considered by many students of architectural and social history to be the palace par excellence of the very rich. Designed for Cornelius Vanderbilt, II, this monumental and elaborate residence is a large, steel-framed rectangle faced with limestone. It has the appearance of 3 stories (a fourth is masked below the cornice) beneath a high, deck-hip, tile roof. The exterior is rich with Italian High Renaissance adornment—columns, pilasters, arcades, an elaborate bracketed cornice and heavy capped chimneys. Various marbles, carved stone, and applied wooden trim, molded and gilded plaster, and ceiling paintings are employed throughout the interior of the 70-room mansion. All of this ornate decorative detail was carefully planned as an integral part of the overall design. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
CLARK, SHERMAN, HOUSE
279 Thames Street
18th century

Prior to the Revolutionary War the Newport wharves were extended into the harbor, shops and warehouses were constructed along their length, and landfill made possible the construction of large residences such as the Sherman Clark House. The Clark House is a gambrel-roofed building of timber construction set up a brick foundation. The main facade, originally five bays wide, has been extended a bay to the east and the original clapboard siding has been removed and the walls stuccoed. Additional changes include a wood and plate glass storefront across the first story of the east facade and a cement block ell adjoining the house to the west. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
COOK, CLARK, HOUSE
285 Thames Street
18th century

The Clark Cook House is one of a very few residences of its period still standing in the waterfront area. A gambrel roof covers the house which was originally covered with clapboards on all but the brick south end. None of the present exterior finish is original, but the structural characteristics of an 18th-century dwelling are still evident at the second level. Extensive 1-story additions and porches at the rear provide modern kitchen facilities. A small, 2-story, gabled-roofed ell appears to have been the original kitchen. Second floor interior detail is largely intact and includes an elaborate Federal "eared" mantel, decorated with Adamesque swags and classical figures in relief, and a fluted chair rail and cornice moldings. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
COTTON, DR. CHARLES, HOUSE
5 Cotton's Court
Early—18th century

The Cotton House is the only structure remaining on the old, wide building-line of Newport's earliest street. Built for Dr. Charles Cotton, surgeon on the U.S.S. *Constitution*, the 2 1/2-story house is set on a stone foundation. Five bays wide, it is covered by beaded clapboards and is capped by a gable-on-hip slate roof. The four-panel central door is framed by flat pilasters supporting a modillioned pediment. Although the window sashes have been replaced, the original molded sills, caps, and pegged frames, remain in place. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
COVELL, WILLIAM KING III, HOUSE
72 Washington Street
1870, William Ralph Emerson and Carl Fehmer

This 2 1/2-story frame house is one of the Boston architect's earliest works, designed during his brief partnership with Carl Fehmer. Emerson is known for his Shingle style houses of the 1880's on Mount Desert Island, Maine, and in the North Shore areas of Massachusetts. Light strips of horizontal and vertical boarding are laid against the clapboard walls to suggest wooden structural articulation. An angular mansard roof flared at the eaves caps the structure and a wide, 1-story piazza with a slightly pitched roof extends around three sides of the house. The house is noted for its interiors of carved wood and rich stencils of abstracted and linear floral motifs. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
ELMS, THE
Bellevue Avenue
1899—1901, Horace Trumbauer

Designed for Edward J. Berwind. The Elms is a neo-classical mansion characteristic of Newport's gilded age. An elaborate limestone rectangle, the house has ornate statuary, consoles, and cartouches above and beside window and door openings. Both front and rear facades have projecting three-bay sections, and a parapet of carved stone rims the entire roof and carries statuary groups at its corners. Interior decor is French inspired. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
GRISWOLD, JOHN, HOUSE
76 Bellevue Avenue
1863—1864, Richard Morris Hunt

The Griswold House, an early work by Richard Morris Hunt, is an example of the Stick style dwelling which predated his more elaborate chateaux. American financier John N. A. Griswold was the original owner of the irregularly-shaped 2 1/2-story residence. The light gray exterior is frame covered by clapboarding within a pattern of applied half-timbering. Numerous projecting bays and balconies are supported on diagonal brackets and braces similar to the half-timbering. The former stable to the northeast was attached to the main structure and rebuilt in 1920. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
KAY STREET-CATHERINE STREET-OLD BEACH ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT (THE HILL)
17th—20 centuries

The district contains over 900 properties including a Jewish cemetery (1677); a 17th-century stone mill, immortalized by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; and three 18th-century structures—the Sabbatarian Meetinghouse (1729), the Redwood Library (1748), and the Touro Synagogue (1763). This area developed largely between 1830 and 1910 when Newport became the Northeast's premier resort city. Many of the early summer visitors were housed in the old Hill neighborhood.

Prior to the Civil War most of the activities centered in the summer hotels clustered along northern Bellevue Avenue and at the west end of Catherine Street. Of these, the only well-preserved remnant is the Elizabethan style dining room wing of the Bellevue House designed in 1850 by Russell Warren. It became the Mount Zion A.M.E. Church in 1875. Architecture of the district runs the gamut of styles popular between 1830 and 1890 and includes designs by McKim, Mead and White; Richard Hunt; George C. Mason Sr. and Jr.; and Dudley Newton. *Multiple public/private:* HABS; NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

KINGSCOTE

Bellevue Avenue and Bowery Street
1839—1841, Richard Upjohn

This Gothic Revival cottage is irregular in plan with various roof forms, gables, dormers, and porches. The main entrance features a wide Tudor-arched doorway flanked by narrow windows of stained glass. The block to the right is crowned by a hipped roof and projecting eaves. In 1880—1881 the house was enlarged by McKim, Mead and White. The landscaped property also includes a 1 1/2-story mid-Victorian clapboarded stable. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

LUCE HALL (NAVAL WAR COLLEGE AND TORPEDO SCHOOL)

U.S. Naval War College, Coasters Harbor Island
1890—1892

Luce Hall has been the maturing place for the U.S. Naval War College and remains its center of administration and reception. It is the oldest and foremost of the buildings which currently house this college of naval strategy, the concept for which came from Stephen B. Luce. *Federal:* NHL

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

MARBLE HOUSE

Bellevue Avenue
1888—1892, Richard Morris Hunt

Marble House, commissioned by William Vanderbilt, is faced and decorated with white marble. This imposing and highly ornate dwelling has two principal stories plus a penthouse concealed behind the roof balustrade. The main entrance is located in a projecting, tetrastyle portico, unpedimented with four fluted Corinthian columns. All bays are delineated by colossal fluted Corinthian pilasters. Impressive interiors feature yellow Sienna marble paneling, carved wood, plaster relief sculptures, mirrored surfaces, bronze statues, and huge gilt-bronze chandeliers. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY ARMORY

23 Clarke Street
1835

The Newport Artillery Company had its origin in 1639 as a trained band against hostile Indians. Nearly a hundred years later, the artillery employed Alexander MacGregor, a Scotch stonemason who had built the granite walls of several other Newport structures, to design a permanent armory. MacGregor used rough-laid local stone and adapted the material to a Greek Revival style, creating a building of striking proportion based upon the simplicity of a rectangle with superimposed triangular masses and heavy, defensive, inset doors. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

NEWPORT STEAM FACTORY

449 Thames Street
1831

The Newport Steam Factory was one of four early cotton mills erected in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to revitalize the city's economy. Walls of the rectangular building are green granite and stand 3 1/2 stories. A square entrance and stair tower projects from the center of the north elevation; it originally carried a square wooden belfry containing arched and louvered openings. The building has been used for cotton and warp manufacturing and now belongs to the Newport Electric Company. It is the most important surviving example of 19th-century industrial waterfront development in Newport. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

PERRY MILL

337 Thames Street
1835

The Perry Mill was one of four mills erected along Thames Street in the 1830's and 1840's in an attempt to revive Newport's economy by introducing textile manufacturing. Built by Alexander McGregor, it is a fine example of the New England stonemason's craft. Stone is laid in random ashlar with white granite quoins, window sills, and lintels. The mill was originally 4 stories capped by a tall basilican roof with a full-length monitor and, at one time, had an imposing wooden tower. The roof and fourth floor have since been removed and the tower replaced by a simple brick stair tower. Other exterior alterations include a brick tower and loading dock built onto the rear and a simple plate glass storefront added on the Thames Street side. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

ROGERS, JOSEPH, HOUSE

37 Touro Street
c. 1790

One of the few remaining 18th-century residences facing Washington Square, the Joseph Rogers House is a 3-story, basically square building. Its original, carved central doorway is a good example of Federal-period design. The six-panel door (a restoration) is flanked by applied, fluted half-columns supporting a denticulated pediment which contains a leaded fanlight. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

ROSECLIFF (HERMAN OELRICHS HOUSE; J. EDGAR MONROE HOUSE)

Bellevue Avenue
1902, McKim, Mead & White

This H-shaped pleasure pavilion was designed for summer entertaining. Construction is steel and timber framing, with brick filling, and the exterior facing is of polished white molded terra cotta. Wrought iron is used for exterior ornament. Interior spaces of the sumptuous 2-story house are arranged in a convenient yet formal progression for social events and are well-lighted, high, airy and spacious. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport

SHILOH CHURCH (TRINITY SCHOOLHOUSE)

25 School Street
1799

Nathaniel Kay, a Newport customs collector, died in 1734 bequeathing his estate to Trinity Church for the purpose of founding a school for poor boys. The first Trinity School (1741) was replaced by this building and continued operating until 1867. The following year the congregation of Shiloh Baptist Church purchased the property. The building is frame with an 8-foot tower surmounted by an octagonal cupola with a concave umbrella roof. Adjoining the school is an 1884 annex used as a rectory and parish hall. *Private*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
STILES, EZRA, HOUSE
14 Clarke Street
1756

From the time of its erection until 1776, this house was occupied by Ezra Stiles, then minister of the city's Second Congregational Church. A friend of Benjamin Franklin, Stiles experimented with electricity and raised silkworms. He also helped found the Rhode Island College (now Brown University) and became president of Yale College in 1777. His residence is a 2 1/2-story, five-bay, gambrel-roofed frame house. Now facing west the structure originally faced south, with its gable end to the street. Remodeled in 1834, it still retains its 18th-century lines and character. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
TILLINGHAST, JOHN, HOUSE
142 Mill Street
1760

John Tillinghast, a prosperous Newport merchant, built this timber-framed, 2 1/2-story house. Sides are covered with beaded clapboarding, and there is a decked hipped roof pierced by two chimneys and several dormers. Entrance to the house is through a porch framed by Corinthian columns and pilasters, supporting a Corinthian pediment. A number of important Revolutionary War figures including General Nathanael Greene and the Marquis de Lafayette have been hosted here. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Spring and Pelham streets
1855—1857, Joseph C. Wells

This church is a well-preserved Romanesque Revival house of worship. It is a large rectangular brownstone structure with sandstone walls laid in ramdom ashlar pattern. Corners are quoined. The window label moldings, eaves and eaves brackets, and the arched doorways are all Romanesque. The main entrance, in the west gable end, is framed by corner towers and has triple arched doorways under triple arched windows. John La Farge decorated the interior in 1880, and it contains important examples of his mural painting and stained glass. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Newport
WHITE HORSE TAVERN
26 Marlborough Street
17th—18th centuries

The White Horse Tavern is a five-bay-wide, 2 1/2-story clapboard building with a gambrel roof. It served as a center of local affairs throughout the early years of Newport. Probably built before 1673 as a two-room, 2-story house, it was expanded to its present five-room plan before 1750. Both the main and the side entrances are similar in design. Each has a six-panel door surmounted by a transom and enframed by flat pilasters which support an entablature and pediment. A 2-story shingled "salt-box" ell adjoins the rear. The original central chimney and fireplaces remains in place, but the 18th-century windows were altered during restoration in the 1950's. *Private:* HABS

NEWPORT COUNTY
Portsmouth
MOTT, JACOB, HOUSE
W. Main Road
17th—18th century

This house is exemplary of the 17th-century building components which were important to the development of New England's 18th-century architecture. It is a center-chimney, shingle-covered 2 1/2-story structure with a steep gabled roof with a jerkinhead on the southern end. There apparently have been six stages of construction. The house has been occupied for over 250 years by the same family and portrays the development of New England home life. The original resident of the structure was Adam Mott, who helped plat the Portsmouth area in 1641. *Private; not accessible to the public*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Portsmouth vicinity
WRECK SITES OF H.M.S. CERBERUS AND H.M.S. LARK
Waters of Narragansett Bay adjacent to Aquidnect Island
1778

These ships were part of a fleet, commanded by Admiral Lord Richard Howe, scuttled to prevent their capture by the French under Comte d'Estaing. D'Estaing was summoned from the Delaware Bay region to counter the British attack on the Americans on Newport Island. The wrecks are typical of undisturbed underwater sites and include ballast mounds, large sections of oak planking, cannons, and ship's fittings. *State*

NEWPORT COUNTY
Tiverton
FORT BARTON SITE
Lawton and Highland avenues
1777

This is a Revolutionary War earthwork built on a high granite hill overlooking the Sakonnet River and Narragansett Bay. The fort was probably 100 by 150 feet and basically rectangular. Seven guns were placed at the corners and the troops probably pitched tents at the rear of the fort. A hewn granite stone—found at the rear—may have been part of a small arsenal. The mounds delineating the fort are still visible. *Municipal*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
PAWTUXET VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Reference—see Kent County

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Berkeley
BERKELEY MILL VILLAGE
Bounded by properties on both sides of Martin Street and Mendon Road on the NE and NW, by the railroad on the SW, and the cemetery on the SE
19th century

Dating from 1872, Berkeley Mill Village is a well-preserved example of the planned mill village complex, providing structures for the industrial, residential, and educational activities of all its mill workers and their families. Except for one unit of workers' housing, all of the original structures—including the mill, the schoolhouse, the superintendent's residence, and a concentration of workers' housing—are preserved with little alteration. Woodward Street, one block long, is lined with large, 2 1/2-story brick double houses; parallel streets to the east and west are lined with smaller units, each for two families only. The long, rectangular 4-story mill is of a simplified Romanesque style. Architectural embellishment is limited to the bracketed roof of slight pitch and a tall, projecting central tower crowned by a belfry with triple, round arched openings on each side. *Multiple public/private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Central Falls
JENKS PARK AND COGSWELL TOWER
Adjoining 580 Broad Street to the N
1890 (park); 1904, Albert H. Humes (tower)

The park—named after the donor of the land, industrialist Alvin F. Jenks—comprises 4 1/2 acres designed in a typical 19th-century park. The only major addition to the park since the 1890's has been the imposing stone clock tower built in the center of a high ledge, once an Indian lookout post. Funds for the tower were a gift from Caroline E. Cogswell, wife of a west coast philanthropist. The stone walls of the tower were laid in rubble fashion with irregular wide mortar joints scored to produce a richer texture. The tower rises 70 feet and on each side are glazed clock faces. Below each face is an observation balcony with wrought iron rail. *Municipal*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
East Providence
WALKER, PHILIPS, HOUSE
432 Massosoit Avenue
1679, 1750

As the oldest house in the area, this 2 1/2-story, gabled-roofed, shingled structure provides a well preserved example of a late-17th-century house with mid-18th-century additions. The framing of the original block, including heavy summer beams, girts, plates and corner posts, is intact. About 1750 the dwelling was extended to the south; an entry porch was built onto the front in the 18th century; and around the turn of the century an old 1-story, gabled-roofed ell on the south was converted into an open porch and a similar ell was constructed on the north. The original owner, Philip Walker, was a prominent local figure and was known for chronicling in verse the bloody battles of King Philip's War. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Esmond
ALLENVILLE MILL
5 Esmond Street
Early-19th-century

The rubble walls of this building are typical of cotton textile mill construction in the area during and after the War of 1812. It is 30 feet square, 2 stories high, and has an attic topped by a gabled roof. Philip Allen, governor of Rhode Island from 1851 to 1853, owned the mill complex from 1813 to the mid-1850's. This only surviving stone sturcture was probably the company storehouse. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Forestdale
FORESTDALE MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
E and W on Main Street for about 1000 feet in each direction and N on Maple Avenue for about 1000 feet
19th century

In 1824, water rights to the Branch River were acquired by Newton Darling and a scythe factory was erected at the foot of present-day Maple Avenue. This factory continued in use until about 1860 when the factory was sold and a cotton mill erected nearby. Although the scythe factory buildings have since been torn down, the mill and the nearby houses remain, the mill is still being used in its original function. From a nearby highway, the small village presents the image of a paternalistic mid-19th-century rural New England factory town. The basic layout is unchanged although alteration to the houses are evident as is an 1885 addition to the mill's tower. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Foster
DORRANCE, CAPTAIN GEORGE, HOUSE
Jencks Road
c. 1720, c. 1750

The Captain George Dorrance House is a fine example of the early-18th-century salt box house. The five-bay-wide, 2 1/2-story, gabled-roofed house originally had only two rooms on each floor, these on either side of the massive stone central chimney (c. 1720). On the first floor, the keeping-room and the triple-run stairway which abuts an exposed chimney wall, reflect the early construction date of the house. The more sophisticated detail of the parlor suggests that it was remodeled about the time the three-room lean-to was added to the rear of the first story (c. 1750). *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Johnston
BROWN AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Brown Avenue
18th—20th centuries

The district comprises about 500 acres of farm land including five farms. The Dame farm is the functional and visual focal point of the area and contains a number of structures dating from the late-18th-century through the 20th century, including a 2 1/2-story frame farmhouse with clapboard siding, a barn with gambreled roof, a cow shed, and an ice house. Moderate-sized family farms like this one provided food for the state's cities and towns during the 19th and early-20th centuries. Other farms in the district are those of the families Brown, Winsor, Boyd, and Waterman. *Multiple public/private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
North Providence
ALLENDALE MILL
494 Woonasquatucket Avenue
1822

This mill was built by Zachariah Allen for the manufacture of woolens. The original 5-story building was rectangular with a stair tower centered on the north side. The building has 11 additions to it, constituting the present mill. There are also five outbuildings built between 1822 and 1955. Allen used wood beams, thick floor-planking, and shingles set in mortar to increase the fire resistance of the mill. His concern for fire prevention resulted in the formation of an insurance company in 1835. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Pawtucket
TRINITY CHURCH
50 Main Street
1850—1854, Samuel J. Ladd

Trinity Church is reminiscent of a modest 14th-century English parish church. It is of stone and timber construction, with a steeply gabled slate roof. The exterior walls are native fieldstone laid in random ashlar; dressings or cappings are brown sandstone. A bell tower at the northwest corner is capped by a peaked hipped roof interrupted on its four sides by gables containing lancet-arched, louvered openings. Along the west side of the church is a shed-roofed ambulatory. In 1865 a small lateral enlargement was made at the south bay of the west extension, and in 1902 an attached parish house was erected at the southwest. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
ALLEN, CANDACE, HOUSE
12 Benevolent Street
1818—1822, John Holden Greene

The Allens, a prominent Rhode Island family, were active in state business, political and social affairs. The brick house—a good example of the Federal style houses which Green designed for prosperous Providence citizens—is a symmetrical block-like structure of 2 1/2 stories with a monitor-on-hip roof and four tall end-wall chimneys. There is a brick carriage house adjacent to the main structure. The front door is topped by a modified Palladian elliptical fanlight window and sheltered by an elegant portico with paired Corinthian columns supporting an ornate entablature. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
ARNOLD-PALMER HOUSE
33 Chestnut Street
1826, John Holden Greene

The Arnold-Palmer House remains a sole example of the Weybosset area's residential architecture in its finest period. Constructed of brick, the late Federal style residence has a hipped roof with monitor and four, tall exterior chimneys symmetrically placed. The primary decorative feature of the exterior is the central front entrance, which is treated as a unit with the central window on the second floor. Sheltering the entrance is a 1-story shallow portico supported by unfluted, double Ionic columns surmounted by a low balustrade. The wide cornice is embellished by a series of balls strung on a straight rod, and is visually joined to the wall by carved wooden guttae directly applied to the brick surface. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
BAILEY, WILLIAM L., HOUSE (HILLWOOD, DOMINIC HALL)
Eaton Street, Providence College campus
19th century

This is a large 2 1/2-story Italian Villa style house with a 4-story umbrella-roofed, octagonal corner tower. Walls are faced with regular coursed native stone ashlar. The plan is basically L-shaped with gabled roofs. The house is an important survivor among the large, well-sited and architecturally ambitious residences which once rimmed the city on the north and west. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
BELL STREET CHAPEL
5 Bell Street
19th century, William Russell Walker

Set dramatically on the sidewalk's edge, Bell Street Chapel rises high above the pavement, drawing attention to its temple front. The church is timber-framed with a hipped roof and is composed of a piano nobile faced in brick and trimmed with wood and brownstone set upon a full-story basement of rusticated brownstone. The building typifies the French academic architectural style. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
BENEFICENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
300 Weybosset Street
1809, Barnard Eddy; 1836, James Bucklin

This church is a 2-story, rectangular structure set on a high basement and covered by a hipped roof supporting a central dome. The walls are stone faced with brick. The present exterior appearance is a result of Bucklin's renovation. His ingenious remodeling produced the then-fashionable Greek Revival style. He added a heavy tetrastyle Doric portico with fluted columns supporting a full entablature and pediment, enlarged the drum of the dome to form a stuccoed octagon, and topped the dome with a wood replica of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens. The dome was gilded in 1857. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
BRADLEY, GEORGE M., HOUSE (MARTIN HALL)
Eaton Street, Providence College campus
c. 1850—1855, Thomas Alexander Tefft

The Bradley House is significant as a good example of the Italian Villa style in Rhode Island and as one of the few remaining works of Thomas Tefft (1826—1859) who won worldwide acclaim for his 1848 design of the Providence railroad station complex. This house is a timber-framed, 2 1/2-story structure faced on major elevations with granite in coursed ashlar and elsewhere with stucco. Trim is both brownstone and wood. Two parallel rectangles form the house—one is 2 stories with a low attic under a gabled roof, the other has 2 main stories under a hipped roof with a 3-story square tower on the front. Joining the wings is a narrow 2-story connector with an arcaded entrance loggia. Bold paired brackets accent the roof pediments and the cornice. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE (MEETING STREET SCHOOL)
24 Meeting Street
1768

The Brick School House is an example of the plain, utilitarian buildings erected for community purposes in the 18th century. It is a rectangular 2-story timber-framed brick structure. Both the main stair at the south center and the secondary one in the northeast corner, probably added later, are enclosed and U-shaped. Window and doors are modestly trimmed. The schoolhouse has been altered in the course of a succession of uses but remains close to its original appearance. *Municipal:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
CARR, DR. GEORGE W., HOUSE
29 Waterman Street
c. 1885, Edward I. Nickerson

This is a 3 1/2-story Queen Anne style frame town house. The house has steep roof sections, tall chimneys, and overhanging bays. The walls are covered with irregularly-shaped, flat-faced fieldstone on the first floor, scalloped and plain shingles on the second floor, and paneling and half timbering on the third floor. Bow and oriel windows and cast bronze and copper railings and sheathings mark the roofline. Designed to appear as one large residence, the Carr House was actually planned as two separate dwellings. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
ELIZABETH BUILDING
100 N. Main Street
c. 1874—1875

The Elizabeth Building, with one of the few cast iron fronts remaining in Providence, is representative of a time when such commercial architecture was commomplace. On the main facade the structure appears to have four floors (the fifth is masked by the windowless mansard roof), each delineated by a deep entablature containing brackets in the frieze. The frieze brackets connect the ground-floor Corinthian columns with Doric pilasters in the upper stories. Panels in the pilasters exhibit stylized floral ornament. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
FEDERAL BUILDING
Kennedy Plaza
1903—1908, Clarke and Howe

An elegant and handsome example of the Beaux Arts style, this building is a vital architectural anchor for the whole downtown area. The building has 4 main stories which surround an interior light court. Exterior walls are faced with limestone, and the low hipped roof is encircled by a parapet of piers and balusters. Both the east and west facades contain slightly projecting central pavilions three bays wide. Above the rusticated ground level is an unpedimented tetrastyle temple front in antis with colossal 3-story Corinthian columns. Inside the major rooms are finished with wooden paneling and ornamental plasterwork. *Federal*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
GRACE CHURCH
175 Mathewson Street
1845—1846, Richard Upjohn

Grace Church represents the turning point in the ecclesiastical designs of this famous architect. The plainness of this Gothic Revival church is typical of Upjohn's religious work as in the overall construction of a rectangular mass with pitched roof and clerestory. The interior is a three-aisle plan with early English Gothic detail. The tower and spire rise asymmetrically and picturesquely from the northeast corner of the building and taper rapidly, by means of corner chamfering, to a point 206 feet above the street. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
HAILE, JOSEPH, HOUSE (GARDNER HOUSE)
106 George Street
1806

This house, built for Joseph Haile, a mason, is a 3 1/2-story brick town house typical of the Federal period. In the 1930's, Dr. and Mrs. George Warren Gardner undertook restoration and provided an endowment for its maintenance. At that time a 1-story Ionic entrance porch was erected on the front facade and much fine woodwork, representative of the thinking of many early-19th-century collectors and restorationists, was added to the interior. Presently the building serves as a guest house for Brown University. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
HOPE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

This district presents an intact picture of the quiet, well-maintained urban residential areas which developed in the late-19th century. A succession of styles is well represented, beginning with the Italianate Villa and Victorian and including mansard, Shingle, Richardsonian, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. Some of the larger houses were adaptations of English country or French chateaux styles. The district contains works by Richard Upjohn (169 Hope Street—c. 1860), Stone and Carpenter (179 Hope Street—1882), Thomas Tefft (193 Hope Street—c. 1850—1855), and Henry Childs (199 Hope Street—1863). *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
HOPKINS, ESEK, HOUSE
97 Admiral Street
1765

Esek Hopkins, the first Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy, commanded the only major naval victory of the Revolution, preventing the British occupation of Newport. The house is a 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed building with a long, 1-story gabled-roofed ell. A portion of the ell is shingled, but otherwise the house and ell are clapboard. On the front slopes of the roof are two shed dormers joined by a balustrade. *Municipal:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
HOPPIN, THOMAS F., HOUSE
383 Benefit Street
1853—1855, Alpheus C. Morse

This is a large, freestanding brick town house designed in Italian palazzo style. It is 3 stories and H-shaped with a 2-story kitchen wing on the northeast connected by an archway to a sizeable carriage house. Thomas Hoppin was a well-to-do Providence resident and his house became a center of artistic and social life in the 1850's. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
LIPPITT, GOVERNOR HENRY, HOUSE
199 Hope Street
c. 1862—1865

This 3-story Italianate house has a hipped roof surrounded at the eavesline by a projecting entablature with dentils and modillions. On the west facade is the main entrance which is incorporated into a slightly projecting pedimented central pavilion supported by tall, fluted Corinthian columns. Other projections on the cube-shaped main block include a rounded bay on the south, a semielliptical one with porte-cochere on the north, and a service wing on the east. The woodwork, the use of many types of marble and stenciling, and graining on the walls distinguish the interior. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
MARKET HOUSE
Market Square
1775, Joseph Brown

The 3-story brick building originally housed the first public market in Providence and has been intimately connected with the business and politics of the city since its construction. Altered by the addition of a third floor in 1797, the market at first had an open arcade at the street level which has been closed and raised several feet to provide basement space. In 1833 architect James Bucklin designed the small wing at the east end. Market House was restored to its 1833 appearance in 1940. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
PEARCE, NATHANIEL, HOUSE
305 Brook Street
c. 1801

The Nathaniel Pearce House is a 2 1/2-story structure of heavy timber with a clapboard exterior and quoins defining the main block. It possesses many details characteristic of early Federal architecture and could be considered a prototype of the domestic design of the period. Centered in the conventional five-bay-wide street facade is a pedimented doorway with its fanlight rising into the pediment—a common feature of the Federal houses. All the windows have splayed lintels with carved keystones. Two later additions join the rear of the house. The residence reflects the prominence of its builder, shipmaster Nathaniel Pearce. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence
PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD DEPOT: MERCHANDISE HOUSES
Canal Street
1847—1848, Thomas A. Tefft

These two freight stations and one other structure are the only remaining buildings of the Providence and Worcester Railroad's Union Station complex of 1848—the first major railroad station erected in the country. The southerly of these two buildings is a long brick rectangle set upon a coursed granite foundation. It is composed of an easterly projecting 1 1/2-story central pavilion with a gabled projection fronting on Canal street. The northerly freight house is of the same construction and proportions as the other one; however, it has no emphasized central pavilion. The freight stations originally complemented the passenger station, designed in the then newly popular Romanesque manner and related in style to von Gartner's Ludwigskirche in Munchen. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS; HAER

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

RUSSELL, JOSEPH AND WILLIAM, HOUSE

118 N. Main Street
1772

The Russell House was one of the earliest large-scale brick houses in Providence. Its original interior detail and the unusual main entrance are evidence of American builders' practice of freely copying from English design books. On the exterior the brickwork is finely textured and the overall proportions are good. The roof is hipped and capped by a small monitor. Projecting horizontal brick courses divide the 3 stories, while the central entrance is an exact copy of Plate 36 of Batty Langley's *Builders' Compleat Assistant* (London, 1736). The doorway is framed by a segmental pediment resting on a Corinthian entablature above engaged columns. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

114 George Street
1860—1862, Richard Upjohn

The visual impression of this church is one of a sizable, but simple Gothic church of medieval England. The main entrance is framed by a brownstone arch and surmounted by a trefoil tympanum windows. The double doors are oak, handsomely carved with figures in Gothic niches. A parish house west of the church was designed by Martin and Hall and finished in 1901. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

STIMSON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

Twenty-nine houses and a church are located in this district which features the work of such architects as Alpheus C. Morse; Stone, Carpenter and Willson: Carrere and Hastings. *See* Stimson Avenue Historic District (Providence, RI) Carrere and Hastings; and William Chamberlain. Here are examples of the Federal, Italian Villa, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and other styles. Important dwellings within the area include the Joseph E. Fletcher House, a large 2 1/2-story brick and slate structure; the Amos Beckwith House, a long angular yellow brick building with a chateau-style slate roof; the R. Austin Robertson House, a Colonial Revival house with Palladian detailing; and the Francis W. Carpenter House, a 3 1/2-story Louis XIII style mansion. The area developed rapidly in the 1880's and 1890's as a neighborhood of single-family dwellings for the city's more prosperous citizens. *Multiple private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

TRINITY SQUARE REPERTORY THEATRE (MAJESTIC THEATER)

201 Washington Street
1916, William R. Walker & Sons

The Majestic Theatre remains a prominent physical reminder of the era of the extravagant and luxurious movie palaces constructed in this country during the second through fourth decades of this century. The building is a large, freestanding, trapezoidal structure with an eclectic treatment characteristic of the Beaux Arts style. White terra cotta with accents of green and gold proclaimed the theatre's frivolous function to its patrons. The chief remaining display of grandeur, however, is the upstairs lobby. Tuscan pilasters adorn the walls, the compartmented ceiling is set off with a cornice and dentils, and the center is a rotunda which looks down on the first floor lobby. Eight plaster composite columns support a stained-glass dome capping this opening. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

62 Dorrance Street
1901—1902, Stone, Carpenter, and Willson

This commercial building is an example of grandiose revivalist architecture and a symbol of the status in which the financial community saw itself at the turn of the century. It is 12 stories high and was built with steel framing and concrete externally faced with brick and stone. The first and second stories are faced in rusticated granite and are treated as one unit. Exterior ornamentation is elaborate with a distyle in antis central portico on the west; rusticated "Gibbs surrounds" capping alternate windows on the fourth through the twelfth floors; and a deep, modillioned cornice surmounted by a balustrade with urns. *Private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Providence

U.S. CUSTOMSHOUSE

24 Weybosset Street
1855—1856, Ammi B. Young

Ammi B. Young was the first supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury (1852—1862). Although the influence of the Greek Revival style was dominant in Young's earlier buildings, the Providence customshouse represents a complete and academically correct excursion by the architect into the newly popular Italian Renaissance style. Certain construction innovations, such as the use of cast iron for bearing members and staircases and sheet iron for fireproofing, were successfully incorporated into the design. The customshouse is a rectangular granite palazzo with strongly quoined corners and a full entablature containing dentils and modillions. The hipped roof supports a hemispherical metal dome capped by a cylindrical metal lantern with a flaring cornice. *Federal:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Saylesville vicinity

HEARTHSIDE (STEPHEN HOPKINS SMITH HOUSE)

NW of Saylesville on Breckneck Hill Road
c. 1810

Hearthside was constructed as a country residence for Stephen Hopkins Smith, a member of a prominent local Quaker family. It is a 2 1/2-story structure of local stone laid in random ashlar courses. The five-bay front facade is adorned by a shallow 2-story tetrastyle portico with wooden piers. Ogee curves are used in the end gables, the roof of the front dormer, and in the roof of the small side porch. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Slatersville

SLATERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries

Slatersville was the first textile mill village in Rhode Island, established in 1805 largely through the efforts of the firm of Almy and Brown, and Samuel and John Slater. Samuel Slater was the first in America to spin cotton by water power. The mill complex contains a large 4-story stone mill (1826), a later stone mill (1843), a brick weave shed (1894), and a clapboard structure with a "trapdoor" monitor roof. The latter is the only remnant of the original 1806 mill. Other structures erected by the mill owners include twin commercial blocks on Main Street, the first built in 1850, the second in 1870; and modest millworker housing (c. 1840—1870) in the form of small double cottages with rudimentary Greek Revival detail. *Multiple public/private*

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET COMPANY MILL COMPLEX

100-115 Front Street
19th—20th centuries

This mill complex typifies the moderate-sized cotton textile operation common across the State during most of the 19th century. The manufacture of cotton textiles began in 1828 when No. 1 Mill was completed. The 3-story mill was built of stone load-bearing walls and slow-burning timber. During 1829 the original mill company failed and the building became the property of the Woonsocket Company in 1832. In 1833, the 4-story Greek revival style No. 2 Mill was built. Sometime around 1835, No. 3 Mill was built and in 1859 the last building, No. 4 Mill—a 4-story stone structure—was finished. Mill Building No. 3 was destroyed between 1890 and 1920 when a hydroelectric power plant was erected on its site. The buildings are still used for the manufacture of textiles. *Private:* HABS

PROVIDENCE COUNTY
Woonsocket

WOONSOCKET OPERA HOUSE

37-41-45 N. Main Street
1888, Willard Kent

The Woonsocket Opera House is the only remaining large 19th-century theater in the state. The 4-story Romanesque Revival structure has a brick and brownstone facade subdivided into three bays. The central bay is slightly projected; projected corner piers terminate the flanking bays. At the third floor level of the center bay is a large stone roundel upon which is carved the monogram of the Woonsocket Opera House Company. *Multiple public/private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Charlestown

HISTORIC VILLAGE OF THE NARRAGANSETTS IN CHARLESTOWN

18th—20 centuries

This district was the nucleus of the Narragansett reservation from 1709 through 1880. It became a partially self-sustaining community dependent upon sheep raising, farming and lumbering. The district includes the Indian Church, a granite building in simple Greek Revival style which replaced an earlier wooden church in 1859. The graveyard here contains the remains of Samuel Niles, the first Indian minister of the church. Also included are the August meeting grounds, immediately in front of the church; the site of the Indian schoolhouse and its carriage house; traces of a sawmill; traces of roads connecting house sites; and the ruins of over 25 houses and their outbuildings discernible by the dry masonry stone lines and foundations. In the 1930's the reservation was abandoned by the Indians. *Multiple public/private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Charlestown

INDIAN BURIAL GROUND

Narrow Lane
18th century

According to Indian tradition this site was the Royal Burial Ground of the combined tribes of the Narragansett and Niantic Indians. Linked historically to the nearby remains of the former Narragansett reservation, it was a burial place for persons of rank such as Indian chiefs and their families. Although virtually all traces of the original mounds are gone, the grassy plot (920-foot by 100-foot rectangle) rises several inches above the ground and is surrounded by an iron fence. The fence and a marble tablet in the center of the plot were erected in 1878. Unauthorized digging in 1869 resulted in the discovery of a coffin constructed of two split logs bound together by iron chains. *State*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
North Kingstown (Wickford)

PALMER-NORTHUP HOUSE

7919 Post Road
17th—18th centuries

As originally built, this house was a true gabled-roofed, one-room, 1 1/2 story "Rhode Island stone-ender" with a massive exposed stone chimney forming the major part of the northeast wall. Sometime prior to 1740 or 1745 the structure was expanded on the south, raised to 2 stories, and covered with a new roof. The 17th-century character of the original interior, chimney and frame, and a deed conveying the property from Roger Williams to Richard Smith, could establish the house as dating from the first generation of settlement in the state *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY
North Kingstown (Wickford)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

76 Main Street
1847, Thomas A. Tefft

St. Paul's Church is an example of the reuse of Romanesque ecclesiastical architecture in the 19th century. The church is a translation of the Georgian meetinghouse type and in its original conception was reduced to the barest compositional elements. It exhibits a spaciousness attributed to the honest structural timbering, simplified mode of decoration, and generous window area. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
North Kingstown (Wickford)

SHAW, DR. WILLIAM G., HOUSE

41 Brown Street
1803

The Shaw House is a handsome Federal dwelling of a style once uniquely typical of Rhode Island. It is a 2 1/2-story, five-bay clapboarded structure. The main entrance is framed by fluted pilasters which support an entablature and denticulated pediment. Splayed wooden lintels cap the first floor windows; those on the second story are capped by the broken-out main cornice. A 2-story shingled kitchen ell adjoining the house to the rear was a later addition. *Private; not accessible to the public to the public*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
North Kingstown (Wickford) vicinity

SMITH'S CASTLE

N of Wickford on the Post Road
17th century

The original Smith's Castle (a wooden blockhouse, c. 1638) was a trading post owned by Richard Smith. Used as military headquarters during King Philip's War, the blockhouse was attacked and burned by Indians in 1676. It was rebuilt in 1678 using some of the salvaged timber. Occupied continuously for almost 300 years, the three-room, 1 1/2-story house has been greatly enlarged from its original size into a gabled-roofed, 2 1/2-story clapboard dwelling with a massive central brick chimney. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Westerly

BABCOCK-SMITH HOUSE

124 Granite Street
18th—19th century

This structure is representative of the dwelling of a prosperous colonist of the mid-18th century. It is a 2 1/2-story gabeled-roofed, clapboard house with a 1 1/2-story ell (c. 1848) on the north and an extension to the rear which gives the main section a salt-box profile. The front entrance is flanked by fluted Tuscan pilasters which support a frieze with an impressive broken-scroll pediment. The dwelling was built for Dr. Joshua Babcock, who was a member of the state legislature, the colony's chief justice, and one of the founders of Brown University. In 1848, Orlando Smith, discoverer of the granite quarries near Westerly which contributed to the town's prosperity, purchased the house and his heirs still hold title to it. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Westerly

FORMER IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

119 High Street

1886—1889

This church, the first Roman Catholic church in Westerly, is characteristic of late-19th-century "Carpenters' Gothic" architecture. Basically rectangular in plan, the clapboard structure has a projecting stair tower and belfry on the south. Pyramidal groupings of pointed windows emphasize the central axis and the high pitch of the gabled roof. The side walls are articulated with paired lancet windows. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Westerly

U.S. POST OFFICE

High and Broad streets

1913—1914, James Knox Taylor

The Westerly Post Office is a monumental public building designed in the Neo-Classical style. Steel framed, the building rests on a granite basement and its walls are faced with Vermont marble. It was constructed as a truncated wedge, and the curved front contains a shallow portico with eight fluted columns set in antis. There is a full entablature above the portico, and the cornice is ornamented by spaced lions' heads. The high lobby ceiling is coffered and has a frieze below; the walls are plaster with marble wainscot. *Federal*

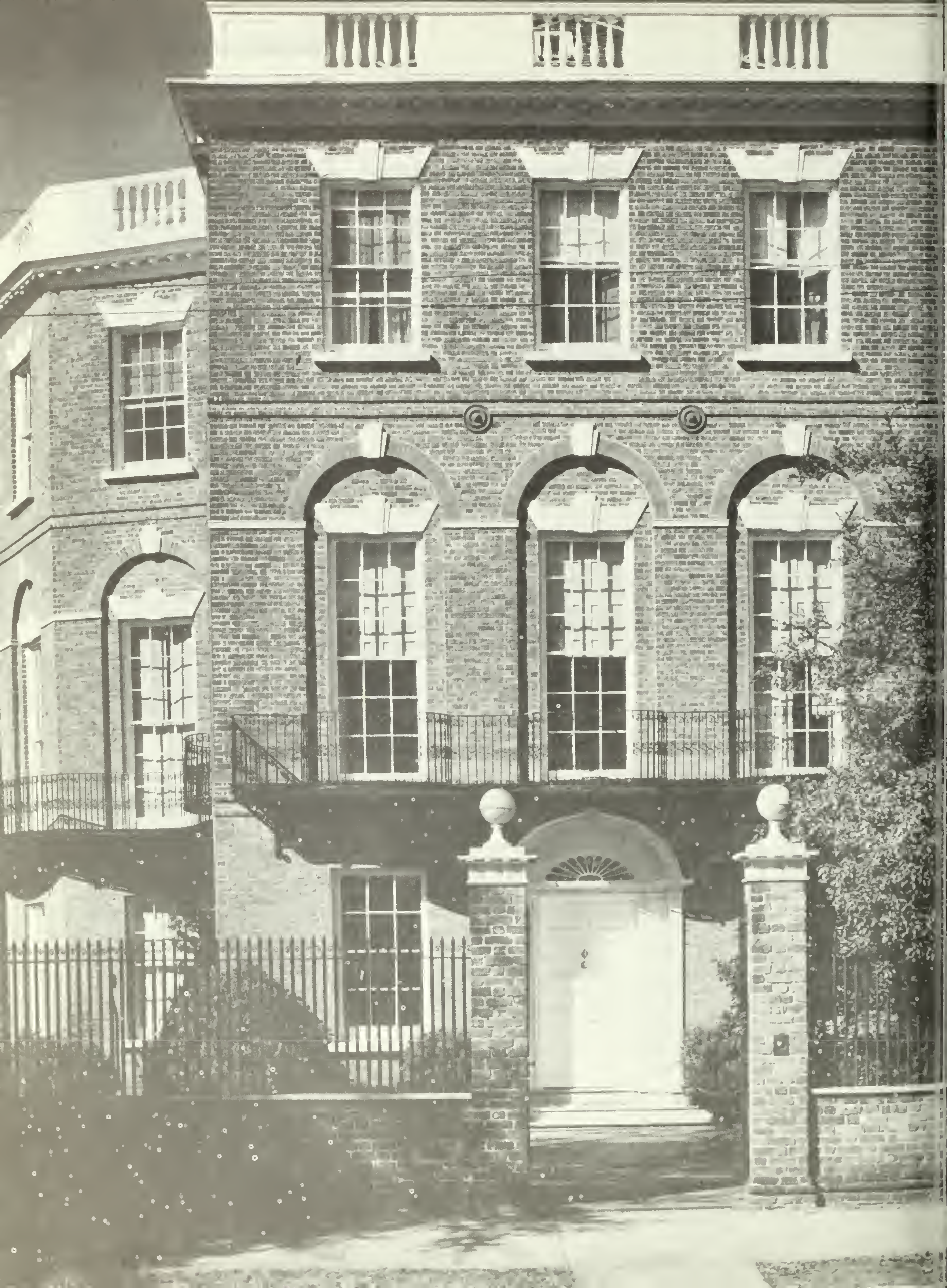
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Westerly

WILCOX PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

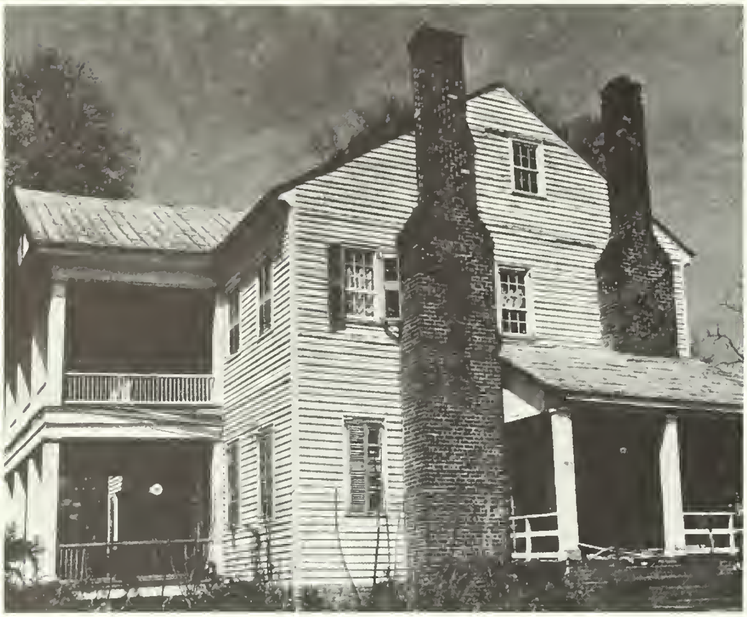
18th—20th centuries

The park is located in the heart of Westerly and was founded by local philanthropist Harriett Hoxie Wilcox in 1898. Four commemorative monuments are located on the park's periphery. On the hillside east and southeast of the park is a long-established residential community consisting of houses constructed during a span of more than 200 years. Dwellings here represent the late Victorian, Gothic Revival, Shingle and other 18th- and 19th-century styles. South of the park are a number of public buildings including Christ Church (1891—1905), exemplifying the Episcopalian adaptation of English Rural Gothic, and the Westerly Town Hall and Courthouse (1912), designed by William R. Walker and Sons. *Multiple public/private*

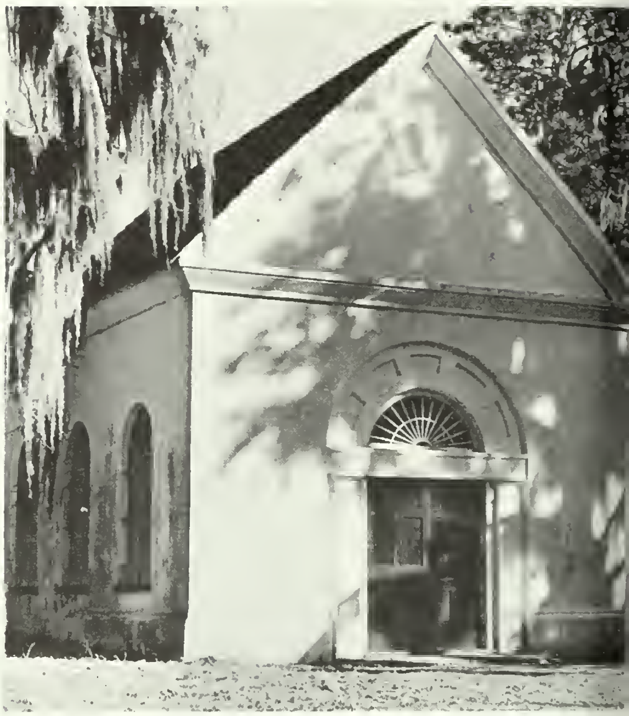


South Carolina

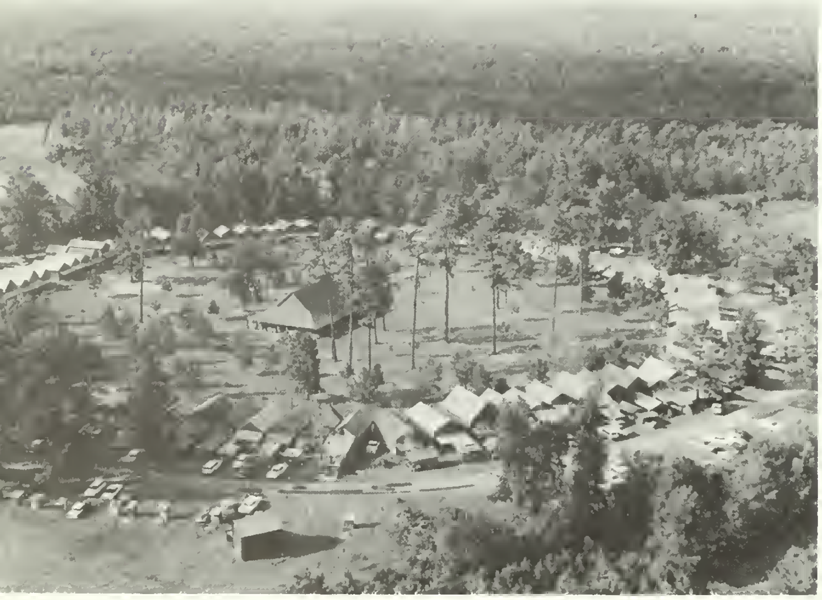
Nathaniel Russell House, Charleston, South Carolina (Charleston County). HABS. *Louis Schwartz*



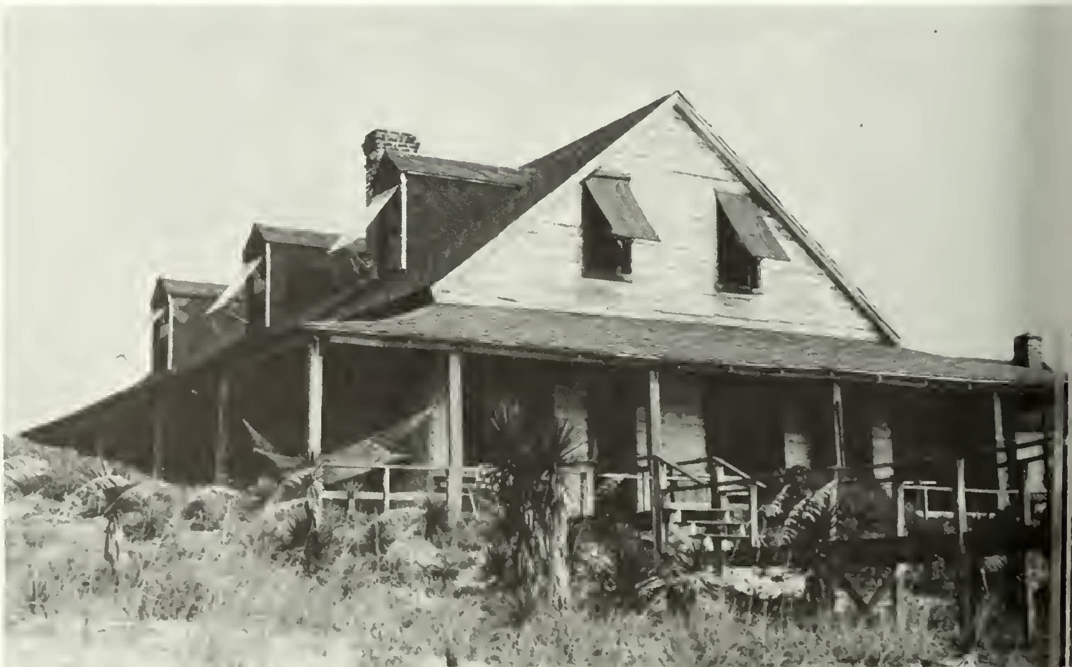
J. Wesley Brooks House, Greenwood vicinity, South Carolina (Greenwood County).
Robert M. Smith Jr. for South Carolina Department of Archives and History



The White Church (St. Thomas Episcopal Church), Cainhoy vicinity, South Carolina (Berkeley County).
Elias B. Bull



Indian Fields Methodist Campground, St. George vicinity, South Carolina (Dorchester County).
E. O. McMahan, Jr.



Pawleys Island Historic District (Prevost House), Pawleys Island, South Carolina. (Georgetown County).
Gary Wood

ABBEVILLE COUNTY
Abbeville
ABBEVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Abbeville's spacious houses, tree-lined brick streets, and town green are reminiscent of the town's significance as one of South Carolina's early centers of culture, agriculture, and commerce. The commercial structures and houses surrounding the square are well preserved and reflect a variety of 19th-century architectural styles. The Lee-Reid House (1885) at 411 N. Main Street is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture with its mansard roof with dormers, scrollwork brackets, and balustraded porches. Three structures in the district—the Abbeville Opera House, the Burt House, and the Trinity Episcopal Church—are listed separately in the National Register. *Multiple public/private*

AIKEN COUNTY
Beech Island vicinity
REDCLIFFE
1.5 miles NE of Beech Island on S.C. 125
1857

This house was built by James Henry Hammond, U.S. Representative in 1834, governor of South Carolina for two terms beginning in 1842, and U.S. Sentor in 1857. It is a 2-story frame house with a hipped roof surmounted by a widow's walk, which replaced the original cupola in 1901. A single-story piazza extends across four bays of the five-bay front facade and down one side. *Private*

ALLENDALE COUNTY
Allendale vicinity
RED BLUFF FLINT QUARRIES
13 miles SW of Allendale off U.S. 301
Prehistoric

The great depth and volume of debris and the deep patination on some of the older flakes and fragments found in these flint quarries indicate that they were heavily used by the Indians as sources of raw material for tools. Stone tools of flint from the quarries along nearby Brier Creek were exported hundreds of miles and have been found throughout South Carolina and Georgia. Speculation that the quarries were used from the Paleo-Indian period until the arrival of Europeans can only be confirmed by excavation and a detailed investigation of the site. *Private*

ALLENDALE COUNTY
Johnson's Landing vicinity
LAWTON MOUNDS
11 miles W of Allendale and 3 miles N of U.S. 301
Pre-Columbian

The site consists of two low earthen mounds and surrounding village area enclosed by a ditch and parapet. Excavation of the site indicates construction and occupation during the Savannah II period, 1200—1300. The Savannah II period provides evidence for the spread of strong ceremonialism into the South Carolina/Georgia area at that time. The flat-topped mounds (substructures for religious buildings) and other exotic artifacts characterize that period. *Private*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Anderson
ANDERSON HISTORIC DISTRICT
14 blocks bounded by Hampton, Main, Franklin, McDuffie, Benson, and Fant streets
19th—20th centuries

Anderson developed rapidly from a courthouse town in 1826 to an industrial, cotton-producing city by the early 1900's. The buildings located in the historic district represent a wide range of architectural styles from the period 1844 to 1912. Several examples are the classic Sullivan-Thompson House (c. 1879) at 1023 S. McDuffie Street, the Gothic Revival Dooley House (c.1900) on E. Franklin Street, and the eclectic Brownlee-Brown House (c. 1880) at the corner of E. Franklin and Manning streets. There are about 12 additional significant residences and three churches within the district. *Multiple public/private*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Anderson
JOHNSON-MORRIS COTTAGE
220 E. Morris Street
c. 1851

This house is a good example of the raised cottage type of residence that became popular in the 19th century. Its single story is set upon an elevated brick basement thereby giving the illusion of a 2-story dwelling. The main facade has high wooden steps leading to a pedimented portico supported by four pillars and enclosed by a balustrade. Two symmetrically spaced chimneys are set in the medium gabled roof. Dr. William Bullein Johnson, a well-known Baptist minister, leader, and pioneer in the field of female education, once occupied the house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Anderson
ORR, MARSHALL, HOUSE
809 W. Market Street
1885

This 2-story clapboard house represents the rural plantation style in an urban setting, a style indicative of the civic importance of its owner, Dr. Samuel Marshall Orr, who practiced medicine in the city for 25 years and was active in municipal and industrial affairs. Across the front of the house are four massive flute columns supporting a plain broad entablature surmounted by a boxed cornice and pediment, both containing modillions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ANDERSON COUNTY
Pendleton vicinity
ASHTABULA
1.25 miles NE of Pendleton off S.C. 88
1828

Ashtabula is an excellent example of low country plantation architecture brought in by Charleston families who settled in the area. Almost square, the 2-story white frame house is four bays wide and surrounded on three sides by a wide 1-story veranda. The low pitched hipped roof has a widow's walk between the two inside chimneys. A 2-story brick building connected to the main house by an enclosed passageway contains the old kitchen and servants' quarters. Other structures include a small well, a milk cooling house, and a 2-story log house. All early owners of Ashtabula were members of the Pendleton Farmers Society and were leaders in the educational, social, and religious life of the area. *Private*

BAMBERG COUNTY
Bamberg vicinity
WOODLANDS (WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS ESTATE)
3 miles S of Bamberg on S.C. 78
19th century

This estate was the residence of William Gilmore Simms, an author who has been considered to be the central literary figure of the antebellum South. Although he wrote prolifically in several fields, he is best known for his historical romances such as *The Yemassee* (1835) and *Eutaw* (1856). The mansion itself was destroyed and rebuilt two times during his tenure. The last of those reconstructions, which dates from 1867, survives as the first floor of the present 2-story house, and contains many objects which belonged to Simms. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

BAMBERG COUNTY
Ehrhardt vicinity

RIVERS BRIDGE STATE PARK

6 miles SW of Ehrhardt via S.C. 36 and 641
1865

General William Tecumseh Sherman had completed his march through Georgia and was ready to enter South Carolina by early February 1865. His troops encountered little resistance until they reached the Coosawhatchie Swamp and Pocataglio in the Low Country. Here the Confederates had felled trees and burned bridges to impede their pursuers. The Confederates crossed the Salkehatchie River at Rivers Bridge, but were unable to destroy the main bridge; however, Confederate General Lafayette McLaw's artillery commanded the bridge approach, and the advancing Federals were repulsed from behind the breastworks. The larger Union forces were held at bay for two days before managing to outflank the Confederates and force them to withdraw. Sherman then marched toward Columbia. The breastworks remain well preserved. *State*

BARNWELL COUNTY
Barnwell

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES (EPISCOPAL)

1706 Hagood Avenue
1856—1857, Barbot and Seyle

This building is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival church, combining, in its exterior appearance and interior arrangement, a simplicity of plan and ecclesiastical propriety not found in most rural areas of South Carolina. Exterior walls are sheathed with board and batten siding. Notable Gothic features are the double shouldered buttresses and lancet windows. Inside, the building has an open trusswork ceiling. The church is one of the few remaining antebellum structures in Barnwell. *Private*

BARNWELL COUNTY
Barnwell

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1905 Academy Street
c. 1848

Designed with classic simplicity, the Old Presbyterian Church remains essentially unaltered. Four large square columns which rest on brick piers support the pedimented portico. Each window and the double front door are surmounted by a lancet arch with tracery of wood and glass. Interior woodwork is all hand carved and the slave gallery is in its original form. For about 20 years, during the Reconstruction era, the church was used as a courthouse. *County*

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort

ANCHORAGE, THE (WILLIAM ELLIOTT HOUSE)

1103 Bay Street
18th century

This pre-Revolutionary dwelling was built of wood on a tabby foundation. Its even fenestration and modillion cornice are Federal features, but the exterior was altered in the 1890's by covering the walls with stucco and constructing an elaborate, 2-story portico on the main facade. *Private*

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort

BARNWELL-GOUGH HOUSE

705 Washington Street
1789

This is a large 2-story house with hipped roof and a raised basement. Exterior walls are of tabby covered with stucco. The facade features a double-tiered, pedimented portico mounted on an arcaded base. A central hall, extending from front to rear entrances, is lit by a Palladian window at the north end. The structure represents the ingenuity of local builders in adapting the Adam style to available building materials. Richard Gough, builder of the house, was a representative in the state general assembly. *State*

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort

CUTHBERT, JOHN A., HOUSE

1203 Bay Street
c. 1811

The Cuthbert House is representative of 19th-century Beaufort architecture. Set on a raised foundation with central hallways on both floors extending from front to rear, the white clapboard structure is designed to take advantage of the waterfront breezes. Dominating the front facade is a double-tiered portico supported by Tuscan columns. Late-19th century alterations included the addition of rooms, bay windows, Victorian trim, and porches on either side of the central portico. *Private*

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort

HUNTING ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

17 Miles SSE of Beaufort via U.S. 21
1875

This lighthouse served as a guide for shipping along the South Carolina coast between Charleston and Savannah. Designed by the U.S. Coast Guard, the 136-foot tower was constructed of cast iron plates and could be relocated if necessary. It was moved 1.25 miles south of its original site in 1889 when the northern end of Hunting Island was destroyed by sea erosion. Abandoned by the U.S. Lighthouse Service in 1933, the structure was acquired by the state and now serves as an observation tower for visitors to Hunting Island State Park. *State*

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Beaufort

VERDIER, JOHN MARK, HOUSE

801 Bay Street
c. 1790

This simple 2-story frame house is set on an elevated stuccoed tabby basement. The roof is hipped, and a projecting double-tiered pedimented portico covers the central bay of the main facade. John Mark Verdier was a planter and merchant. *Private:* HABS

BEAUFORT COUNTY
Hilton Head Island

SEA PINES

2.7 miles S of Opossum Point
Prehistoric

The Sea Pines site is an Indian shell midden deposited in a ring shape. It is about 136 feet from crest to crest and stands two feet above a flat central area. The midden is composed primarily of oyster shell with smaller amounts of mollusks present, as well as pottery sherds and animal bones. *Private*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Cainhoy vicinity

CALAIS MILESTONES

Old County Highway 98 and S.C. secondary Rte. 44
c. 1786

These four milestones (12, 23, 25, and 26) are among the few remaining markers to be found along the old stagecoach roads to the Calais-Dover ferry. Each one, of sculptured schist, is 2 1/2 feet above ground. They have remained unaltered since the late-18th century when they were erected. *County*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Cainhoy vicinity

WHITE CHURCH (ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH)

About 2 miles N of Cainhoy on CR 98
1819

A beautiful example of a small, rural parish church of the early 1800's, this building is stucco over brick. Made of tile, the gabled roof has a boxed cornice which creates the effect of a pediment. An arched reveal on the austere facade contains double entrance doors framed by pilasters supporting a fanlight and paneled arch. The vestry, an unusual and distinctive auxiliary building with hipped roof on one end and chimneys on the other, gives the appearance of a half-completed building. *Private*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Moncks Corner
STRAWBERRY CHAPEL AND SITE OF TOWN OF CHILDSBURY
"T" of the Cooper River on CR 44,
6.8 miles S of junction of CR 44
1707 (town), 1725 (chapel)

Englishman James Child was granted this tract of land in 1698. He established a ferry here on Strawberry Bluff and in 1707 platted a town which he called Childsbury. Property was set aside by him for a college, a free school, a house for the schoolmaster, a place of worship (to become Strawberry Chapel in 1725) and a market square. Childsbury became an active commercial center and a vital link in the transportation network of the Low Country. It was also the site of training for the local militia and the site of the Strawberry Agricultural Society. The 1-story rectangular brick chapel is the only remaining structure. *Private*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Moncks Corner vicinity
LEWISFIELD PLANTATION
About 2.5 miles S of Moncks Corner
off U.S. 52
18th century

Lewisfield Plantation, purchased in 1767 by Sedgewick Lewis, is typical of many houses constructed in Low Country South Carolina. The 2 1/2-story clapboard dwelling reflects the influence of West Indian architecture in this part of the state. Features such as the wide first-floor veranda, raised basement, high ceilings, and many windows combine to provide a well-ventilated, comfortable residence. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
Fort Motte
FORT MOTTE BATTLE SITE
2.3 miles NE of Fort Motte on CR 13
18th century

Fort Motte was the principal depot of British convoys between Charleston and Camden during the Revolutionary War. On May 8, 1781, General Francis Marion and Colonel Henry Lee discovered a garrison of 155 British soldiers under Captain McPherson occupying the fortified Motte residence. The roof of the Motte house was set afire, forcing Captain McPherson to surrender. The British and Americans then worked together to extinguish the fire and as a result Fort Motte remained standing until it was accidentally burned several years after the Revolution. *Private*

CALHOUN COUNTY
St. Matthews
CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE (THE MAGNOLIAS, COLONEL OLIN M. DANTZLER HOUSE)
412 E. Bridge Street
c. 1850

This is the oldest residence in the town. It is a 1-story house with a truncated hipped roof, built as a summer residence for the Jacob M. Dantzler family and was later the permanent residence of Jacob's son, Olin. The northern facade has wooden steps leading to a piazza with a flat roof supported by six square paneled columns. Olin Dantzler was a member of the state legislature and served in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1864. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON
Glebe, George, St. Philip, and Green streets
19th century

The small campus of the College of Charleston contains three structures which achieve a certain degree of unity by means of the prevailing Pompeian red coloring of their stuccoed walls. The main building (1828—1829, William Strickland) is a Roman Revival edifice erected in two stages. In 1850 Edward White added large 2-story wings and the present grandiose portico, with six giant Roman Ionic pillars and an arcaded basement, hiding much of the earlier simple, rectangular, 2-story brick structure. The Gate Lodge, similar to its companion in style and also designed by White, has four giant Tuscan pillars supporting the pediment that extends across the entire street facade. The college library (1854—1856, George E. Walker) is a 2-story brick and stucco classical revival structure with Italianate details quoins, and round-headed windows. *Private:* NHL; HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
HEYWARD, DUBOSE, HOUSE
76 Church Street
20th century

DuBose Heyward's (1885—1939) fame rests primarily on his authorship of the novel *Porgy*, which inspired the folk opera *Porgy and Bess*. Heyward's story about the struggle of a crippled beggar in Charleston realistically depicts a way of life rooted deeply in the past. Inspiration for his characters and their life style was drawn from Heyward's own brief experience working on the Charleston waterfront as a cotton warehouse checker. The residence has been substantially altered since the author's occupancy from 1919 to 1924. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
MCGRADY'S TAVERN AND LONG ROOM
153 E. Bay Street
1767

This rectangular brick building, first mentioned in a plat and deed dated June 1767, was acquired by Edward McGrady, a Charleston barber in 1778, and operated as a tavern. The Long Room, constructed sometime between 1778 and 1788, was a multi-purpose one-room building used for many cultural events during a period when Charleston was one of America's four leading cities. Though there were several prominent taverns with long rooms in the city during and after the Revolution, McGrady's is the only one surviving. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
MARKET HALL AND SHEDS
188 Meeting Street
1841, Edward Brickell White

The Market Hall and sheds are the only surviving market buildings in the city and one of the few such complexes left in the country. The present complex was built in four sections. The Hall, a Greek Revival 1-story structure on a raised arcaded basement, features a massive pedimented portico supported by four Tuscan columns with a wrought iron balustrade enclosing it. The architecture of the various brick sheds is basically the same with some variation in the roofs, openings, and exterior construction. For many years this area was the produce center of the city. *Municipal*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
PLANTERS' HOTEL AND DOCK STREET THEATRE
135 Church Street
19th century

The Dock Street Theatre is an example of Federal-transitional commercial architecture and is the only antebellum hotel building surviving in the city. The 3-story structure, of brick with portions stuccoed over, contains dormers and end chimneys in the hipped roof. Due to expansions the hotel actually comprises six individual buildings, all connected. The oldest dates from 1809 and contains a recessed, three-step porch with brown sandstone columns. Projecting outward above the porch is a wrought iron openwork balcony with flat columns and hipped roof. Other sections vary from three to six bays in width but have no projections. The building is located within the Charleston Historic District (see separate listing). The lobby, grand staircase, and drawing room are the only unaltered interior portions. *Municipal*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
POWDER MAGAZINE
79 Cumberland Street
1703—1713

The Powder Magazine is the oldest public building in Charleston. It is a 1-story, eight-gabled structure with stuccoed brick walls 32 inches thick. The one main room, of medieval appearance, has a central column formed by the descending arches of the vaulted ceiling. The magazine contained the city's powder supply utilized in South Carolina's struggle against Indians, Spanish, French, British, and pirates. It was deactiviated during the last year of the American Revolution and serves today as a museum of Carolina's colonial memorabilia. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
RUSSELL, NATHANIEL, HOUSE
51 Meeting Street
c. 1809

The Russell House is a 3-story brick residence characteristic of homes built by wealthy Carolina merchants in the early-19th century. Windows are highlighted by marble keystones. Other outstanding exterior features are the hipped roof encircled by a balustrade, the polygonal bay on the south side, and the wrought iron balconies on the second-floor level. Inside, the rooms are decorated with ornamental friezes, carved doors, Adam mantels, and overdoors. *Private:* HABS

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
RUTLEDGE, EDWARD, HOUSE
117 Broad Street
18th century

This large 2-story frame house was the residence in 1787 of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for South Carolina and governor of the state. As a delegate to the Continental Congress, Rutledge eventually supported the resolution for independence with the reservation that no strong federal government result. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SHAW COMMUNITY CENTER
22 Mary Street
1874

Robert Gould Shaw was a white officer who, during the Civil War, led the 54th Massachusetts Regiment of Free Negroes, one of the first black fighting units in U.S. military history. Shaw and his regiment were killed during an attack on Fort Wagner, near Charleston harbor, and were buried in Charleston. Shaw's family donated money to begin a school for Negroes in the city. *Municipal*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston
SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON
16 Broad Street
1817

Considered one of the most important buildings on South Carolina's oldest commercial street, this structure has been used continuously for banking since the early-19th century. It was originally built as an office of the Second Bank of the United States and was later purchased by Charleston bankers when that national institution foundered. The building is a 2-story Federal style commercial structure with a gabled roof. An adjacent 2-story Federal structure with a hipped roof was annexed for bank use in 1855. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston vicinity
FENWICK HALL
On John's Island, about 10 miles S of Charleston
18th century

Erected in 1730, Fenwick Hall is one of the finest surviving examples of an early Georgian plantation house. Five bays wide and 2 stories over a high basement, it is built on the Huguenot floor plan. The hipped roof has a deck surrounded by a balustrade with a chimney at either end. About 1787 a 2-story brick wing with octagonal ends was added. The interior of the building has paneled walls, moldings and wainscoting of cypress, and carved mantels; the wing is decorated in Adam style. A veranda and a small wing were added when the house was restored in 1931. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston vicinity
FORT JOHNSON—POWDER MAGAZINE
James Island (Charleston Harbor)
1704

Fort Johnson was one of the first defensive works constructed to protect Charleston harbor from naval attack. The initial fortification was built during Queen Anne's War by the British to protect the city's harbor from the French. The fort was named for Sir Nathaniel Johnson, proprietary governor of the Carolinas from 1703 through 1709. In 1861, with attack on Fort Sumter imminent, a mortar battery was moved to Fort Johnson. On the morning of April 12, a battery shell from that mortar was exploded over Fort Sumter, signalling the opening of the Civil War. The fort was evacuated in 1865 and the fortifications have fallen into ruin. Only considerably eroded Confederate earthworks remain at the fort site although the powder magazine (1765) remains completely intact, due probably to being buried during the Civil War. *State*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Charleston vicinity
MAGNOLIA GARDENS
10 miles NW of Charleston on S.C. 61
17th century

Magnolia Gardens dates back to 1672. The land was not fully developed into its magnificent garden-like setting until the mid-19th century when Reverend John Grimke Drayton, suffering from tuberculosis, was told by his doctor to concentrate his efforts on landscaping and gardening. Drayton experimented with horticulture and developed several new varieties of azalia and camellia. The garden is also the only privately-owned wild foul sanctuary in the Charleston area. On the plantation are seven wooden slave cabins and the third plantation house on that site. This house, built in 1873, is a 1 1/2-story stucco structure with a raised basement and tower. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island
PETER'S POINT PLANTATION
SW of Edisto Island off S.C. 174 on CR 764
1840

The architectural design of the plantation house combines the style of the early Edisto Island plantation home and the Greek Revival style of the Charleston area. The house is a 2-story rectangular dwelling with a low gabled roof and a pedimented cornice. The front facade is sheltered by a double piazza supported by eight Tuscan columns and enclosed by a balustrade. I. Jenkins Mikell, one of the wealthiest planters in the state, built the house. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Edisto Island vicinity
BLEAK HALL PLANTATION OUTBUILDINGS
Off S.C. 174
c. 1840

In 1798 Daniel Townsend began construction of this plantation. Today three outbuildings, probably built in the 1840's by Townsend's son, John, are all which remain. The Gothic Revival icehouse is a wooden, 1 1/2-story structure with mock tracery windows and door and a single dormer in a high gabled roof. The walls of the icehouse are insulated with sawdust and the tabby walls of the basement are insulated with charcoal. The other buildings are a rectangular equipment shed with tabby walls and high wooden gabled roof, and a smokehouse with a slightly bellcase hipped roof with wooden spire. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
James Island
MARSHLANDS PLANTATION HOUSE
N side of Fort Sumter Drive
1810

This 2 1/2-story clapboard house on a high brick foundation is a valuable example of a plantation home built during the Federal period at a time of expanding rice production. Planter John Ball built the house which reflects his wealth and life style. The hand-carved woodwork on the interior is outstanding and especially noteworthy due to the presence of both Adam ornamentation and gouge work. *State*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant
MOUNT PLEASANT HISTORIC DISTRICT
1776—20th century

Mount Pleasant is the oldest summer resort in the county. Notable buildings include the Greek Revival Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church (1847); St. Andrews Episcopal Church (1857); the Eastlake-style Mount Pleasant Seventh-day Adventist Church (1901); the Old Courthouse (1884); the Hibben-McIver House (1759), once said to have served as British headquarters for the area; and Skipper's View (1801), built by a Revolutionary War soldier. During the Revolution the town provided assistance for patriots stationed on nearby Sullivan's Island. *Multiple private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant vicinity
CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)
4.6 miles NE of Mount Pleasant on U.S. 17
1726

The Church Act of 1706, one of the most significant laws in South Carolina legislative history, designated the Church of England as the established church of South Carolina and provided for the creation of 10 parishes which in reality were units of government. Christ Church, established in 1706, was one of the 10 original parishes, and as such served as the center for administration of local government. The original early colonial architecture of the rectangular brick building has been adapted several times, but essentially its architectural integrity has been preserved. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Mount Pleasant vicinity
SNEE FARM
About 6 miles W of Mount Pleasant off U.S. 17
c. 1754

This 1 1/2-story clapboard residence was built for Colonel Charles Pinckney. It sits on brick pilings and has a shed roof supported by six square wooden pillars over the front porch. Two large corbeled brick chimneys featuring the distinctive white Charleston band are located on the rear slope of the gabled roof. Upon the elder Pinckney's death, his son inherited the farm. Charles Jr. served in the state house and the Congress of Confederation. He also served as a U.S. Senator, as U.S. minister to Spain, and as governor of South Carolina for three terms. *Private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Rockville
ROCKVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

Rockville, established sometime between 1809 and 1824, is one of Charleston County's oldest surviving summer resorts. Although the houses in the village vary in size and degree of architectural significance, nearly all have spacious porches, raised foundations and large central hallways designed for summer comfort and relaxation. The Micah Jenkins House (c. 1784) and the Edward D. Bailey House (1853) are among the notable houses within the district. Due to its proximity to the land route to Charleston, Rockville was also important as a summer retreat for island planters and as a landing for the Edisto Island Ferry Company. *Multiple private*

CHARLESTON COUNTY
Sullivans Island
U.S. COAST GUARD HISTORIC DISTRICT (SULLIVANS ISLAND STATION)
1891

The oldest lifesaving installation on the South Carolina coastline, this station is located on land donated by a resort village for that purpose. Five simple structures comprise the station, with the four oldest buildings arranged in a trapezoid parallel with the beach. The boathouse was built in 1891 to protect rescue boats. Also built in 1891 is the larger administration building, a 1 1/2-story structure with clapboard siding. The carriage house (1891), a bunker (1898) and a modern triangular lighthouse (1962) complete the grouping. The bunker was built to provide protection during the Spanish-American War, and the lighthouse contains the most powerful light on the eastern seaboard. *Federal*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester
CHESTER CITY HALL AND OPERA HOUSE
Corner of West End and Columbia streets
1890, Frank Munson

The focal point of the Chester Historic District, the City Hall and Opera House is one of the city's outstanding examples of the Romanesque style. Three bays wide, the front facade has a 4-story tower at the northeast corner, a gabled central section, and a less ornate section on the northwest. The third floor was originally designed for use as an opera house, but was not restored after a fire in 1929. *Municipal*

CHESTER COUNTY
Chester
CHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

Chester developed in the 1780's as a courthouse town and market center for the surrounding countryside and later served as an important railroad center during the Civil War. Although a majority of the existing buildings are 19th century, there are several examples of the two designs found most often in early Chester homes—the simple, unadorned 2-story farmhouse and the tall, 2-story house with a double gallery front portico. Prominent structures in the district include the Romanesque City-Hall Opera House (1891—see separate listing) and the Greek Revival courthouse (1855). *Multiple public/private*

CHESTER COUNTY

MCCOLLUM MOUND (TURKEY CREEK MOUND AND VILLAGE)

NW of Chester off S.C.9
Pre-Columbian—historic

Turkey Creek Mound is one of less than two dozen aboriginal mounds remaining in South Carolina. In 1884, a 23-foot-wide trench was excavated into the mound from the south. However, two-thirds of the mound remains undisturbed. The mound was built in at least three stages. Associated with one of the latter stages is a one-foot-thick layer of fixed earth and charred timber, probably the remains of a structure which once stood on the summit. *Private*

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
Cheraw

ST. DAVID'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY

Church Street
1770—1773

St. David's is an example of 18th-century meetinghouse construction altered somewhat by an early-19th-century frame tower with diminishing tiers. The original frame building measured 30 by 53 feet and contained two rows of box pews and a gallery across the west end. The vestibule and steeple were constructed in the early 1800's. The latter has wooden parapets and pinnacles surmounting each section and dentils under the cornices. Box pews were altered then and an east addition was made in 1883. *Private*

COLLETON COUNTY
Jacksonboro vicinity

PON PON CHAPEL

On Parker's Ferry Road, 1 mile from S.C. 64
18th—19th centuries

On December 9, 1725, an act was passed by the Assembly of the Province of South Carolina authorizing a chapel of ease to be built in Saint Bartholomew's Parish. This site was chosen and a frame church was erected. That structure was replaced in 1754 by a brick chapel which burned in 1801. Although rebuilt between 1819 and 1822, the brick chapel had fallen into ruins by 1832. Pon Pon Chapel, although a chapel of ease, performed all the functions of a full parish church—it was here that political elections were held, a register of the vital statistics of the parish was kept, parish finances and church repairs were supervised, and poor relief was administered. The ruins are a reminder of the building's importance in the social, political, and religious life of this section of Colleton County. *Private*

COLLETON COUNTY
Walterboro

WALTERBORO LIBRARY SOCIETY BUILDING

801 Wickman Street
1820

This simple 1-story, white frame building with gabled roof has served as a center of local literary activity since its construction. Double four-panel doors supporting an entablature are flanked by four-pane sidelights and green louvered shutters. Above the entrance is an unusual semicircular louvered fanlight. Windows also have entablature design and shutters. *Municipal.*

COLLETON COUNTY
Williams vicinity

WILLIAMS, TOM, HOUSE

0.25 mile W of Williams on S.C. 362
19th century

This is a 1-story clapboard dogtrot-style house with a gabled roof and six tapered hand-hewn columns supporting a porch roof. The central hall is now sealed, but original wooden pegs and square-cut nails are visible. It was the home of Tom Williams, a farmer who donated land to the town for a church and cemetery, and for whom the town was named. *Private*

DILLON COUNTY
Latta vicinity

EARLY COTTON PRESS

0.5 mile W of junction of S.C. 917 and 38
1798

This press, used for baling ginned cotton, was constructed with pegged and doweled oak. A shingled roof is attached to and covers the chiseled oak screw, which is still in working condition. The structure consists entirely of original material except for minor repairs to the base and roof. *Private*

DORCHESTER COUNTY
St. George vicinity

INDIAN FIELDS METHODIST CAMPGROUND

About 4 miles NE of St. George on S.C. 73
1848

Indian Fields Methodist Campground retains its 19th century layout of 99 weatherboarded cabins surrounding a large central wooden pavilion which served as the preaching stand or tabernacle. The cabins are identical in basic plans, consisting of two eight-by-ten rooms connected by an open passageway. The continuing use of the campground reflects the impact of 19th-century evangelism on American life and thought. *Private*

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
Edgefield

EDGEFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

18th—20th centuries

Edgefield developed around Courthouse Square on land deeded to the town in 1787. The initial layout of the town has not changed and more than forty 19th-century buildings exist within the historic area. By the 1780's Edgefield had developed into the commercial nucleus of the district and after 1791 it served as the county seat. A number of significant political figures have lived in Edgefield—10 former South Carolina governors, five lieutenant governors, and several U.S. Senators and Congressmen. Large Greek Revival houses are most common. A few of the outstanding structures are Halcyon Grove (1815), built by Andrew Pickens, Jr., who lived there while serving as governor; and Oakley Park (1835), the plantation owned by General Martin W. Gary. *Multiple public/private*

EDGEFIELD COUNTY
Edgefield vicinity

CEDAR GROVE

5 miles NW of Edgefield on U.S. 25
c. 1790

Cedar Grove is a large, 2-story, Adam style clapboard house with a high gabled roof. The double-tiered portico dominating the front features slender square columns and ornate balustrades. The main entrance has double doors surmounted by a semielliptical fanlight with geometric designs. The second-floor portico has four square Tuscan columns forming a flat central arch and baskethandle arches on either side. Crowning the portico is a delicately ornamented pediment. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Jenkinsville vicinity

EBENEZER ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (OLD BRICK CHURCH)

4.3 miles N of Jenkinsville on S.C. 213
1788

This church is one of the few 18th-century meetinghouse churches remaining in South Carolina. It is a small, rectangular brick building with a gabled roof and unornamented windows. Inside are straight-back wooden pews and a dais-style pulpit that has a railing on two sides. At the west end is the slave gallery. Damaged during the Civil War, the church was repaired and used regularly until 1920. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Jenkinsville vicinity
LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH
3.8 miles N of Jenkinsville on S. C. 213
c. 1845

One of the older Baptist churches in the South Carolina Piedmont region, Little River Baptist Church is of Greek Revival design. An excellent example of a rural church of the mid-1800's, it is an adaptation of the meetinghouse style with portico and has four unusual octagonal columns. The interior retains the original hand-carved woodwork, pews, flooring, and balcony. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Ridgeway
CENTURY HOUSE (BRICK HOUSE)
S.C. 34, 1 block W of Main Street
1853

The Century House is a 2-story brick dwelling with a double-tiered, balustraded, pedimented piazza across the center three bays of the main facade. Double entrance doors on both floors have glass transoms and sidelights. Interior adaptations have been made for community use of the house. *Private*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Ridgeway vicinity
BLINK BONNIE (ROBERTSON PLACE)
10 miles NE of Ridgeway
1822

Blink Bonnie is one of the oldest remaining antebellum houses in this area of Fairfield County. It is a 1 1/2-story frame house with a gabled roof and two outside chimneys on each end. The roof of the 1-story front porch is supported by square columns which have free-standing foundations separate from the porch. A large center dormer contains a door flanked by three-paned sidelights. Both this door and the main entrance are surrounded by an unusual triangular architrave. A 1-story addition was built onto the house, and the unattached brick kitchen still stands. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Winnsboro
RURAL POINT (ROBERTSON HOUSE)
Old Camden Road
1852

Rural Point was built by probate judge William Ross Robertson who served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and as a member of the Secession Convention. Constructed in Greek Revival style, it is 1 1/2-stories over a basement. Four columns support the three-bay-wide gabled-roofed porch. The interior has a central hall, hand-carved mantels, wainscoting, cornices, and ceiling rosettes in the parlor, hall, and living room. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
Winnsboro
WINNSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Winnsboro was chartered in 1785 and named for Revolutionary War hero Richard Winn who served in the U.S. Congress and as lieutenant governor of South Carolina. There are more than 50 structures over 100 years old in the district. The early, simple frame houses reflect the utilitarian aspects of the first settlers, the Scotch-Irish. Many typical upcountry houses, built in L-shapes with long piazzas running the length of the front facade, reflect the increase in wealth derived from the prosperous cotton economy. In the 1840's and 1850's the houses became more pretentious and Low Country influence was evident after planters moved here for health reasons. Early structures include the 3-story frame McCreight House (1774), the Greek Revival courthouse (1822), and the 2-story brick building which houses the town clock (1833). *Mulitple public/private*

FLORENCE COUNTY
Johnsonville vicinity
SNOW'S ISLAND
E of Johnsonville at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee River and Lynch's Creek
18th century

Snow's Island served as headquarters, supply depot, and retreat for General Francis Marion's partisan forces during the winter of 1780—1781. The ideal location of the island afforded the launching of numerous raids on British outposts, as well as a major assault on the Georgetown garrison, conducted by the combined forces of General Marion and Colonel "Light Horse" Harry Lee on January 25, 1781. *Private*

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Georgetown
GEORGETOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Georgetown, the state's third oldest city, was laid out in 1729. From November 1781 to December 1782, Georgetown was the most important part of entry for supplies from Philadelphia. It was representative of a 19th-century community based almost entirely on the production of two staple crops—indigo and rice. Extant buildings in the district document the city's architectural heritage and range from the simple early colonial house to the elaborate plantation dwellings (c.1850). The oldest existing structure is the Allston-Read House (c. 1737) at 405 Front Street. There are about 28 additionai 18th-century buildings as well as 19th-century ones erected prior to the Civil War. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Georgetown vicinity
CHICORA WOOD PLANTATION (MANTANZAS)
On CR 52, about 18 miles NE of intersection with CR 4
19th century

The plantation was begun sometime between 1732 and 1736. The house, a 2-story clapboard building with a gabled roof, was built around 1819. A roof dormer with Palladian window was added later. At one time the plantation, called Mantanzas, served as the home farm for Robert F. W. Allston's complex of rice plantations. Between 400 and 600 slaves harvested the rice. Allston served in the state house and as governor for one term. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GEORGETOWN COUNTY
Pawleys Island
PAWLEYS ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Bounded on the N by Williamson House property line, on the S by Prevost House property line, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by marshlands
18th—20th centuries

Pawleys Island is one of South Carolina's earliest summer beach settlements, developed by members of the elite agrarian society who desired to escape the malaria infested rice fields of their mainland plantations. The building style of the original houses is a variation of West Indian architecture adapted to the climatic conditions of the island. Cypress lumber, hewn on the mainland and numbered for easy assemblage on the island, was used in construction. Most of the structures are frame, raised on high foundations, with shed-roofed porches. Two of the typical early dwellings are the Bartol-Calhoun House or Pawley House and the Ward-Prevost House which was used as a summer academy for young men from 1841 until the Civil War. During the Revolution, the island was militarily significant as the production of salt for Francis Marion's troops took place there. *Multiple public/private*

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Conestee
MCBEE METHODIST CHURCH
Main Street
19th century

Named for a leading citizen, McBee Methodist Church is a fine example of octagonal architecture. The brick structure has a molded brick cornice and is topped by a white octagonal louvered cupola. Small stained glass panes surrounding large panes of clear glass were added later. An interior balcony was removed and its door was converted to another window. *Private*

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Greenville
REEDY RIVER FALLS HISTORIC PARK AND GREENWAY (VARDRY PARK)
Both banks of the Reedy River from the falls to Church Street
1811

These falls are the geographic and historic center of Greenville. The city's first building, a gristmill, was erected on the site in 1811. The land originally belonged to Richard Pearis; however, his Tory-Loyalist sympathies forced him to flee the area. The next owner, Lemuel Alston, retained control of the land until about 1815 and was responsible for the original mills here. In 1815 the tract was sold to Vardry McBee who built a granite and brick mill on the lower falls. Remains of that mill can still be seen. Due to the mills the surrounding town of Pleasantburg began to prosper and in 1831 was chartered and renamed Greenville. *Municipal*

GREENWOOD COUNTY
Greenwood vicinity
BROOKS, J. WESLEY, HOUSE
2 miles S of Greenwood on U.S. 25
1815

The Brooks House provides evidence of the cultural and economic development of South Carolina's up-country in the early-19th century. Two stories high with a gabled roof, it is white clapboard on high brick supports. Dominating the front facade is a double-tiered pedimented portico. The house is an example of Palladian architecture with many Adamesque details in the interior woodwork. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JASPER COUNTY
Robertville
ROBERTVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH
At intersection of U.S. 321 and CR 26
c. 1847

Constructed of white clapboard in the Greek Revival style with Gothic details, the Robertville Baptist Church was moved to its present location about 1867. A Doric column without capitals stands at each end of the portico. The double-paneled front door is surmounted by a lancet arch. This Gothic detail is repeated in the gable ornament above and in the windows. The pews are plain and all the wood is original. *Private*

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster
LANCASTER COUNTY JAIL
208 W. Gay Street
1823

Robert Mills is credited with the design of the Lancaster Jail. The 3-story, stucco-covered building is ornamented by stone quoins and string courses. First-floor windows and doors are set in recessed arches. Inside, the brick ceiling is vaulted, and the downstairs hall, running the length of the jail, separates the jailer's quarters from the debtors' cells. The second-floor prisoners' cell is in the center of the room to allow free air circulation. The absence of a dungeon is characteristic of Mills, as is the division of prisoners according to offense—debtors on the first floor and the other prisoners above. *County*

LAURENS COUNTY
Laurens
LAURENS COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Laurens Courthouse Square
1838, Thomas C. Veal

This courthouse stands on a portion of a four-acre tract which was deeded to the county in 1792, and was the site of two earlier courthouses between 1792 and 1838. An excellent example of Greek Revival architecture in rural South Carolina, the present courthouse has served as the political hub of Laurens County for the past 144 years. Its massiveness and decorative elements attest to the affluence of antebellum South Carolina. *County*

LAURENS COUNTY
Laurens
OCTAGON HOUSE
619 E. Main Street
1859, Zelotes Lee Holmes

This structure was one of the first concrete houses in South Carolina. It was built of lime, cement, sand, and crushed rock laid between planks with mortar poured over it. From 12 to 15 inches thick, the walls include hollow passages which provide a ventilation system. The eight—sided house with hipped roof has four porches and four projecting rooms on the first-floor level and a central core at the second level. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LAURENS COUNTY
SULLIVAN HOUSE (TUMBLING SHOALS)
About 10 miles W of Laurens on U.S. 76
1838

The Sullivan House typifies the first post-pioneer permanent settlement in the lower Carolina Piedmont. The 2-story frame structure, two rooms long and one room deep, with gabled roof and exterior chimneys, is referred to as an "I" house. Across the front is a shed-roofed porch. Remaining outbuildings date from the late-19th or early-20th century. The only major alterations include several additions to the rear. *Private; not accessible to public*

LEXINGTON COUNTY (also in Richland County)
Columbia vicinity
SALUDA FACTORY HISTORIC DISTRICT
1834

The Saluda Factory was among the first textile firms in the state and the largest industry in the state to use an entirely Negro work force. Structures included a granite main building; wooden sizing and drying houses; a machine shop; workers' dwellings; and two waterwheels. Today all that remains are granite foundations and sluices used for diverting river water to the mill complex. *Municipal*

LEXINGTON COUNTY
Lexington
HAZELIUS, ERNEST L., HOUSE
225 Columbia Avenue
19th century

This 1-story frame house set on low brick pillars is an example of the modest dwellings built by the Swiss-German settlers in Lexington County in the first half of the 19th century. It is a derivation of the hall-and-parlor house prevalent in the

1820's and 1830's from Pamlico Sound in North Carolina through eastern Georgia. The gabled roof extends in sheds over the veranda in front and the addition in the rear. Ernest L. Hazelius—a Lutheran clergyman, academician, author, and educator—occupied the house from 1834 to 1853 during his tenure as professor of theology in the Classical and Theological Institute of the Synod of South Carolina at Lexington. *Private*

MCCORMICK COUNTY
Parksville
PRICE'S MILL
S.C. 138 at Steven's Creek
1890

This 2-story pine building retains its functional character and late-19th-century mechanical workings. Two millstones inside are enclosed in original wooden housings and receive power from a steel turbine installed at a nearby stream. In addition to the machinery, original interior features include rough-hewn floor planks and exposed wall beams, mortised and pegged. *Private*

MCCORMICK COUNTY
Willington vicinity
GUILLEBEAU HOUSE
About 2.5 miles SE of Willington off S.C. 81
1764

Built by Andre Guillebeau, a Revolutionary militiaman, this house is an example of southern pioneer construction. It was built on a double pen-house plan developed extensively in the south. Several large logs which provided original foundation supports remain intact. Walls of the building are hand-hewn logs with mortise-and-tenon joints with filling between. An original exterior chimney remains, although a shed-roofed porch, originally open, has been enclosed at both ends to provide additional rooms. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MARION COUNTY
Latta vicinity
OLD EBENEZER CHURCH
S.C. 38, 8 miles N of Marion
1856

This is a simple, 1-story clapboard meetinghouse style church with two entrances. Low pillars of handmade brick support the building and provide an open basement. *Private*

MARLBORO COUNTY
Bennettsville
JENNINGS-BROWN HOUSE
121 S. Marlboro Street
19th century

The Jennings-Brown House is a large 2-story structure. Five bays wide, it has a 1-story porch with beaded weatherboarding across the entire front. The central hall and stairway is flanked by two large rooms on each floor with two smaller rooms behind. The house was moved in 1900 and a gable was added. *Private*

MARLBORO COUNTY
Bennettsville
MAGNOLIA (CHANCELLOR WILLIAM JOHNSON HOUSE)
508 E. Main Street
1853

This 2-story frame house was constructed by Bennettsville lawyer William Dalrymple Johnson. A 1-story piazza extends along the northern exposure and front portion of the eastern side. The basic floor plan is four rooms over four with large central hallways on each floor. Johnson was one of the county's three signers of the Ordinance of Secession and later served as a state senator. *Private*

NEWBERRY COUNTY
Newberry
OLD COURTHOUSE
1207 Caldwell Street
1852, Jacob Graves

The Old Courthouse is the fourth of five constructed in Newberry County. It is a 2-story, Greek Revival edifice with walls of stucco over brick. Six fluted Tuscan columns support the massive pediment on the main facade. A stairway with an ironwork railing leads from the street to the second floor where three entrance doors are flanked by single windows. In 1880 the courthouse was remodeled. It was used for court sessions until 1906. *County*

OCONEE COUNTY
Seneca vicinity
ALEXANDER-HILL HOUSE
About 10 miles N of Seneca off Rte. 183
1831

Built by Pleasant Alexander, an early pioneer in northwestern South Carolina, this 2-story, frame house is an example of 19th-century up—country architecture. A small addition, similar to the original structure, was built sometime between 1831 and 1861. Both sections were built with mortise-and-tenon joints and have exterior shiplap siding on the first floor and clapboard on the second. In 1972 the house was moved here from its original location near Old Pickens. *County*

ORANGEBURG COUNTY
Branchville
SOUTHERN RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPOT (BRANCHVILLE RAILROAD)
110 N. Main Street
19th century

This depot played an important role in the development of commerce and transportation in the state during the 19th century. It brought trade to the seaport of Charleston, which had suffered an economic decline prior to establishment of the railroad. It is a 1-story brick building with a tin hipped roof. *Private*

PICKENS COUNTY
Pendleton vicinity
OLD STONE CHURCH AND CEMETERY
1.5 miles N. of Pendleton off U.S. 76
1797—1802

The Old Stone Church was constructed to replace a log meetinghouse which had burned. Built of natural fieldstone with medium gabled roof, it is six bays wide with high windows the same size as the doorways. At the rear of the church exterior stairs lead to the slave gallery. The simply finished interior contains wooden benches and pulpit and exposed hand-hewn beams. Political and military figures from South Carolina's past are buried in the walled cemetery. *Private*

PICKENS COUNTY
Pickens vicinity
HAGOOD MILL
3.5 miles NW of Pickens on U.S. 178
1826

This mill constructed of hand-hewn logs is a good example of the simple, functional style employed by South Carolina pioneers in the first half of the 19th century. Sides are unpainted clapboard set on a fieldstone foundation. The first floor facade is sheltered by a small shed-roofed porch. All interior mill equipment is intact. *County*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Saluda Factory Historic District

Reference—see Lexington County

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
ARSENAL HILL (PALMETTO IRONWORKS AND ARMORY)
1800 Lincoln Street
Mid-19th century

The Palmetto Ironworks produced ornamental iron. A year after operations began the works became the Palmetto Armory when South Carolina contracted with William Glaze and Company, owners, to manufacture muskets, rifles, pistols, cavalry sabers, and artillery swords. Percussion firearms made at the armory were used by South Carolina militia during the Civil War, and it was a principal Confederate supply center for bomb shells, cannonballs, and Minie balls. In 1865, by order of General Sherman, the smokestacks were damaged beyond repair and all the machinery destroyed. The foundry was rebuilt by 1888 and continued production into the 20th century. *Municipal*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
COLUMBIA CITY HALL (OLD U.S. COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE)
Main at Laurel streets
1870, Alfred B. Mullett

Columbia's city hall is a granite building 3 stories high above an arcaded basement. Wall surfaces are smooth ashlar with rusticated quoins. The first floor windows are arched, second floor windows pedimented and framed with pilasters, and third floor windows framed by hood moldings with keystones. A projecting belt course divides all floors. At the roofline is a pediment crowning the north and south facades and a projecting cornice supported by heavy consoles. The building was used by the federal government until 1937, at which time the city took it over. *Municipal*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
DEBRUHL-MARSHALL HOUSE
1401 Laurel Street
1820

A fine example of Greek Revival architecture, the Debruhl-Marshall House has solid portico is supported by four massive Doric columns. The front and rear entrances are identical, and are emphasized by intricate fanlights and sidelights. Gardens to the front and east of the house are in their original form and still contain brick walkways and many of the plants and trees that were planted in 1820. *Private*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
LORICK-BAKER HOUSE
1727 Hampton Street
19th century

The Lorick-Baker House was originally a 2-story stuccoed building. It was purchased by Preston C. Lorick in 1877, and remodeled in the late-1800's as an example of early Victorian architecture. The portico was extended to a full porch encircling front and sides. Double doors are set within an open Romanesque arch. There are fancy brackets under all eaves, gingerbread work at gable ends, and triangular molding over the side and upper-story windows. *Private*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
SIMONS COTTAGE (MANN-SIMONS HOUSE)
1403 Richland Street
1850

The First Calvary Baptist Church of Columbia was orgainzed in this 1 1/2-story cottage style house. It has a gabled roof with two corbeled chimneys and a porch supported by four Tuscan columns. It was the antebellum home of Bill Simons, a free Negro musician *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA BUILDING (OLD U.S. POST OFFICE)
NW corner of Gervais and Sumter streets
1917—1921

This building served as the city post office from 1921 through 1966. It is now used as chambers for the state supreme court. Wide steps lead from the street level to the facade which has decastyle Doric columns and pilasters. On each end of the facade are projecting pavilions containing large arched windows flanked by pilasters. Three large arched entranceways within the colonnade have paned doors and fanlights. *State*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
SYLVAN BUILDING (CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK)
1500 Main Street
1870, Samuel Sloan

Built as the Central National Bank, this structure is one of the few undamaged examples of Second Empire architecture in the Southeast. It is the only commercial example of this style and period in Columbia. Walls are brick highlighted by stone quoining and segmental, square, and round window drip molds. The 3-story building is topped by a mansard roof and there are one central and two terminal pavilions, each with its own roofline. *Private*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
UNION STATION (ATLANTIC COAST AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION)
401 S. Main Street
1900—1902, Frank P. Milburn

There are two buildings comprising this property—the passenger station and a smaller structure used for mail services. Both are built of natural flecked brick with stone trim. The L-shaped main building is divided into two major sections—the east section has a high cross-gabled, hipped roof with each gable containing a set of triple windows topped by wide stone lintels. A coffered ceiling and terrazzo floor add to the station's interior elegance. The overall design of the station is eclectic and was inspired by English manor house designs of the 16th century. *Private*

RICHLAND COUNTY
Columbia
WILSON, THOMAS WOODROW, BOYHOOD HOME
1705 Hampton Street
19th century

Remaining virtually as built, the house where Woodrow Wilson spent part of his boyhood (1872—1875) is a 2-story frame cottage-style house with gabled roof and bracketed eaves. A separate arched porch decorated with lattice and supported by chambered columns shelters the arched double doors which contain the original etched glass in the top portion. The interior retains the original iron mantels, painted to resemble marble, and some of the Wilson furniture. *Private*

SALUDA COUNTY
Saluda vicinity
SALUDA OLD TOWN SITE
N of Saluda on Route 54
Pre-Columbian—18th century

Material collected from the surface of this site indicates that there were at least four different periods of occupation. The first occupation, as indicated by the recovery of Archaic projectile points, was from 5,000 to 2,000 years ago, and complicated stamped Mound Period of 1,000 to 400 years. A small, oval earthen mound in the southeast corner of the site was probably the center of that village. During the late-17th and early-18th centuries there was a Saluda Indian village here, and on July 2, 1755, it was the site at which the

Cherokees signed a treaty with the South Carolina governor recognizing the sovereignty of the King of England over all Cherokee lands in the state. *Private*

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg

CLEVELAND LAW RANGE

171 Magnolia Street
Late-19th century

This is an imposing 3-story brick building with Dutch gables at the two ends. One large centered dormer repeats the Dutch motif for this Richardsonian Romanesque structure, one of the few such remaining in the South. Among the prominent persons who maintained offices here were state governors James F. Byrnes, John Gary Evans, and Donald Russell. Each of the offices was provided with a fireplace as there was originally no central heat. There is one large central stairwell connecting the interior spaces. *Private*

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg

SEAY, JAMMIE, HOUSE

Darby Road off Crescent Avenue
18th century

This house, built between 1770 and 1800, is a good example of log cabin construction. Originally it was a simple rectangular 1-story house with a loft. The cabin stood on fieldstone foundation piers and had a gabled roof and a fieldstone end chimney. A clapboard "L" addition with a 1-story lean-to front porch was later erected at the rear. Although the building has deteriorated, the inside log construction work exhibits a degree of craftsmanship uncommon in cabins of this period. *Private*

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Spartanburg vicinity

NICHOLLS-CROOK HOUSE

About 15 miles SW of Spartanburg
off U.S. 121
c. 1800

This 2-story house is an early up-country plantation modeled upon the styles of colonial Virginia. The Virginia architectural elements can be traced to the fact that the father of the builder, Jesse Crook, was born in Virginia. Particularly indicative of colonial styles are the Flemish bond brickwork, the chamfered brickwork of the double exterior end chimneys, the Georgian plainness of the three-bay facade, and the segmental arches over windows and doorways. *Private*

SUMTER COUNTY

Pinewood vicinity

MILFORD PLANTATION

2 miles W of Pinewood on S.C. 261
1839

Milford is a monumental 2-story antebellum Greek Revival mansion. The facade has six fluted columns supporting a classic portico and a parapet adorned with a Greek motif. The magnificently carved capitals are copies from the Choragic monument in Athens. Construction materials included handmade brick and granite from Rhode Island, as well as marble and ornamental carvings from abroad. The outstanding feature of the interior is the unsupported, flying circular staircase in the central rotunda. It rises to the roof and culminates in an art-glass eye which is framed by elaborately carved flower motifs. Remaining dependencies are the castle—like springhouse, the stable, and the water tower. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUMTER COUNTY

Stateburg

BOROUGH HOUSE PLANTATION

On S.C. 261
c. 1758

The Borough House Plantation and its dependencies form perhaps the largest complex in the U.S. of pise de terre (rammed earth) buildings. The earliest portion of the main house was probably only one room deep with a large chimney at either end. The 1809 frame wings were replaced in 1821 by the present ones of pise de terre. At the same time a colonnaded 1-story rear porch was added. The dependencies are a two-room, hipped roof library with a Tuscan colonnade; a dry well; a doctor's office with temple front; a loom house; a summer kitchen; a dairy; and a slave cabin. All date from 1821. The plantation house is the oldest extant building in Stateburg. Dr. William W. Anderson, who redesigned the house in 1821, performed the first successful operation for cancer of the jawbone here in 1829. *Private*

SUMTER COUNTY

Sumter

SUMTER TOWN HALL OPERA HOUSE

N. Main Street
1893

This was the first permanent home for local government in the town and housed the town's first theater. The 4-story Romanesque building is brick with a front of Cumberland buff stone. A large arched entrance is flanked by a low hipped roof tower and a taller clock tower. *Municipal*

UNION COUNTY

Jonesville vicinity

MEANS HOUSE

2 miles SW of Jonesville off S.C. 12
19th century

This farmhouse is typical of up-country architecture, although it is one of a few constructed of brick during this period. The style is late Georgian and the rectangular house is 2 stories with a gabled roof and end chimneys. There is a 2-story wooden lean-to at the rear. Members of the Means family fought in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812; one member became governor of the state. *County*

UNION COUNTY

Union

DAWKINS, JUDGE THOMAS, HOUSE (THE SHRUBS)

Dawkins Court N of E. Main Street
19th century

This was the residence of Judge Thomas N. Dawkins, a political leader in the county who served as a member of the state convention for the reorganization of the state government after the Civil War. The 2-story clapboard dwelling has a hipped metal roof and an enclosed veranda. According to local tradition, the house was used as state headquarters for several days by Governor Andrew G. Magrath after General Sherman forced the government to evacuate Columbia. *Private*

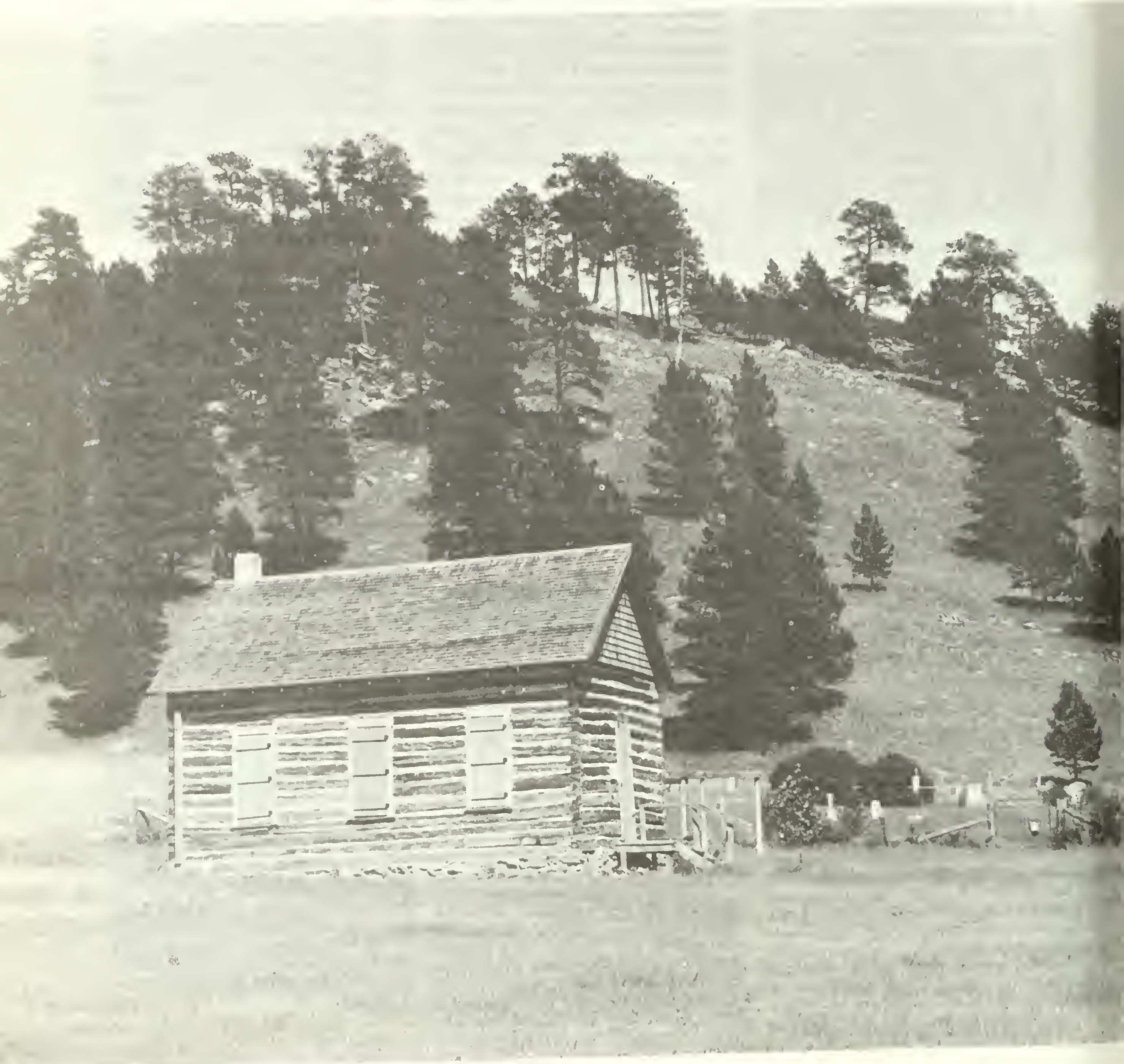
YORK COUNTY

McConnellsville vicinity

BRATTONSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

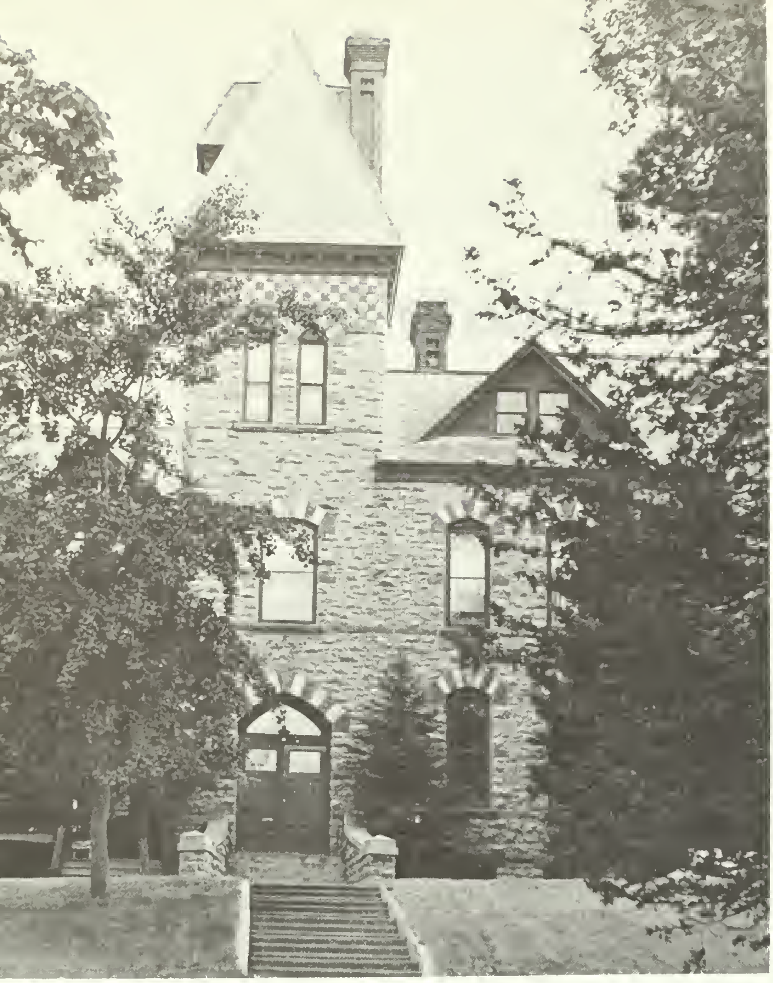
CR 165, 2 miles S of intersection with
S.C. 322
18th—19th centuries

Brattonsville Historic District contains three dwellings built or occupied by the Bratton family between 1776 and 1855. The oldest of these is the Revolutionary House (1776) built by Colonel William Bratton. Originally a one-room log cabin, side wings and a back room were added later, as well as clapboarding. The Homestead (c. 1830) was the residence of Dr. John S. Bratton. On either side of the entrance are identical wings with end chimneys. An arched breezeway leads to a detached dining room. The Brick House (1855) is a 2-story brick dwelling with a projecting one-bay entrance portico 2 stories high. The district is important as a record of architectural development in South Carolina and for its close association with a prominent York County family. *Private*



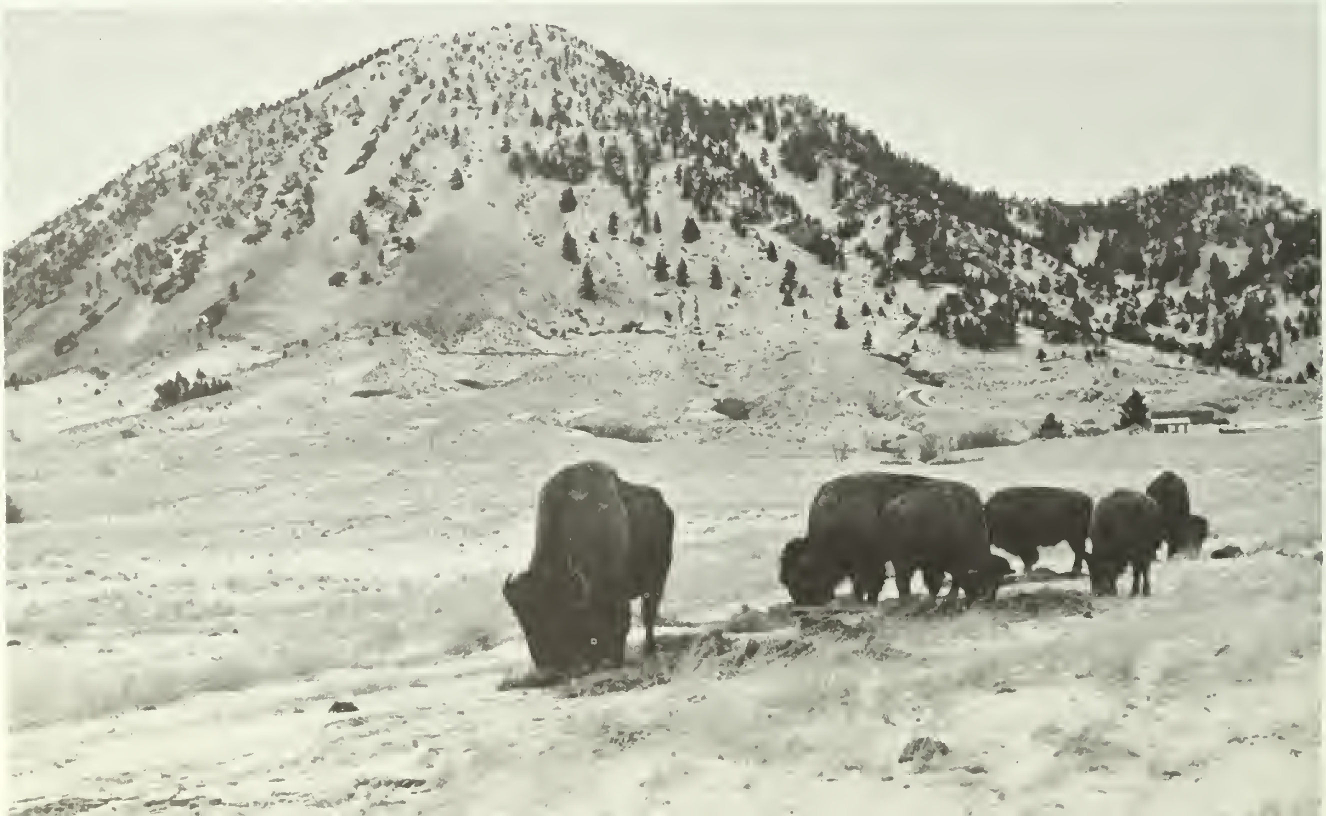
Cold Springs Schoolhouse, Custer vicinity, South Dakota (Custer County).
South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

South Dakota



All Saints School Main Building, Sioux Falls, South Dakota (Minnehaha County), *Mrs. Robert W. Best*

Bear Butte, Sturgis vicinity, South Dakota (Meade County). *Earl Sampson*



BROWN COUNTY
Aberdeen

EASTON'S CASTLE

1210 Second Avenue NW
1889—1890

This "castle" is a 3-story yellow brick Neo-Jacobean house. The basic plan is irregular having a main structure with an accompanying wing on the west end. Distinctive features are the 3-story tower, the balustrade on the third floor, and the gabled roofs with parapet eaves. Lintels, sills and eaves are red sandstone. The sandstone is also used to cap the crenelated walls of a point terrace and porch, causing a moat effect which inspired the name. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHARLES MIX COUNTY
Geddes

GEDDES HISTORIC DISTRICT

1901—1920

Geddes is one of many midwest and western towns which thrived during the beginning era of railroads and then declined. Significant buildings include the Padley Hotel, a 3-story brick structure; the livery stable, built in 1910 of chalk-colored cement blocks; and the Bank of Geddes, a brick and cement combination of Romanesque and Greek elements. The newspaper, housed in the former butcher shop, uses equipment made in the late-19th or early-20th century. *Multiple public/private*

CLAY COUNTY
Vermillion

AUSTIN-WHITTEMORE HOUSE

15 Austin Avenue
1884

One of the few surviving 19th-century structures in the Vermillion vicinity, the Austin-Whittemore House reflects the influence of the American frontier on Victorian style architecture. Of brick construction, the building stands 2 stories and is covered by a hipped roof with a cupola. Victorian details are evidenced in heavy ornate brackets under the eaves and decorative scrollwork and banisters on the front porch. Horace J. Austin, builder and original owner of the house, was one of the first settlers in Dakota Territory. *County*

CLAY COUNTY
Vermillion

OLD MAIN (UNIVERSITY HALL)

Clark Street, University of South
Dakota campus
1883, W. L. Dow

This was the first building constructed as an institution of higher learning in the state. Built of broken coursed, cut Sioux Falls Quartzite, it is 3 stories and exhibits a variety of styles, being based on an apse and transept plan. Georgian cupolas, offset to the outside of the two side wings, are decorated with friezes and brackets. The original building burned in 1893; subsequent rebuilding resulted in many modifications with decorative features adapted from buildings of the World Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. *State*

CUSTER COUNTY
Custer

CUSTER COUNTY COURTHOUSE

411 Mt. Rushmore Road
1881

Construction of this courthouse marked the arrival of political and social stability to an area that only four years earlier had been considered one of the wildest in the country. The 3-story, red brick structure has served continuously as the local political center since then. It is designed in a Plain's adaptation of the Italianate style. *County*

CUSTER COUNTY
Custer

WAY PARK MUSEUM (LOG CABIN MUSEUM)

Intersection of 4th Street and
Rushmore Road
1875

This 1-story log cabin is believed to be one of the first permanent buildings in the Black Hills area. It was used as a military headquarters by Captain Pollock when the area was being cleared of miners and early settlers. The roof of the cabin is natural shingle; inside, it has a board floor and a native fireplace added later. The cabin has been moved several feet from its original site. *Municipal*

CUSTER COUNTY
Custer vicinity

BADGER HOLE (BADGER CLARK HOUSE)

About 1 mile E of Legion Lake on
U.S. 16A
20th century

The lower portion of this building and the fireplace are built of native stone with the upper section covered with shingle. A front porch is supported by two large log pillars atop massive rock bases. Badger Clark (1883—1957), past poet-laureate for South Dakota, built this house for himself around 1910. *State*

CUSTER COUNTY
Custer vicinity

COLD SPRINGS SCHOOLHOUSE

SE of Custer off C.R. 336 in Black
Hills National Forest
1887

This one-room building is one of the last log schoolhouses in the state. In addition to its education function it served the community as a meetinghouse, church, and dance hall. Logs are notched and flush at the corners with mortar used as chinking. Cedar shingles cover the roof and a small chimney is located at the rear of the building. *Private*

FAULK COUNTY
Faulkton

PICKLER, MAJOR JOHN A., HOMESTEAD

Tamworth Township
1882

Major Pickler was a member of the Territorial Legislature at Bismarck when South Dakota became a state in 1889 and was then appointed a Congressman-at-large to the 51st Congress. He was regularly reelected and during his four terms helped bridge the political gap between territoriality and early statehood. His wife, Alice, was a notable figure on the Women's Suffrage movement in this area. As the Major prospered, his home increased in size until eventually it contained 18 rooms on split levels and a 3-story tower. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GREGORY COUNTY
Dixon vicinity

POCAHONTAS SCHOOLHOUSE

About 4.5 miles NE of Dixon
1905

Pocahontas Schoolhouse was built when Dixon was established. Replacing a temporary log school, it became the first permanent schoolhouse in town. The small (about 24" X 18") frame structure, which has been moved several times, represents the first efforts of settlers in the area to provide an education for their children. *County*

KINGSBURY COUNTY
De Smet

RAILROAD CAMP SHANTY (SURVEYOR'S SHANTY)

Corner of 1st and Olivet streets
1878

The railroad shanty is a simple frame building originally built by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to shelter railroad personnel. The interior is unaltered. This shanty was converted into a home for Laura Ingalls Wilder, noted author of children's books on pioneer life. *Private*

MARSHALL COUNTY

Britton vicinity

FORT SISSETON (FORT WADSWORTH)

SE of Britton
1864

Fort Sisseton served as a part of an important chain of military outposts stretching from Minnesota to the upper Missouri area. Original log buildings were gradually replaced by stone and brick structures, all of which remain today and include the north and south barracks (1866), oil house, guardhouse, magazine (1866), commissary sergeant's quarters, adjutants office, hospital, blockhouse and various other quarters and stables. The fort was abandoned in 1888 when nearby reservation lands had become homesteaded and hostile Indians were confined to areas west of the Missouri. *State*

MEADE COUNTY

Fort Meade

FORT MEADE DISTRICT

1878—1944

The fort was established in 1878 to control the Sioux and to protect the Black Hills mining district. In 1890 it was the key command post during the Sioux unrest that culminated in the Battle of Wounded Knee. Development of the fort took place over four periods during which time original frame structures were gradually replaced with stone and brick buildings. Four frame buildings survive in their original condition; others survive from the first period of rebuilding and are veneered with fieldstone. The most impressive structures, dating from the building effort of 1910, include the headquarters building, the guardhouse, four barracks, three stables, and various other military structures. *Federal*

MEADE COUNTY

Sturgis vicinity

BEAR BUTTE

18th—20th centuries

From its discovery by the Verendrye Expedition in 1743 through the period of white settlement, Bear Butte remained a landmark for military expeditions, stage routes, and wagon trails, as well as being of strategic military importance. Located in the northwest area of the Black Hills, the 1200-foot-high rock formation could be seen for miles by prospectors, miners, and army scouts traveling from Bismarck. The Butte also played a major role as an icon in the religions of the Cheyenne, Sioux, and Mandan. *State*

MINNEHAHA COUNTY

Sioux Falls

ALL SAINTS SCHOOL MAIN BUILDING

101 W. 17th Street
1884

The Right Reverend William Hobart Hare was the first Episcopal bishop of the state and established this school for the training of young women. This building has many dormer windows, chimneys and a cupola on top. The center of the building is 4 stories high and the chapel on the west end is 1 1/2 stories. The chapel has signed Tiffany windows. *Private*

MINNEHAHA COUNTY

Sioux Falls

OLD MINNEHAHA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Main Avenue at 6th Street
1889—1890

This Richardsonian Romanesque 2-story building, one of the oldest in the city, is constructed of local quartzite, a material used in many Sioux Falls buildings. The nearly square building is dominated by a clock tower almost 80 feet high on the front entrance; a Roman arch enclosing the main doors is located beneath the tower. The mansard roof contains many ornamented dormers and chimneys. Although minor alterations were made during the 1930's, the building retains its integrity. *County*

MINNEHAHA COUNTY

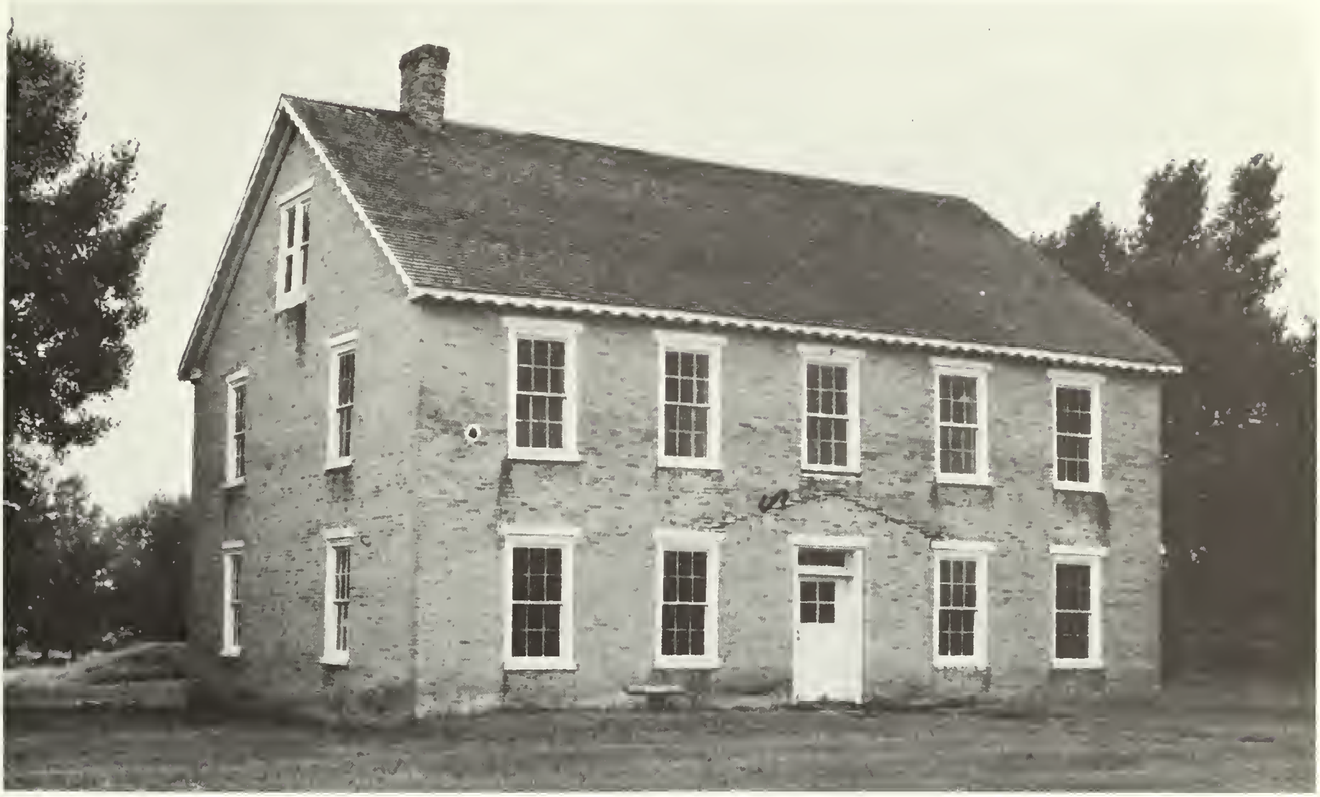
Sioux Falls

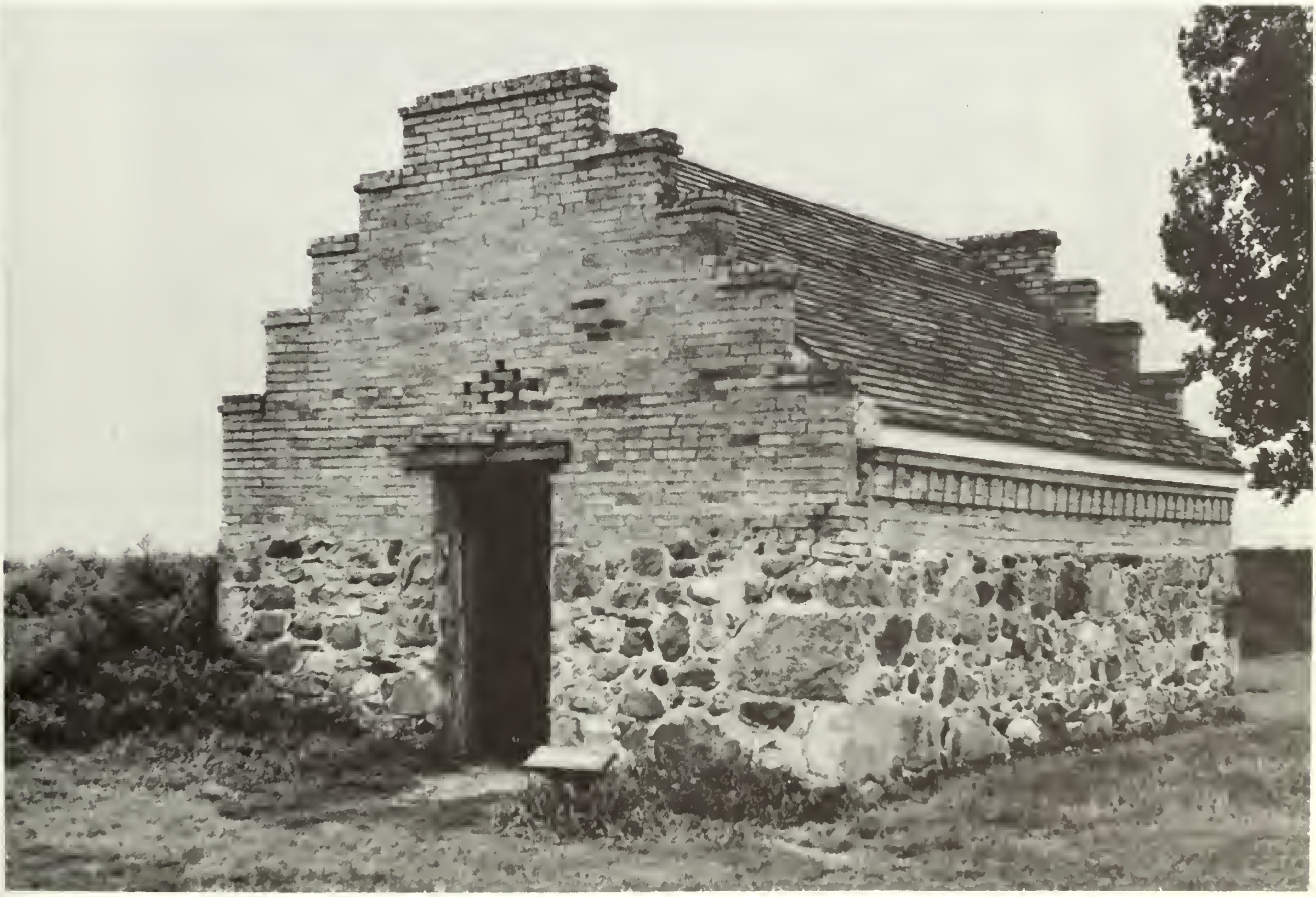
SIOUX FALLS PUBLIC LIBRARY (CARNEGIE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY)

235 W. 10th Street
1903, Joseph Schwartz

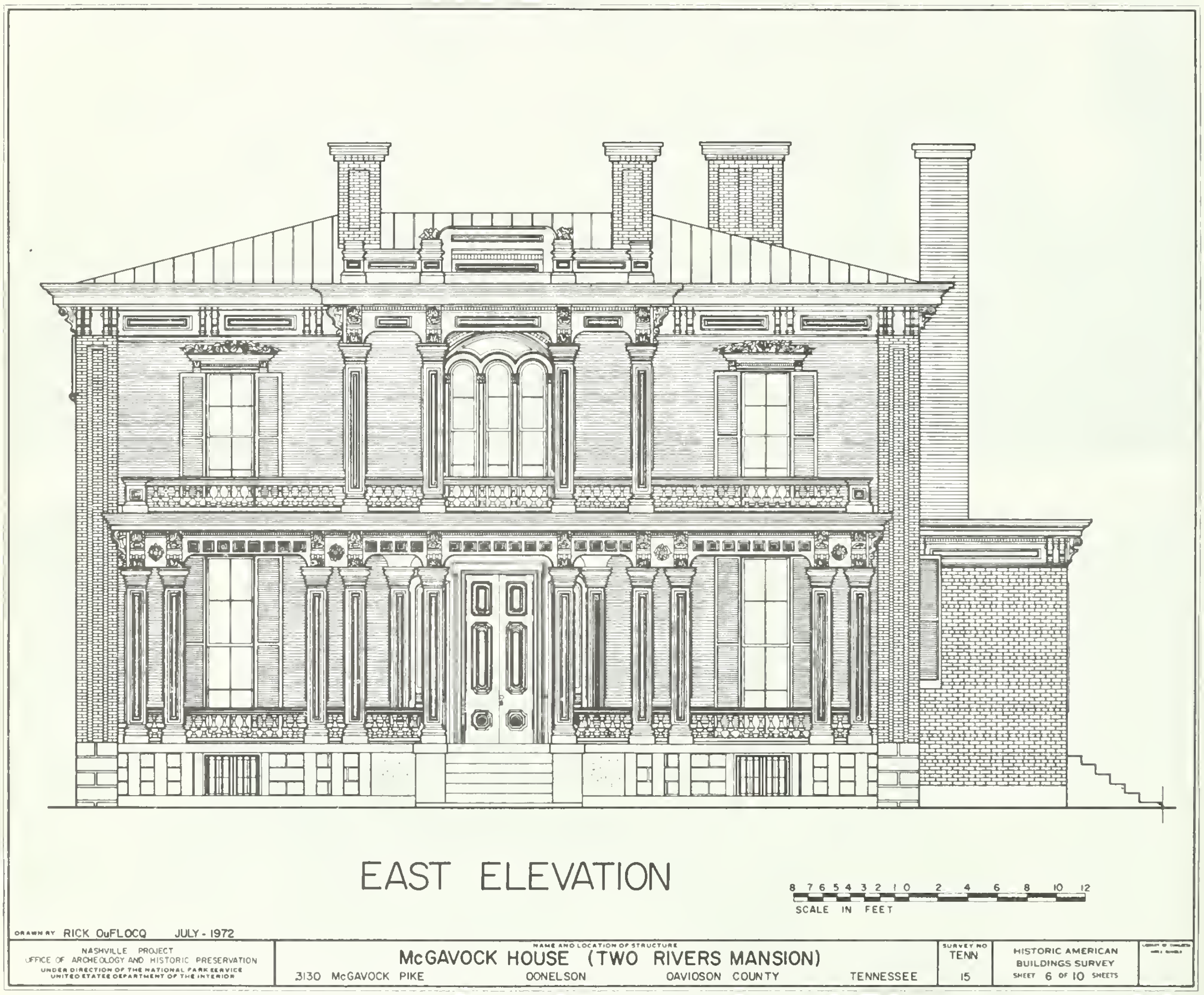
This is the only stone structure in the city reflecting a Greek influence. In addition to the walls, the rusticated purple quartzite stone coursing is continued for the articulating piers, pilasters, mullions, and in the frieze below the denticulated cornice. Most of the interior walls are plaster with a light golden oak trim. There is also a tile-faced fireplace in one of the rooms. *Municipal*

Fort Sisseton (Commanding Officer's Residence), Britton vicinity, South Dakota (Marshall County). HABS. *Don Allen*





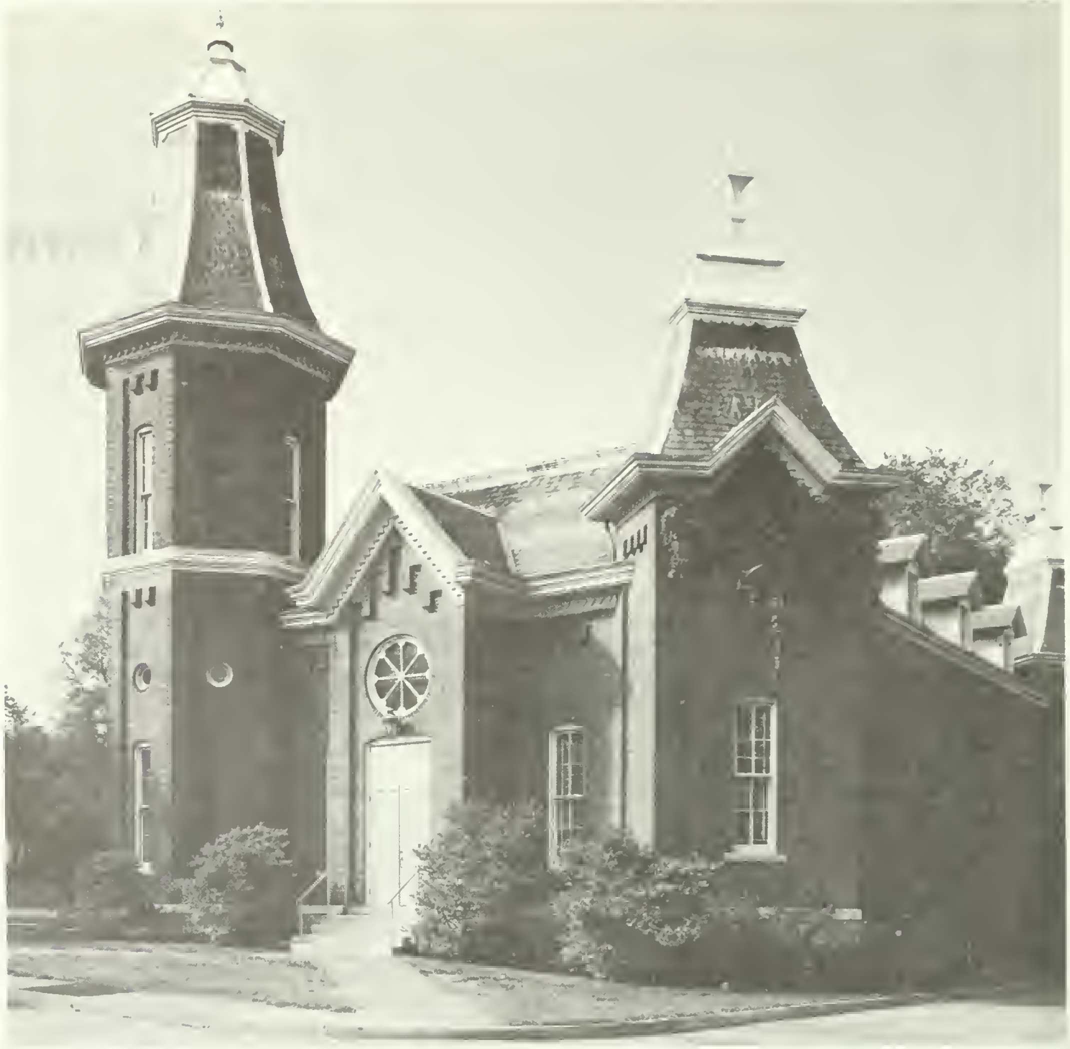
Fort Sisseton (Powder Magazine), Britton vicinity, South Dakota (Marshall County.) HABS. *Don Allen*


EAST ELEVATION
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 12
SCALE IN FEET
DRAWN BY RICK DuFLOCQ JULY - 1972
NASHVILLE PROJECT
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
McGAVOCK HOUSE (TWO RIVERS MANSION)
3130 McGAVOCK PIKE
DONELSON
DAVIDSON COUNTY
TENNESSEE
SURVEY NO
TENN
15
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 10 SHEETS

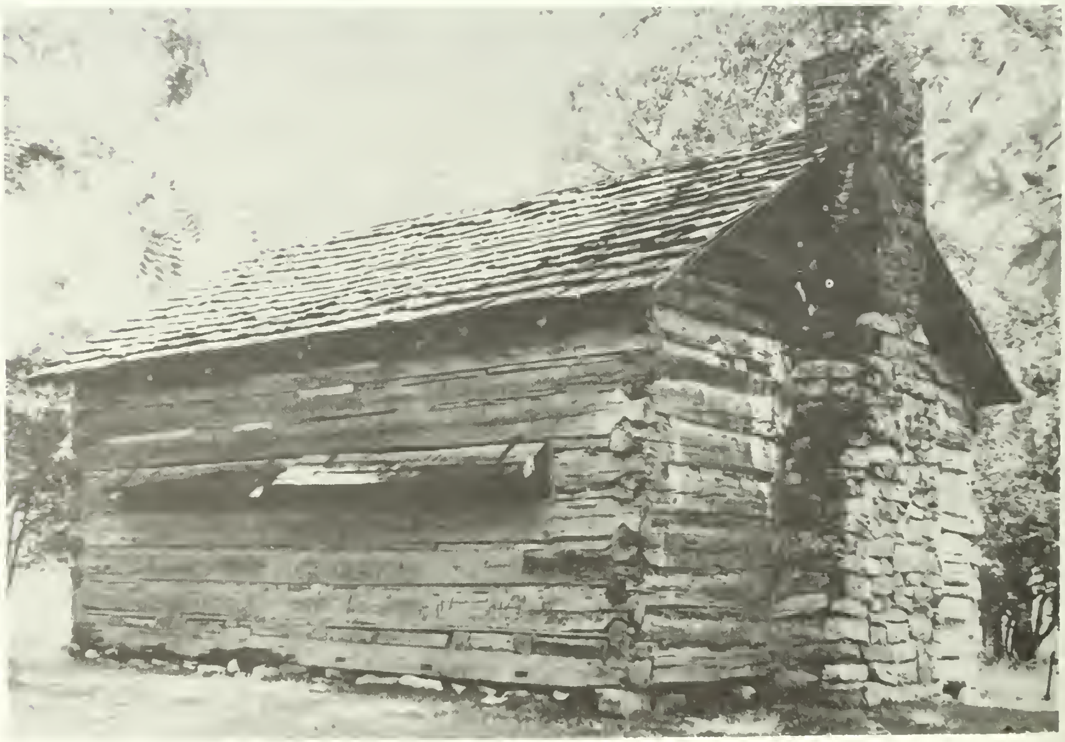
Two Rivers (David H. McGavock House), Donelson, Tennessee (Davidson County).
HABS drawing by Rick DuFlocq

Tennessee

Gymnasium,
Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tennessee
(Davidson County).
Jack E. Boucher for HABS



Sam Houston Schoolhouse,
Maryville vicinity,
Tennessee (Blount County).
Herbert L. Harper



BEDFORD COUNTY
Bell Buckle

WEBB SCHOOL, JUNIOR ROOM

Off Tenn. 82
1886

Webb School was founded in 1870 by W. R. (Sawney) Webb and became renowned as one of the finest college preparatory institutions in the South. This small (25" X 35") gabled-roofed structure of clapboard painted white is the only remaining original building on the campus. *Private*

BEDFORD COUNTY
Wartrace vicinity

MARTIN HOUSE

7 miles NE of Wartrace off Tenn. 64
1809

Following the Revolutionary War, two brothers—Barclay and Matthew Martin—settled here and helped establish Bedford County's first government. The brothers also helped organize the still-standing New Hope Baptist Church, and Barclay Martin served in the state assembly. In 1809 they built this 2-story brick house which is typical of the simple Federal style used in middle Tennessee. Details such as the cherry woodwork, wrought iron hinges, Flemish bond brickwork and modillion cornice attest to the status of the builders. Members of the Martin family have owned the house since it was built. *Private*

BLOUNT COUNTY
Maryville vicinity

SAM HOUSTON SCHOOLHOUSE

NE of Maryville on Tenn. 8
1794

Sam Houston taught in this one-room log structure during the school term of 1812. It was used as a schoolhouse for more than a century and later as a residence. The building was restored in 1954 and as such is the oldest schoolhouse in Tennessee in its original condition. *State*

BRADLEY COUNTY
Cleveland vicinity

RED CLAY COUNCIL GROUND

13 miles S of Cleveland
1830's

The last capital and council ground of the Cherokee Nation in the East was located here from 1832 until 1838 when the Cherokees were forced to move to the West. At a crucial full council meeting in October 1835, a proposed treaty with the U.S. providing for voluntary removal of the Cherokee to the Indian territory (now Oklahoma) was overwhelmingly rejected. Many prominent government and Cherokee officials and champion of Indian rights, John Howard Payne (author of the song "Home Sweet Home"), attended the historic council. *Council*

CARTER COUNTY
Elizabethton

CARTER, JOHN AND LANDON, HOUSE

E. Broad Street
1780

One of the oldest houses in Tennessee, the Carter House is possibly the only extant tie to the Watauga Association, established on the frontier in 1772 as the country's first free and independent community composed of American-born freemen. The 2-story frame house with elaborate Georgian interior woodwork was altered by the pre-Civil War addition of an ell to the rear. Landowners John Carter and his son Landon were prominent members of the Watauga Association and were active in the Revolutionary War. Carter County was named for Landon Carter, and the county seat, Elizabethton, was named for his wife. *Private*

CARTER COUNTY
Elizabethton

ELIZABETHTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

18th—20th centuries

This district contains a wide variety of buildings and monuments centering around the Soldiers Monument, a white concrete shaft. Buildings include the 3-story red brick Carter County Courthouse (1850); the Alfred Moore Carter House (1819), a 2-story white Federal style dwelling; and the Taylor House, a 2-story Victorian clapboard house. Also in the district is a clapboard covered bridge built in 1882, the oldest covered bridge still in use in the state. The Carter family was one of the area's earliest and most important families; the Taylor brothers, Bob and Alf, were politically active and opposed each other for gubernatorial office in 1886. (Also see Sabine Hill.) *Multiple public/private:* HAER

CARTER COUNTY
Elizabethton

SABINE HILL (HAPPY VALLEY, WATAUGA POINT)

Off Tenn. 67 at Watauga Point
1814—1816

This 2-story clapboard house was built by General Nathaniel Taylor (1771—1816), a major figure in the development of the area. Taylor's son was an attorney general of the state, his grandson was a congressman, and his great-grandsons both were Tennessee governors who opposed each other for that office in the "War of the Roses." The most interesting architectural feature of the house is the Classical Revival front entrance. (Also see Elizabethton Historic District.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHEATHAM COUNTY
Kingston Springs vicinity

MOUND BOTTOM

3 miles NE of Kingston Springs
Pre-Columbian

Mound Bottom is one of the outstanding archeological sites remaining in Tennessee. The large temple mound is 25 feet high, 265 feet long, and 156 feet wide. It formed at one time the core of a pre-Columbian ceremonial center around which a number of villages were situated. Thirteen mounds surrounding the large mound are still visible. Stone Box Indians may have lived here and it is highly possible that studies could reveal the origin and development of this culture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CLAIBORNE COUNTY
Tazewell

PARKEY HOUSE

Main Street
1815—1820

The Parkey House is a 2-story Federal style brick house with an ell on the south side. It has a gabled roof with double brick chimneys at each end and brick corbeling under the eaves. Porches were added at a later date and until recently a carriage house stood across the road. The building bacame an important hotel because of its large number of rooms, carriage house, and its strategic location. *Private; not accessible to the public*

COCKE COUNTY
Parrottsville vicinity

SWAGGERTY BLOCKHOUSE

E of Parrottsville on U.S. 411
18th century

The blockhouse is 3 stories with the first floor constructed mostly underground over a spring—insuring a water supply in the event of a long seige. The second floor was built of large hewn logs and the third floor, overhanging the second floor by four feet, was originally hewn log but was replaced at some time by frame construction. This is thought to be the only blockhouse in the state remaining on its original site. *Private*

COFFEE COUNTY
Manchester
OLD STONE FORT
1 mile NW of Manchester
Pre-Columbian

The Old Stone Fort is considered one of the finest examples of a prehistoric enclosure site in the southeastern U.S. The site consists of earth and rock embankments enclosing about 50 acres at the end of a natural plateau. It was built during the Middle Woodland period and shows construction details very similar to those found in Hopewell enclosure sites in Ohio. *State*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Donelson
TWO RIVERS (DAVID H. MCGAVOCK HOUSE)
McGavock Pike
1859

Two Rivers is one of the best preserved early Italianate houses in middle Tennessee. The 2-story, L-shaped house has brick walls 18 inches thick and ceilings 18 feet high. The main facade is accented by an elaborately ornamented veranda, the roof of which is balustraded and forms a second-story veranda; its central section is sheltered by a portico. Handsomely carved wooden double doors, 16 feet tall, lead into a large entrance hall. Each room of the double parlor opening off the hall contains an identical crystal chandelier and an imported Italian marble fireplace. *Municipal:* HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING (CUSTOMSHOUSE)
Broadway
c. 1875, William A. Potter

This Gothic Revival building was built in four sections. The center portion, including the clock tower, was built first. This was followed by a rear portion added in 1903 and wings added to the east and west in 1961. The intricate relief and pinnacles were carved by hand. Stained glass windows framed in stone and set in lead are used throughout. Much of the interior trim is solid cherry with solid brass hardware. The building served variously as a customshouse, post office, and federal office building. The customshouse was built as an effort by the federal government to boost the economy of the depressed South and President Rutherford B. Hayes laid the cornerstone in 1877. *Federal*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
GYMNASIUM, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
SW corner of West End and 23rd avenues
1880, Peter J. Williamson

This striking brick building preserves the rich Victorian architectural character of the early Vanderbilt campus. On the corners of the structure are irregularly-shaped projecting towers and in the center of the front facade is a projecting gabled entrance. The principal story is a single room, 80 by 40 feet, with a 32-foot ceiling supported by the original wood roof trusses. When constructed the gymnasium was one of the earliest and best equipped in the South. In 1962 it was renovated on the interior for conversion into a fine arts building. *Private:* HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
615 6th Avenue, South
1852, Frank Wills

This small limestone building is recognized as an outstanding example of the early Gothic Revival style in Tennessee. Holy Trinity was modeled after an English parish church prototype, a practice for which the architect was especially renowned. The hammer-finished stone building is accented by a square tower situated at the center of the front facade. The southwest corner of the tower terminates in a battlemented chambered turret. Interior features include a tripartite stained glass window and an open hammer-beam roof. In 1862 the church was used as a powder magazine and stable by the Union Army. *Private:* HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
J.S. REEVES AND CO. BUILDING (S. D. MORGAN AND COMPANY BUILDING)
208-210 Public Square
1856

This handsome, 4-story Italianate brick structure exhibits an early use of cast iron elements in the commercial architecture of the area. Cast iron was employed in the ground floor facade and for the interior structural columns. The front facade is ornamented with large Tuscan windows with elaborate Italianate pediments and a heavy modillion cornice. Erected by Samuel D. Morgan, who helped to establish the dry goods trade in Nashville, the building continues in use as a dry goods store. *Private*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
JUBILEE HALL, FISK UNIVERSITY
17th Avenue North
1873—1876, Stephen D. Hatch

Fisk University was founded in 1866 by the American Missionary Association of New York City and the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission of Cincinnati, assisted by Clinton B. Fisk, then in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee. Jubilee Hall is the oldest building at the university and the oldest permanently used building for the higher education of Negroes in the U.S. It is a 6-story, L-shaped Victorian Gothic dormitory of pressed brick with stone trimmings. *Private:* HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
NASHVILLE ARCADE
Between 4th and 5th avenues
1902

The arcade—a passageway between two avenues—contains shops and businesses on two levels. The idea of building an open-air bazaar originated with Daniel Carter Buntin who was impressed with a similar structure in Milan. The arcade is composed of two 2-story brick buildings with a covering of steel and glass giving the mall all-weather protection. On the second level a balcony with ornate iron grillework lines the terrace. *Private*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
NASHVILLE CITY CEMETERY
1001 S. 4th Avenue
1822

This 28-acre cemetery, first opened in 1822, contained over 5,000 graves by 1847. It served as the burial place for many important persons during some of Tennessee's early years. Today, there are 23,000 persons buried there and the grounds are beautifully landscaped to complement the many cast iron fences and marble, limestone, concrete, and fieldstone markers. During the 1950's the tombstones were restored. *City/county*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
PARTHENON, THE
Centennial Park
20th Century, Russell E. Hart

A perfect example of the classic Greek temple architecture, Nashville's Parthenon is the only existing replica of the original Parthenon. It was built for Tennessee's Centennial celebration in 1896, but by 1920 the wood and plaster structure was beyond repair. It was rebuilt of more permanent materials, keeping only the original stone foundations and brick walls around the cellar. None of the 17 columns along each side nor of the six on each end are quite the same distance apart. The long steps along the sides rise nine inches at the center to give the appearance of a straight line. The west room is the only part of the building that has Ionic columns; all other columns, inside and out, are Doric. *Municipal*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
SECOND AVENUE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT
2nd Avenue North, between Brandon Street and Broadway
19th century

The buildings along Second Avenue were built in the 1870's and 1880's in one of the city's earliest settled areas. Built for shops and stores, most are 3 or 4 stories and a block deep. Together the buildings comprise an outstanding example of Victorian commercial architecture. Many of the facades have arched windows and elaborate, heavy stone cornices with brackets. The original brickwork, windows, and cast iron trim are remarkably well preserved. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville
STUMP, FREDERICK, HOUSE
4949 Buena Vista Pike
18th century

This is a red cedar log house with eight rooms. It was built by Colonel Frederick Stump, one of the first settlers in Tennessee. He established large landholdings in the area and built this inn which was well-known to travelers heading west. The original red cedar interior walls remain. Wide planks of walnut make up the flooring and every room has a fireplace with a walnut mantel. At the rear of the building is a kitchen with an open porch. *Private*

DAVIDSON COUNTY
Nashville vicinity
BRICK CHURCH MOUND AND VILLAGE SITE
3 miles N of Nashville
Pre-Columbian

This aboriginal village of the Middle and Late Mississippian periods consists of a large mound about 150 feet by 185 feet by 18 feet high, several house sites to the north of the mound, and scattered stone box graves. A second mound, nearly obliterated by cultivation, is also on the site. *Private*

FAYETTE COUNTY
La Grange
IMMANUEL CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)
2nd and Chestnut streets
1843

Organized in 1832, Immanuel Church was one of the earliest Episcopal churches in the district of West Tennessee. A well-preserved brick structure with gabled roof, it has handsome Gothic detailing and fine interior woodwork. Stucco, applied at a later date, covers the front and the lancet windows are replicas of the originals. The pews are also copies of the originals which were torn out and used for coffins by Union troops during the Civil War. *Private*

FENTRESS COUNTY
Pall Mall
SERGEANT YORK HISTORIC AREA
19th—20th centuries

This small village was the birthplace and residence of World War I hero, Sergeant Alvin C. York. Several remaining structures and sites are associated with his life, including the log and frame Williams House, possibly the oldest extant building in the county; the 2-story frame Pile House (1880), typical of those built by the upper middle class of rural Tennessee; and the York Grist Mill, operated by York from 1943 until the 1960's. *Multiple public/private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Huntland vicinity
FALLS MILL
1 mile off U.S. 64
19th—20th centuries

The present mill was constructed in 1873 to replace one that had been destroyed by fire. Sturdy and impressive, the 3-story brick building operated on a 24-hour-per-day basis manufacturing woolen material and coarse cloth. The mill ceased operation from 1896 until 1903 when it began operating as a cotton gin. It closed again in 1942. The water-driven mill was sold in 1970 and has been restored. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Winchester
KNIES BLACKSMITH SHOP
118 N. Jefferson Street
1902

This frame structure replaced a blacksmith shop built on the site in the late 1880's by John and Charles Knies. It consists of two 2-story wings with stepped gables across the front and a central 1-story section. The sides are covered with vertical tin siding; the front is clapboard. The building has not been altered and contains most of the original equipment. *Private*

GILES COUNTY
Dellrose vicinity
WILSON-YOUNG HOUSE
About 2 miles SW of Dellrose off I-65
1850

This large 2-story brick structure illustrates the Federal style as adapted to this part of the country. Covered by a low hipped roof, the house has a recessed front entrance with second floor balcony and a denticulated cornice. According to tradition, a slave built the house using bricks made on the farm and glazed by rubbing them with salt pork rind before firing. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GILES COUNTY
Wales
CLIFTON PLACE
Campbellsville Road
Early-19th century

Clifton Place is considered one of the largest plantations in the state. The imposing 2-story red brick house has an ell at the rear and a 2-story pedimented porch supported by four Doric columns. The addition of a room and porte-cochere is the only major alteration. Four original brick outbuildings remain—an office, smokehouse, and two slave houses. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GRAINGER COUNTY
Bean Station vicinity
TATE SPRINGS SPRINGHOUSE
About 3.5 miles E of Bean Station on U.S. 11W
19th century

This 2-story octagonal frame springhouse with bracketed archways and balustrade is a reminder of the mid-to-late-19th-century popularity of the mineral springs located here. The first hotel was replaced shortly after the Civil War by another constructed by Thomas Tomlinson. A description of the resort, written in 1938, described the springs as having a hotel, cottages, a dormitory, barn, and springhouse. *Private*

GRAINGER COUNTY
Blaine
SHIELDS' STATION
U.S. 11W
18th—19th centuries

The modified saltbox style of this 2-story frame structure is unusual for the area. It consists of the gabled-roofed front section (c. 1830) and a wing, which probably contains the original (c. 1792) house. Under the ownership of Dr. Samuel Shields, the station was an important stop for travelers in east Tennessee from the 1830's until the 1860's. It was also a post office and an office for Dr. Shields' medical practice. *Private*

HAMBLEN COUNTY
Morristown
HAMBLEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE
511 W. 2nd North Street
19th century, A.C. Bruce

The Hamblen County Courthouse, completed by 1874, is an example of successful county efforts to adapt a locally important historic structure to expanding needs. Built on a sloping lot, the building has two floors above ground level on the north and three on the south. The entrances are in pedimented projections on these facades. Over the central core of the courthouse is a mansard roof with dormer windows and a domed cupola. Wings were added in the early 1950's. *County*

HAMBLEN COUNTY
Russellville vicinity
BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
About 1.5 miles SW of Russellville off U.S. 11E
1835

This simple, 1-story red brick structure remains in its original condition with the exception of the roof. The church was organized by Rev. John McCampbell who helped establish several congregations throughout the Russellville and Dandridge area. On each end of the church are double entrances and on each side are four window openings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
BRABSON HOUSE
407 E. 5th Street
19th—20th centuries

The Brabson House is one of the few grand residences remaining in the downtown Chattanooga area. An interesting culmination of architectural elements from the late 1850's through the 1920's, the house is a cream-colored, 2-story brick structure with white trim. Surrounding three sides is a portico with fluted Ionic columns. The original house was built in 1857—1858 by lawyer Reese B. Brabson, who served in the state legislature and U.S. Congress. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN INCLINE RAILWAY
19th century, Josephus Conn Guild, Sr.

This inclined cable car railway was built as a tourist attraction, but is also used as a commuter train when the snow makes roads up the mountain impassable. The railway consists of an unusual two-track-on-three rail system with the middle rail being common to both tracks. A center by-pass area allows the dual cable cars to pass each other. The tracks are 0.9 mile long and reach an altitude of 2,100 feet with a 72.7 per cent grade. In 1911 an electrical cable system replaced the original coal-fired steam powerhouse. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
NEWTON CHEVROLET BUILDING
329 Market Street
20th century

This eclectic building with Spanish and classical details was the state's original Lincoln showroom. As such, it reflects the all-pervading influence of the automobile on American life in the 1920's. The structure was constructed of buff-colored tile and white terra cotta and has a green tile roof. The main showroom has three large arched windows and the entrance is flanked by the original wrought iron lanterns. *Private*

HAMILTON
Chattanooga
OLD LIBRARY BUILDING
200 E. 8th Street
1903—1905, Hunt and Bearden

The exterior of the library has changed little since it was built. It is a compact structure consisting of a raised basement of rough stone and two upper floors built of marble in the neo-classical style. The main entrance is surmounted by an arched window flanked by Ionic columns. There is a plain frieze with a cornice carved in a modified egg and dart design. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
OLD POST OFFICE
E. 11th and Lindsay streets
1891—1893

This 3½-story Richardsonian Romanesque building has rough and smooth stone emphasizing its architectural features. Arched windows, some with elaborately carved stone transoms, are used to break the facade. The building has a north wing constructed in 1905—1910, but designed as part of the original structure. *Federal*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
TERMINAL STATION
1434 Market Street
1906—1908, Don Barber

Dominating this red brick structure is the massive arch which frames the main entrance. The interior of this section contains the main waiting room with a domed skylighted roof. Decorative elements reflect the influence of the Beaux Arts. Constructed at a cost of $1.5 million, this was the grandest station built in the city. *Private:* HAER

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga
TIVOLI THEATER
709 Broad Street
1921, R. H. Hunt

This theater was built as an exact, though smaller, replica of the Tivoli Theater in Chicago. The facade is 3 stories with a Palladian window. A balustrade defines the flat roof. The interior is typical for the period and features a high domed ceiling. Still intact is the original German pipe organ installed in 1931. *Private*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Chattanooga vicinity
WILLIAMS ISLAND (BROWN'S ISLAND)
NW of Chattanooga in the Tennessee River
Pre-Columbian, 18th—19th centuries

A number of Indian village sites have been found on this island which was used as a refuge by a group of Cherokees who withdrew from the Cherokee Nation over a disagreement. After the Indian occupation the island was owned by Samuel Williams, an early Hamilton County pioneer. Around 1800 the island became the property of John Brown, considered one of the foremost rivermen at the time. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Ooltewah vicinity
BROWN HOUSE
About 10 miles NE of Ooltewah on the Georgetown Pike
19th century

This simple 1-story brick dwelling was constructed (c. 1828) b James Brown, one of the most influential and wealthy members of the Cherokee Nation before its removal to the West. As chief of the Cherokees, Brown was one of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1819 by which the Indians gave up all their lands in east Tennessee north of the Tennessee River. With the establishment of the Cherokee Nation, he was elected judge of the Chickamauga District, later becoming judge of the Nation's supreme court, and was one of the chiefs in charge of the Cherokees' removal to territory west of the Mississippi in 1838. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Ooltewah vicinity
DOUGLAS, HIRAM, HOUSE
About 5 miles N of Ooltewah on
Snow Hill Road
1851

Reverend Hiram Douglas (1813—1865), a prominent religious figure in southeastern Tennessee, built this simple 1-story red brick dwelling. He came to the Hamilton County area to do missionary work among the Cherokee Indians and stayed with them until their removal in 1838. Douglas was instrumental in the organization of the Georgetown Academy in 1847, and in the establishment of many early Cumberland Presbyterian churches in the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HAMILTON COUNTY
Signal Mountain vicinity
TOPSIDE
Wilson Avenue N of Signal Mountain
off Tenn. 8
1883

This was the vacation home of David McKendree Key, a prominent Chattanooga resident and later judge, U.S. Senator, and Postmaster General. A 2-story double log cabin with dogtrot and stone chimneys, it is one of the oldest and largest log buildings on the mountain. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HANCOCK COUNTY
Sneedville
OLD JAIL
Jail Street
1860

Still used as the county jail, this is the oldest public building in Sneedville. It is a 2-story brick structure painted red with a tin gabled roof and end chimneys. There is brick corbeling across the front and a shed-roofed porch added later. *County*

HAWKINS COUNTY
Rogersville
ROGERSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

This district includes about thirty 19th- and early-20th-century structures. Buildings with the greatest significance are those surrounding the town square: the classical style Hawkins County Courthouse (1830's); the Rogan Block, a Greek Revival red brick building with white pilasters (1840's); and the Watterson House, a 2-story clapboard dwelling (1820's). The town prospered primarily because it was on a major stage route leading to Kentucky and the Cumberland settlements. *Multiple public/private*

HAWKINS COUNTY
Rogersville vicinity
AMIS HOUSE
E of Rogersville on the Burem Pike
18th—19th centuries

The first floor of this 2-story house is built of irregular stone and the second story and back wing is frame covered with clapboard. There is a pitched roof with a deep overhang and a single interior chimney. A thatched portico protects the cellar entrance and a board-and-batten wellhouse is apparently built over an older stone foundation. Thomas Amis, an early settler in the area, built one of the first stone houses in the vicinity. *Private*

HAWKINS COUNTY
Surgoinsville vicinity
STONY POINT
NE of Surgoinsville on U.S. 11W
1790—1810

Stony Point is a farm complex consisting of several buildings. The main house, one of the earliest brick dwellings in the state, is a 2-story building which has been stuccoed and rusticated—a highly unusual exterior wall treatment for Tennessee. A 2-story rectangular brick building (early-19th-century) which served as the kitchen is connected to the house by a dogtrot (1871). Two outbuildings remain—the springhouse and the smokehouse which is ornamented by diamond-shaped brickwork. William Armstrong, a wealthy landowner and farmer, built the house. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HENRY COUNTY
Paris
PORTER HOUSE
407 S. Dunlap Street
1848

The Porter House was the home of James D. Porter, twice governor of Tennessee (1875—1879). Prior to his governorship, he was a state legislator and member of the constitutional convention which drafted the state constitution in 1870. In 1885, Porter was appointed first assistant secretary of state under Grover Cleveland; it was during this time that he purchased this 2-story red brick Federal style house. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

HENRY COUNTY
Paris vicinity
OBION MOUNDS (WORK FARM SITE)
8 miles NE of Paris
Pre-Columbian

This site consists of seven mounds and a plaza with both wall-trench and single post houses clustered around the ceremonial features. It is similar in plan to the Mississippian sites in the Cairo Lowlands. A midden found beneath the largest substructure mound has been dated c. 1000. It is possible that the Obion site represents the earliest penetration of West Tennessee by the Mississippian culture. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HUMPHREYS COUNTY
Hurricane Mills vicinity
LINK FARM SITE
5 miles NW of Hurricane Mills
Pre-Columbian

This is the site of the largest Mississippian period ceremonial center in the western valley of the Tennessee River and possibly the major trading center for flint quarried at the Dover Quarries in nearby Stewart County. It consists of at least four ceremonial mounds—two flat and two conical—arranged around a plaza area. Smaller lower mounds, probably dwellings, surround the ceremonial center. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Dandridge
DANDRIDGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Within this district are at least 26 pre-20th-century structures plus two cemeteries. The town developed prior to the Civil War along important trade and stage routes and the district as a whole retains the atmosphere of a small but prosperous 19th-century community. Two buildings of major importance are the 2-story brick Hickman House (1845) and the Shepard Inn (1820), which has a subdued Victorian frame front. The neo-classical Jefferson County Courthouse dominates the district. It was built in 1845 on the site of the original log courthouse. *Multiple public/private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Jefferson City
GLENMORE
Off U.S. 11E
1868—1869

Glenmore is considered one of the strongest statements of the Second Empire style in Tennessee. It is comprised of a 3-

story brick main section, with 5-story tower, and a smaller 3-story wing to the rear. The high mansard roof contains dormer windows and extends over the cornice which is decorated with brackets and heavy dentils. On the front facade is a balustraded veranda and a projecting bay window. The house was built by John Roper Branner, who was instrumental in getting the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad built in 1861 and served as its president until his death in 1869. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
White Pine vicinity
FAIRFAX
SE of White Pine off U.S. 25E
c. 1840

This 2-story brick structure with low hipped roof is considered one of the most formal Greek Revival houses in Tennessee. The exterior of each facade contains symmetrically arranged openings separated by unadorned pilasters painted white. Under the roof overhang is a wide bracketed cornice. Lawson Franklin built the house for his son (see Lawson D. Franklin House). *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
White Pine vicinity
FRANKLIN, LAWSON D., HOUSE
SE of White Pine off U.S. 25E
19th century

Lawson Franklin is credited with being the first recorded millionaire in Tennessee. A major figure in eastern Tennessee, he influenced the early commercial development in the Leadville area, the geographical center of his landholdings. Built near Leadville about 1840, the house is a rectangular 2-story red brick structure with an ell. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JOHNSON COUNTY
Laurel Bloomery
MORRISON FARM AND STORE
Tenn. 91
19th century

It was not unusual during the 19th century for Tennessee farmers to combine farming with supplementary commercial interests or crafts. Nathaniel Morrison, builder of this complex, operated a farm and store on the road between Abingdon, Virginia, and Mountain City, Tennessee. The log store is basically a double-pen structure with pitched roof. Dominating the complex, which consists of several late-19-century buildings, is the farmhouse, a 2-story white frame structure. There are several outbuildings, including a log loomhouse and a clapboard smokehouse. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JOHNSON COUNTY
Mountain City
BUTLER HOUSE
309 N. Church Street
c. 1870

Designed in the Italianate style, the Butler House is an imposing 2-story red brick L-shaped dwelling. The hipped roof has overhanging eaves supported by carved brackets and open balustraded porches lead to the three main floor entrances. Pedimented canopies sheltering three second-story balconies are unusual architectural features. Roderick Random Butler (1827—1902) held a variety of elected positions including U.S. congressman (1867—1875, 1887—1889), member of the state house of representatives (1879—1885), and state senator (1859—1863, 1893—1901). *Private; not accessible to the public*

JOHNSON COUNTY
Shouns
RHEA HOUSE
On U.S. 421
1848

This 2-story red brick house is unusual in east Tennessee because of its paintings which are attributed to an itinerant French artist. Covering the ceiling of the upstairs hall is a multicolored peacock feather motif. In one room is a cornice of stylized floral springs and in another is a cornice pattern made of a series of crossed curves. To the rear of the house is a brick wing and several outbuildings, some dating from the mid-19th century. The house was built by Sam McQueen and is named for Dr. Bruce Rhea, McQueen's grandson. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
CAMP HOUSE
1306 Broadway NE
1890, attributed to Alfred B. Mullett

This 2 1/2-story house was built of rough stone in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Brownish-red stone lintels and string courses contrast with the gray stone walls. The front facade is divided into three sections—a central bay with square tower and pyramidal roof, a rounded projecting bay with conical roof, and a flat pedimented bay. To the rear of the house is a brick addition, and there is a 1 1/2-story carriage house to the south. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
CRAIGHEAD-JACKSON HOUSE
1000 State Street
1818

This is a restored 2-story brick Federal structure with two exterior end chimneys. The front entrance leads into a center hall with staircase. Most of the interior woodwork, including four mantels and the stairway, are from two contemporary Knoxville houses which were demolished. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
JACKSON AVENUE WAREHOUSE DISTRICT
Jackson Avenue
19th—20th centuries

The 3- and 4-story brick warehouses in this district comprise the only surviving district of late-19th- and early-20th-century architectural significance in Knoxville. Most of the facades display decorative stone, brick, or terra cotta details; a few have plain flat facades; and some have iron fronts. *Multiple private; not accessible to the public*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
KNOX COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Main Avenue and Gay Street
1885, Stephenson and Getaz

The 3-story brick building is dominated by a central clock tower. Originally the courthouse consisted of a central core flanked by two wings, but additional wings were later erected on the sides and rear. The courthouse has been in continuous use since its construction. *County*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
KNOXVILLE CITY HALL (TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF)
City Hall Park on Western Avenue
1848—1851

Built originally for use of the Tennessee School for the Deaf, this building was altered inside in 1925 for use as the city hall. During the Civil War it served as a hospital for both the North and South. Considered an excellent example of provincial Greek Revival architecture, it is 3 stories, rectangular, with two wings projecting to the rear and a courtyard between. Brick was used in the construction. The front is nine bays wide, with the center three emphasized by a frontispiece of four Ionic wood columns supporting an entablature and pediment. *Municipal*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING
Corner of Clinch and Market streets
1869—1873

This 3-story Renaissance Revival building was constructed of Tennessee marble. Rusticated quoins contrast with the smooth surface of the walls. First floor openings, arched with keystones, are joined by a string course. The newer west wing is compatable with the original building. *Federal*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville
PARK, JAMES, HOUSE
422 W. Cumberland Avenue
c. 1812

This house is one of the few buildings of distinction remaining from the earliest period of the city's history. Although altered, the interior retains its fine Federal woodwork (attributed to Thomas Hope), including pilastered window surrounds and mantelpiece. Tradition has it that John Sevier, the state's first governor, bought the lot and built the foundations and basement walls but ran out of funds before he could finish the house. He then sold it to James Park in 1812. Park and his brother finished the house according to plans and specifications drawn up by Sevier. *Private*

KNOX COUNTY
Knoxville vicinity
STATESVIEW
About 11 miles SW of Knoxville on
Peters Road, off U.S. 70
1823

This is one of the earliest brick residences in the county. It is a simple 2-story red brick dwelling in the Federal style. The front entrance has been altered and there is a recent addition on the rear. Statesview was the home of prominent Tennessean, Charles McClung, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and surveyed and laid out the city of Knoxville in 1791. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LAUDERDALE COUNTY
Fort Pillow
FORT PILLOW
Tenn. 87
1861—1864

Fort Pillow was one of many river forts built by the Confederates in their attempt to stop the Union invasion of the West. The horseshoe-shaped earthwork structure was constructed in the latter part of 1861. Most of the trenches and walls are still intact. Heavy Confederate losses forced evacuation of the fort in June 1862, but it was regained in 1864 by troops under Nathan Bedford Forrest. *State*

LOUDON COUNTY
Greenback
NATIONAL CAMPGROUND (UNION CAMPGROUND)
Rte. 1
1874

The National Campground is typical of religious meeting places once common in rural Tennessee, and is probably the only one at which annual camp meetings are still held. A union organization composed of all area denominations met in 1873 to organize a meeting place. A year later the tabernacle was completed. Other buildings still on the grounds are the minister's house and a cooking and boarding shed—all frame. The tabernacle has no side walls, and the pews are roughly constructed benches built directly on the ground. The 2-story minister's house has a shed porch across the front and is covered with unpainted weatherboards. Meetings are held for two weeks each summer, but the congregation no longer camps on the grounds. *Private*

LOUDON COUNTY
Loudon vicinity
LENOIR, ALBERT, HOUSE
W of Loudon on River Road (Tenn. 72)
1857

The original owner-builder of this house was Albert Sobieski Lenoir, an engineer and surveyor who, in the late 1830's, laid out the city of Chattanooga. The 3-story brick house is an imposing structure for the area. Large 2-story pillars were added on the front, replacing an original 1-story porch. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MADISON COUNTY
Jackson
CASEY JONES HOME AND RAILROAD MUSEUM
211 W. Chester Street
c. 1900

Jonathan Luther (Casey) Jones was born in 1863 and lived in Cayce, Kentucky--thus the nickname. Casey began as a fireman for the Illinois Central in 1888 and in two years was promoted to engineer. In 1893 he was sent to Chicago and later was assigned to Memphis on a fast passenger run. One night he agreed to substitute for a sick engineer who couldn't make the run on the New Orleans Special from Memphis. Casey was speeding along when his train came upon a stalled freight. In a valiant attempt to stop the train, Casey stayed on and was the only one to die in the wreck. Wallace Saunders, an engine wiper on Casey's train, wrote a ballad about the wreck, thus beginning the legend of Casey Jones. *Municipal*

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia
ATHENAEUM, THE
808 Athenaeum Street
1838

The Athenaeum is the last remaining structure of a private girls' school founded by the Reverend Franklin Gillette Smith, head of the Columbia Institute for Girls. Representative of the revival period, the building consists of 2 stories with 1-story sections on either side capped by castellated brick walls. The recessed 2-story front porch with wood trim reflects Gothic influence, while the front entrance is Greek Revival. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia
BLYTHEWOOD
Trotwood and Hatcher Lane
1856—1860

Blythewood's French Colonial style reflects the taste and cultural background of the early builders in the area. The 2-story structure of brick painted white consists of a main block with a 2-story bay section and a later single-story wing on each side. In the 1870's a back gallery was enclosed and some cast iron trim was added. Behind the main house is a brick smokehouse (1859) and an early log cabin. *Private; not accessible to the public*

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia vicinity
RATTLE AND SNAP
Andrew Jackson Highway, Tenn. 43
1845

Rattle and Snap is a large, L-shaped 2-story brick house with a shallow hipped roof, built by George Knox Polk, a cousin of the President. The side elevations (east and west) of the square main portion of the structure are brick with a restrained and simple Greek Revival appearance. An L-shaped veranda extends across the south facade and the rear service ell. The stuccoed main facade with its 2-story Corinthian portico gives the house its distinction. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

MAURY COUNTY
Columbia vicinity
ZION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
6.3 miles W of Columbia off Tenn. 99
1849

Zion Church was organized in 1807. This brick building, which replaced a former church of logs and one of brick, remains relatively unaltered since its construction. The structure has stepped parapets on both the north and south facades and a recessed porch (also on the south facade) with two square columns supporting the upper wall. *Private:* HABS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Clarksville
CLARKSVILLE FEDERAL BUILDING
SW corner of Commerce and S. 2nd streets
1897—1898, William Martin Aiken

Flamboyant in style for its size, the structure is basically Victorian in appearance with a mixture of styles exhibited including Queen Anne and Stick styles. Surmounting the hipped roof are 20 dormers with pinnacles, eagles on pedestals at each corner, and a central ornate tower. Decorative terra cotta around all openings and on the corners enhances the exterior brick walls. *Municipal*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Clarksville
EMERALD HILL (EAGLE'S NEST)
N. 2nd Street
19th century

Emerald Hill was the home of Gustavus Adolphus Henry (1804—1880), politician and orator. Henry was a lawyer who practiced first in Kentucky, where he also was a member of the state legislature. He came to Clarksville in 1883 and lived in this house until his death. Although the date of construction for Emerald Hill is not known, the 2-story brick house originally had two rooms on each floor. A 2-story brick addition was added to the north at a later date, and a long porch was built on both the front and back. About 1910 the Greek Revival facade was added. *State; not accessible to the public*

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
Clarksville
POSTON BLOCK
SW corner of Main and Telegraph streets
1843

This block of three buildings by John H. Poston is a rare survival of early commercial architecture in Tennessee. Of brick on a limestone foundation, the structures are 2 stories with a full basement. A brick parapet separates each building and there is a stepped parapet on the north gable end. Located near the river-front, the block played a significant role in the commerce of Clarksville. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

MOORE COUNTY
Lynchburg
JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY
On Tenn. 55
1866

In 1866 Jack Daniel began production of his famous sour mash and, except for a short interruption during prohibition, whiskey has been produced there ever since. The office originally used by Daniel is now a museum. On a hill behind the old office is the rickyard where charcoal is made from hard sugar maple. Across the road from the old office is the still house—rebuilt after prohibition by Daniel's nephew. On top of the nearby ridge are large metal warehouses where the whiskey ages for three to four years prior to bottling. *Private*

MORGAN COUNTY (also in Scott County)
Rugby vicinity
RUGBY COLONY
Tenn. 52
19th century

On October 5, 1880, Thomas Hughes, English author of the classic *Tom Brown's Schooldays* , founded an English colony in the northern Cumberland Mountains of eastern Tennessee. Explicit in Hughes' intentions in the establishment of this colony, which he named after the ancient public school in England that was his alma mater and the setting of his novel, were a number of significant ideas and hopes, some of which were outgrowths of important social movements in Great Britain at that time. The colony originally consisted of 65 structures, only 17 of which remain. Among these are the Thomas Hughes Public Library, containing one of the finest representative collections of Victorian literature in America; the Christ Church Episcopal, an outstanding example of Carpenter's Gothic architecture; and several cottages or houses originally built for and used by members of Hughes' colony. *Multiple public/private*

PERRY COUNTY
Linden vicinity
CEDAR CREEK FURNACE
9 miles SW of Linden on Furnace Branch
1834

The only remaining structure of the furnace is the stack, a truncated pyramid with two open hearths at the front. It was constructed of stacked rusticated stone—a major achievement in the isolated woods where it was built. The furnace probably had appurtenances similar to those of the reconstructed Hopewell Furnace near Reading, Pennsylvania. *Private:* HAER

PICKETT COUNTY
Byrdstown vicinity
HULL CORDELL, BIRTHPLACE
About 2 miles W of Byrdstown
19th century

Cordell Hull (1871—1955) served as a member of the house of representatives of Tennessee (1893—1897), as a member of Congress (1906—1921 and 1923—1931) and as Secretary of State (1933—1944), longer than any other person. During his tenure as Secretary of State, Hull fostered and supported the organization of the United Nations and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945. The log cabin on the site is a reconstruction of the original birthplace. Rebuilt mostly of the original poplar logs, the cabin consists of a front room with a loft and a kitchen at the back. A simple log museum west of the cabin houses a collection of Hull's memorabilia. *State; not accessible to the public*

POLK COUNTY
Benton vicinity
WARD, NANCY, TOMB
2 miles S of Benton on U.S. 411
18th—19th century

Nancy Ward was a full-blooded Cherokee who promoted peace between Indians and pioneers. In 1776 she prevented a formidable invasion by warning settlers on the Watauga and Holston of an attack by Cherokee Chief Dragging Canoe and his 700 followers. Later, during the Indian outbreak of 1780, she helped a number of prisoners escape. Although Nancy Ward spent most of her life in Cherokee villages along the Little Tennessee River no tangible evidence of the towns remains. Her grave site is a memorial to "the Pocahontas of Tennessee." In 1923 a stone marker containing a bronze plaque was erected at the grave. *Private*

RHEA COUNTY
Dayton
RHEA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Market Street at 2nd and 3rd avenues
1890—1891

This red brick and wood courthouse is a 2-story rectangular building essentially unchanged from the date of its construction. It was the location of the famous Scopes 'Monkey' Trial in the summer of 1925. *County*

ROANE COUNTY
Kingston
ROANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Kentucky Avenue
Mid—19th century

The Roane County Courthouse is one of seven built before the Civil War that has survived to the present time. It is a Greek Revival building distinguished by two wooden fluted columns standing 3 stories high within the 20-foot-wide main vestibule. The south elevation has a four-column portico. A large dome containing 2 gallows surmounts the building. In 1936 a 3-story brick annex was built onto the rear. *County*

ROANE COUNTY
Kingston
SOUTHWEST POINT
1 mile SW of Kingston
1792—1807

Following several years of treaty making and increasing encroachments upon their lands, the Cherokees became more hostile in the early 1790's. The militia was reactivated and General John Sevier was placed in command. Sevier erected fortifications at the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, completing a blockhouse in the fall of 1792. The fort's function was two fold: protection from the Indians and refuge for those who had been attacked. In 1794 a regular garrison of the U.S. Army replaced the militia and remained at the fort until 1807, at which time it was abandoned. Although the fortifications are now gone, there are visible remains of the foundations of the blockhouses and the gun emplacements. *Municipal*

SCOTT COUNTY
RUGBY COLONY

Reference—see Morgan County

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
CHUCALISSA INDIAN VILLAGE (PREHISTORIC INDIAN TOWN)
Pre-Columbian

The village, founded around 900, was occupied until the early 1600's. The site contains the only known relatively intact record of the development of Mississippian culture in the Memphis area. The village contains a central plaza, mounds, and nine reconstructed houses. *State*

SHELBY COUNTY
Memphis
VICTORIAN VILLAGE DISTRICT
Adams and Jefferson streets
19th—20th centuries

During the 1830's and 1840's Memphis grew rapidly as the center of steamboat and railroad transportation on the mainlines of the north-south and east-west traffic. Memphis of those days is represented by the elegant mansions remaining in Victorian Village. Of the nine architecturally significant houses in the district, seven are bold Italianate dwellings and two are Greek Revival. The Mallory House (652 Adams Street—1852), an especially fine Victorian brick structure, is a living museum for the decorative arts and architecture. *Multiple public/private*

STEWART COUNTY
Dover vicinity
DOVER FLINT QUARRIES
3 miles E of Dover
Pre-Columbian

The quarries consist of a series of 20 to 30 small pits scattered throughout a wooded hillside area. There are large amounts of chippage around each pit and occasionally a hammerstone or piece of flint worked into a digging implement is visible. The quarries were the source of the noted Dover flint from which many of the ceremonial objects found in Tennessee and the Southeast were made. The flint was unique in that it could be mined in large sheets which worked easily and from which long, slender blades of differing shapes could be fashioned. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Arcadia vicinity
FAIN PLANTATION
E of Bloomingdale off U.S. 11W
c. 1850

Fain Plantation consists of a 2-story brick house and four log outbuildings. It is one of the few nearly-complete plantation complexes remaining in upper East Tennessee. The large dwelling is a simple rectangular structure with a double-story rear ell with galleries on both levels. Beneath the gabled roof is a molded brick cornice, typical of dwellings in the area. The house was built for Thomas Fain, a member of an important early family in the county. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Blountville
BLOUNTVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Little changed from its 19th-century appearance, the Blountville Historic District contains 23 significant houses, a cemetery, a 2-story red brick courthouse (1920's), and a small law office. Blountville became the county seat in 1795 and served as an active commercial center through much of the 19th century. Within the district are a variety of late-18th-century structures. Most are white clapboard. Two significant buildings are the Old Deery Inn (see separate listing), a 2-story clapboard-over-log structure; and Anderson Hall, one of the few brick dwellings. *Multiple public/private*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Blountville
FAIN, SQUIRE JOHN, BARN
Lone Oak Estates, Tenn. 126
19th century

Considered one of the most important agricultural structures in the state, this L-shaped barn is built of clapboard and painted red. It has five levels including the hayloft. Latticework encloses many of the roof level openings. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Blountville
OLD DEERY INN (OLD TAVERN, MANSION HOUSE AND STORE)
Main Street
18th—20th centuries

During the 19th century this 2-story clapboard structure was a tavern and inn for travelers along the Great Stage Road. The earliest section of the tavern is believed to date from 1794 and consists of a 2-story log section with two limestone chimneys. The combined frame storehouse and tavern was built several years later and the 3-story limestone ell was added still later. William Deery was a wealthy merchant who owned numerous stores in Tennessee and Virginia. *Private*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Blountville vicinity
ERWIN FARM (WALNUT SHADE)
W of Blountville off Tenn. 75
Early-19th century

The Erwin Farm is a complex of three log buildings, including the 2-story house and a springhouse. It is considered the most complete complex of log structures remaining on its original site in the county and among the most important in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Bluff City vicinity
ALISON, JESSE, HOUSE
SW of Bluff City off U.S. 11E
19th century

The Alison House is a 2-story brick dwelling with a raised basement and two exterior end chimneys. Few Federal style houses survive in the area, and the raised basement and double front porch are not typical architectural features in east Tennessee. Only the supporting brick pillars and other traces of the double front porch remain. (Also see Finlay Alison House.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Bristol vicinity
PEMBERTON MANSION AND OAK
Tenn. 34 about 9 miles NE of Bristol
18th—20th centuries

The Pemberton Oak is believed to be 700 to 800 years old and is about 100 feet tall with a branch spread of 125 feet. The tree is located on Royal Oak Farm near the Pemberton Mansion, a 2-story brick structure built around 1877. The Mansion replaced a log house built in 1780 by Colonel John Pemberton (1742—1813). The land on which the oak is located has served as mustering and camping grounds for soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Second World War. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
CHURCH CIRCLE DISTRICT
1915—1930's

In 1915, Dr. John Nolen, a city planner and engineer from Cambridge, Massachusetts, was engaged by the developers of Kingsport to design an industrial city for 50,000 people. The Church Circle area is the only downtown section which retains a sense of his original plan. A focal point in the city, the circle is a small park around which are four large, red brick, Colonial Revival church buildings. Along a neighboring street is a group of 2-story stuccoed and brick row houses in the cottage style designed by Allen Dryden, Sr., a leading local architect. *Multiple public/private*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
CLINCHFIELD RAILROAD STATION
101 E. Main Street
c. 1905

With the construction of this railroad station Kingsport became a major industrial center. It linked the Middle West with the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, cutting through the Kentucky and Virginia coal fields, and was major factor in attracting industry to the area. The main building is a 1-story red brick rectangular structure with a central tower. To the east is a later square freight building. *Private*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
JOHNSON, J. FRED, HOUSE
1322 Watauga Avenue
20th century

This was the home of J. Fred Johnson, the 'Father of Kingsport." Shortly after arriving in the area in 1905, Johnson formed a partnership with John B. Dennis to develop a modern industrial city. Together, the men formed the Kingsport Improvement Company, acquired vast amounts of property, then sold the land to businesses, industries, and real estate developers. Kingsport had become a modern industrial city by the time Johnson died in the late 1940's. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
MOUNT IDA
1010-1012 Sevier Terrace Drive
18th century

The two houses in the Mount Ida complex reflect the development of the Kingsport area, not only through their architectural differences, but also through their association with important local families. David Ross built the 2-story log structure about the time he established an iron furnace and forge in the early 1790's. The later 2-story red brick Victorian house with bracket trim on the cornice and 1-story front porch was erected in 1884 by David Sevier, a successful farmer, financier, and landholder in the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
PRESTON FARM (EXCHANGE PLACE)
4812 Orebank Road
19th century

The Preston Farm is a large complex built in the early 1800's. It consists of a main house (originally a log cabin, remodeled in 1902—1903 and covered with clapboard), a 2-story white frame springhouse of finished lumber with pegged joints, an oak smokehouse, a barn, and a frame store. In addition to its operation as a self-supporting agricultural enterprise, the farm served as a store and stage stop. During the time when states minted their own money, currency was exchanged at the Preston Farm store—hence its secondary name, Exchange Place. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport
WILLS-DICKEY STONE HOUSE
NW of Kingsport on West Carter's Valley Road off U.S. 23
18th century

This is one of the few extant stone houses remaining in upper east Tennessee, and the only one remaining in Sullivan County. Built of native limestone, the house is 2 stories with a chimney on each end. The exterior has changed little since its construction, probably in the late-18th century, with the exception of the 2-story tetrastyle portico on the front and a new roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport vicinity
PEARSON BRICK HOUSE
E of Kingsport on Shipley Ferry Road
19th century

This simple 2-story rectangular dwelling is unique in east Tennessee for its ornamental brickwork. In each gable end is a design, in a herringbone pattern, suggestive of an arched window. Also unusual for the area are the interior chimneys on each end and the refined cornice with punched detail. A 1-story front porch and kitchen with attached back porch are recent additions. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport vicinity
ROSELAND
S of Kingsport on Shipp Street
19th century

This house was built in stages in the early-19th century by Jonathan Bachman whose father, Samuel, arrived in the Kingsport area in the 1780's. Four of Jonathan's sons became prominent Presbyterian ministers and two were also educational leaders in the state. Gray-green shingles and late-19th-century trim cover the original double log dwelling. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport vicinity
SPRING PLACE
NW of Kingsport on West Carter's Valley Road off U.S. 23
19th century

Spring Place is a double log dwelling with a 2-story section and a 1-story wing built against the brick end chimney. Not only is it significant as a pioneer structure, but also as the home of Reverend Samuel Patton, one of the strongest 19th-century supporters of methodism. Patton became the champion of 'Holston Methodism" against attacks by other denominations during the religious fervor of the mid-19th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Kingsport vicinity
YANCEY'S TAVERN
E of Kingsport on Tenn. 126
1782

Yancey's Tavern was an important stop along Island Road, the first (1761) major artery in upper east Tennessee. As such, it figured prominently in the development of the area and served as headquarters for local business. Beneath its clapboard exterior, the tavern is a double log house with a dog trot. The front and back porches and 1-story back wing are not original, and the cellar area has been completely enclosed with brick. Several frame outbuildings dating from the late-19th and early-20th centuries surround the structure. *Private; not accessible to the public*

SULLIVAN COUNTY
Piney Flats vicinity
ALISON, FINLAY, HOUSE
W of Piney Flats on Tenn. 2
19th century

This is a 1 1/2-story brick structure with a raised basement and gabled roof. Framing and location of the openings are original, but bracket trim on the front porch was added in the 1870's or 1880's. More recently a small back wing and porch were added. The interior chimneys and cornice with its punched detail are unusual features for the area. The Alison family were early settlers in the area. (Also see Jesse Alison House.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

SUMNER COUNTY
Castalian Springs
CASTALIAN SPRINGS (BLEDSOE'S LICK)
Gallatin-Hartsville Pike (Tenn. 25)

Bledsoe's Lick, the first settlement in middle Tennessee, was named for Anthony Bledsoe, one of the first residents. The lick itself, a sulphur spring, was known to animals and Indians before the white men came. Also on the site is a log inn, Wynnewood, built about 1828 by Colonel A. R. Wynne. Used as a stagecoach inn and private residence, the structure has undergone numerous alterations. There is a dogtrot and small front porch (added in 1896) attached to the main section of the 2-story house. Other buildings include a log office, a log smokehouse, and a stone springhouse. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL, HABS

UNICOI COUNTY
Erwin vicinity
CLARKSVILLE IRON FURNACE
SW of Erwin off Tenn. 107 in
Cherokee National Forest
19th century

This stone ore stack, now in ruins, is about 2 stories high. As in other early-19th-century furnaces, the bellows were powered by a waterwheel. The millrace which drove the wheel ran along the side of an adjacent mountain. The furnace closed in 1844. *Federal*

VAN BUREN COUNTY
Bone Cave vicinity
BIG BONE CAVE
1.5 miles E of Bone Cave
Prehistoric, 19th century

During the War of 1812 and the Civil War thousands of caves were mined for saltpeter, one of the primary ingredients used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Big Bone Cave contains the best preserved artifacts of the industry in Tennessee. Of more than 50 saltpeter vats built in the cave, about 26 are visible today. Above the vats is a 200-foot-long elevated tramway which allowed access to the back of the cave. The cave has also been the site of several significant paleontological finds during the 19th and 20th centuries, including the discovery in 1811 of the bones of a giant ground sloth, thereby giving the cave its name. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Jonesboro vicinity
DEVAULT TAVERN
W of Jonesboro on Leesburg Road
1821

Frederick DeVault built this 2-story Federal-style brick building as an inn. It was frequented by travelers on the Great Stage Road between Abingdon, Va., and Knoxville, Tenn. Unusual honeycomb woodwork is beneath the eaves and around the porch. This style of detail is found in several early houses in the county. The fanlighted main doorway of the inn is protected by a wooden porch supported by slim spindle-like columns. Andrew Jackson was known to frequent the tavern. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Jonesboro vicinity
TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER, HOUSE
SW of Jonesboro, off Old U.S. 11E
1776—1778

This simple 2-story log house is significant as the only remaining structure in the Jonesboro area from the era of the short-lived state of Franklin. An early owner, Christopher Taylor, a Virginian, was one of the area's first settlers. In August 1784, he was a delegate to the first convention called to create the state of Franklin. The exterior of the house has been covered with wood siding, and the original shingle roof was replaced with tin. A crude 1-story lean-to is attached to the rear. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Franklin
CARNTON
Confederate Cemetery Lane
c. 1825, Swope

This is a 2 1/2-story Greek Revival house with some Federal and Georgian influence. The plan of the house is typical middle Tennessee in arrangement but is unusual in its use of entirely different verandas on opposite elevations. At the front is a small porch with superimposed columns and at the rear is a long veranda with square pillars extending through to the main cornice and supporting a second-floor veranda. The house was built by Randal McGavock, a member of a prominent Virginia family, and named for his ancestral home in Ireland. *Private*

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Franklin
FORT GRANGER
Off Liberty Pike
1863

Named after Major General Gordon Granger, commander of a large force of Federal troops camped at Franklin, this fort was used for two and one-half years to bombard the town of Franklin and to control troop movements north to Nashville. The fort is an earthen structure 900 feet long with perimeter walls averaging six to eight feet high. The inside face of the walls were shored with wood and splayed at the tops to allow cannon to project through from elevated earthen platforms inside. The main structure within the fort was powder magazine about 65 feet square and believed to be partially sunken. *Municipal*

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Franklin
FRANKLIN HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The town of Franklin, originally platted in 1787, was recognized by the state legislature in 1799. It rapidly became well knows as a center for the practice of law by prominent political figures including John Bell, Felix Grundy, John Marshall, Thomas Hart Benton, Newton Cannon, John Eaton. General Andrew Jackson disbanded his troops here following the

Battle of New Orleans in 1815. A treaty with the Chickasaw Indians was signed by President Jackson in 1830 on the lawn of Secretary of War John Eaton's yard. The Battle of Franklin, one of the bloodiest in the Civil War, was fought here with Confederate troops stationed on top of the Masonic lodge where they watched the Federal camp, Fort Granger (see separate listing), across the river. In addition to the many fine Federal houses the district contains the Williamson County Courthouse (1858), a large 2-story brick Greek Revival building. *Multiple public/private*

WILLIAMSON COUNTY
Franklin

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

510 Main Street
1831—1834

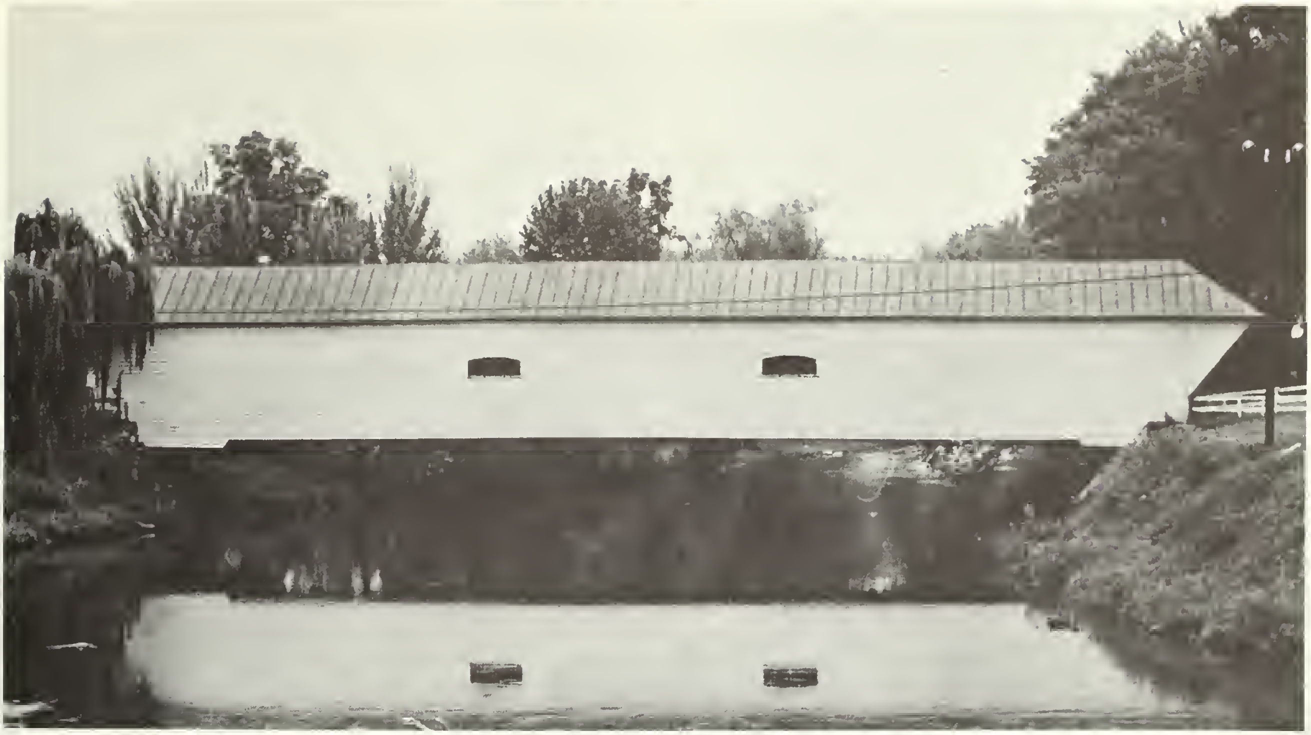
St. Paul's is the oldest Episcopal church in Tennessee. Constructed of brick, the Gothic Revival church is unadorned except for lancet windows and a low parapet around the plain square tower. Damaged by Federal troops during the Civil War, the building has been restored. In 1869 twenty feet of the side walls were cut down, thus lowering the roof. *Private*

WILSON COUNTY
Lebanon vicinity

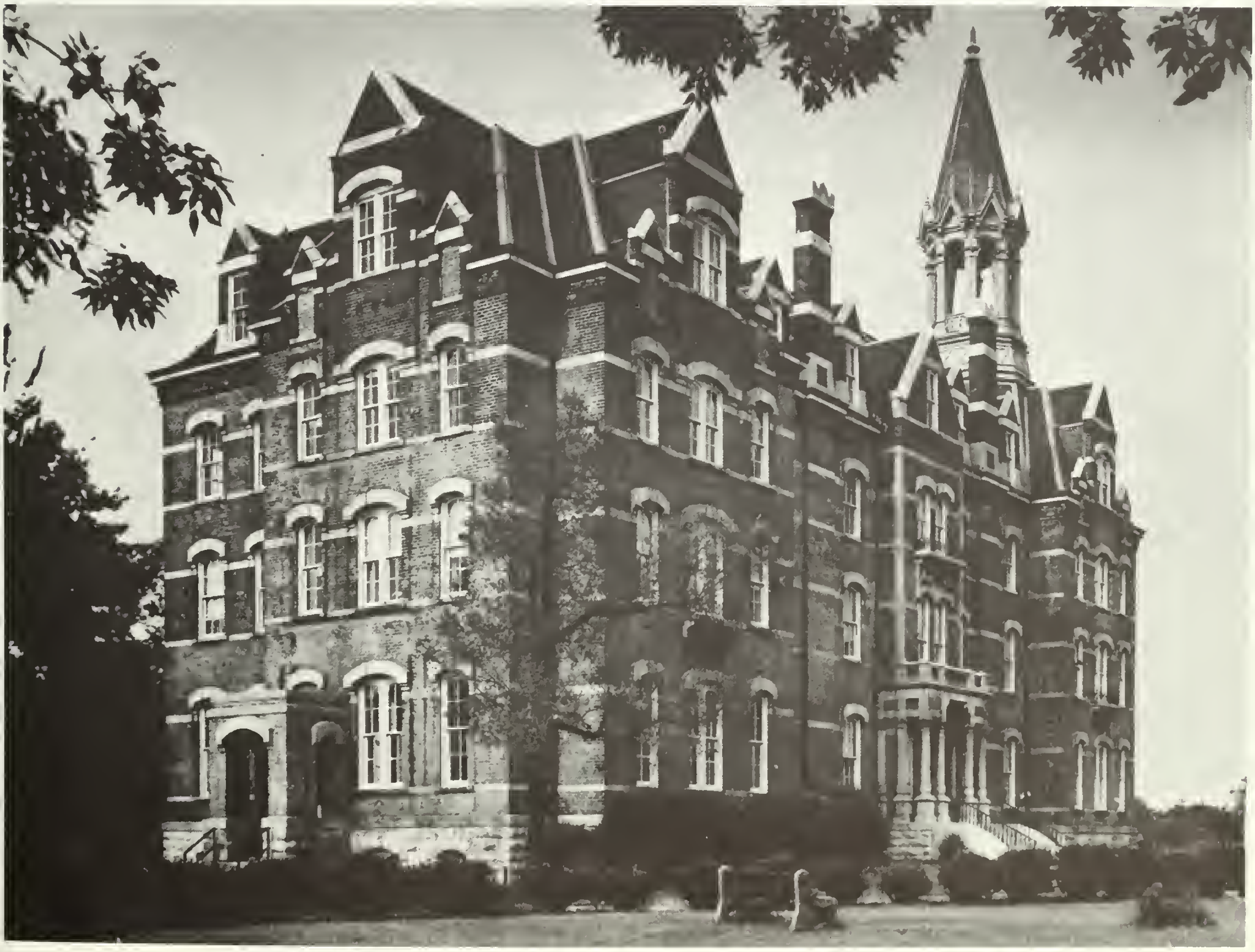
SELLARS INDIAN MOUNT

Prehistoric

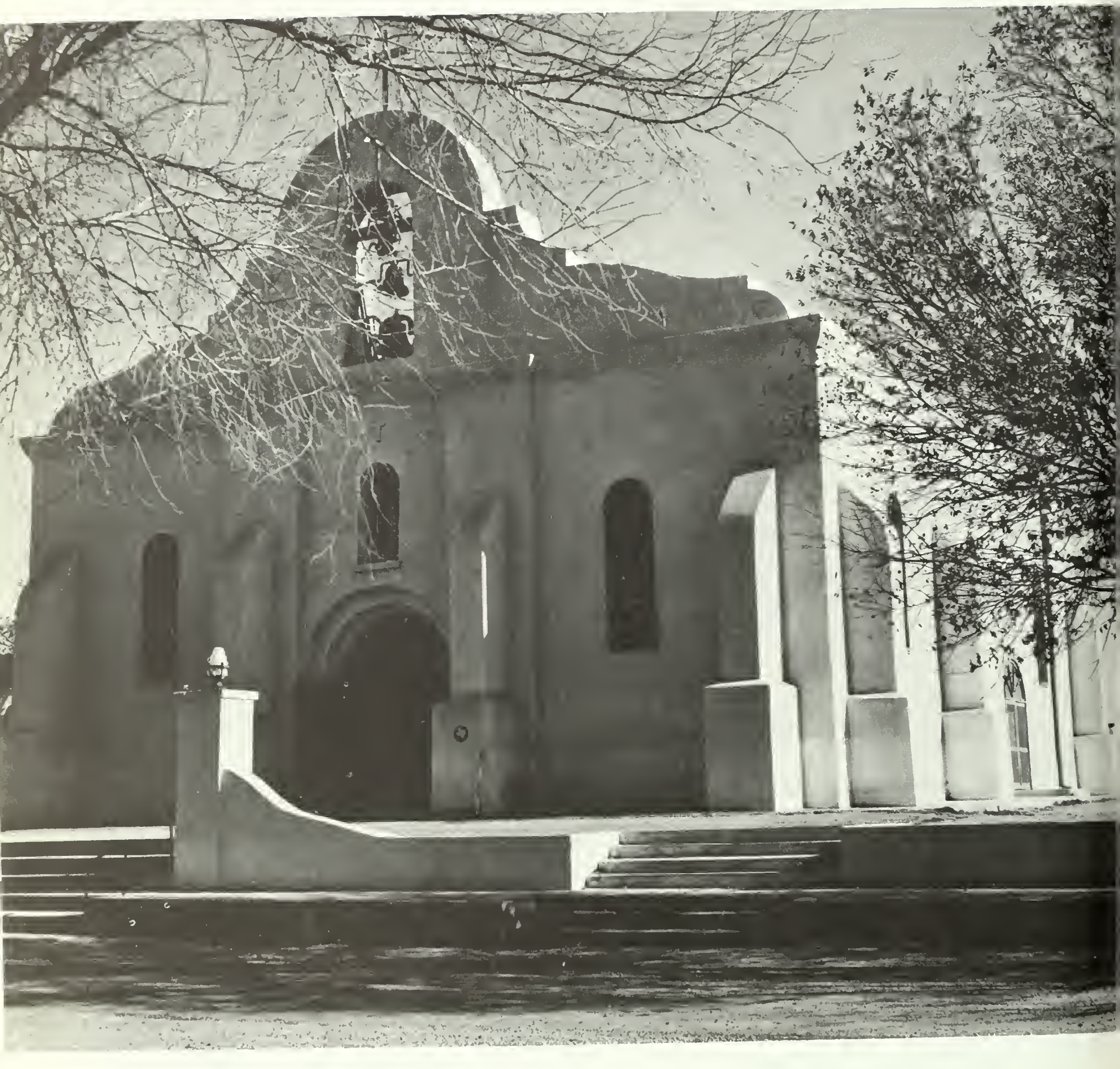
In 1877 Professor F. W. Putnam of the Peabody Museum reported that this site was once the home of a band of Stone Box Indians. A drawing from that date shows a large central mound and about 80 locations of dwellings all enclosed within an earthen wall with several low mounds outside. Today the central mound stands about 40 feet high. There is evidence of the earthen wall which apparently surrounded the village. *Private; not accessible to the public*



Elizabethton Historic District (covered bridge over Doe River), Elizabethton, Tennessee (Carter County). *Frank Robinson*

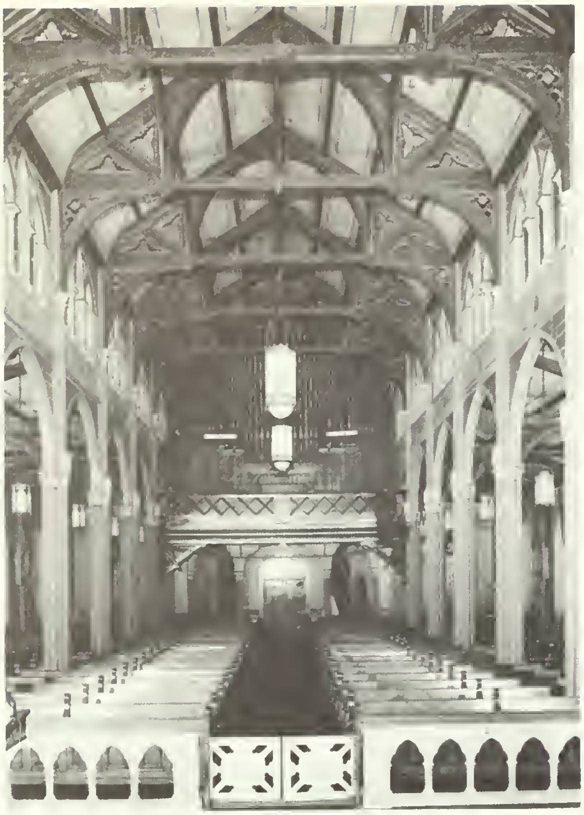


Jubilee Hall, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee (Davidson County). *Jack E. Boucher for HABS*

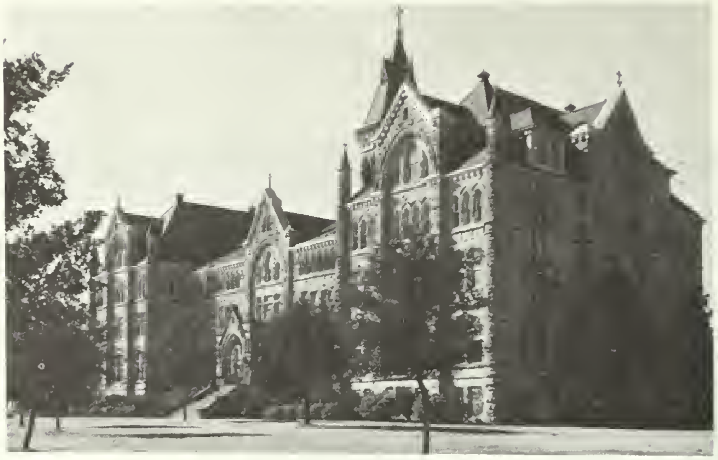


Presidio Chapel of San Elizario (Nuestra Senora del Pilar y de Glorioso San Jose), San Elizario, Texas (El Paso County). HABS.
Texas State Historical Survey Committee

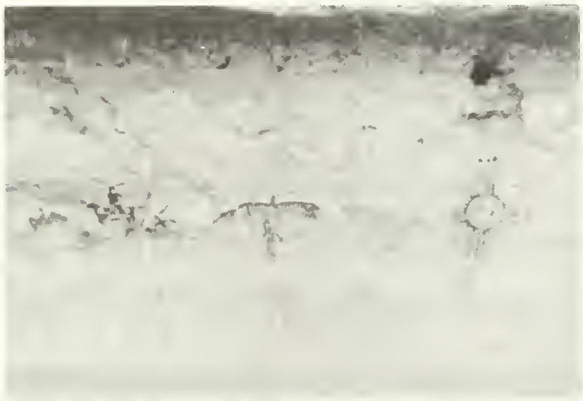
Texas



St. Mary's Cathedral, Galveston, Texas (Galveston County).
Allen Stross for HABS

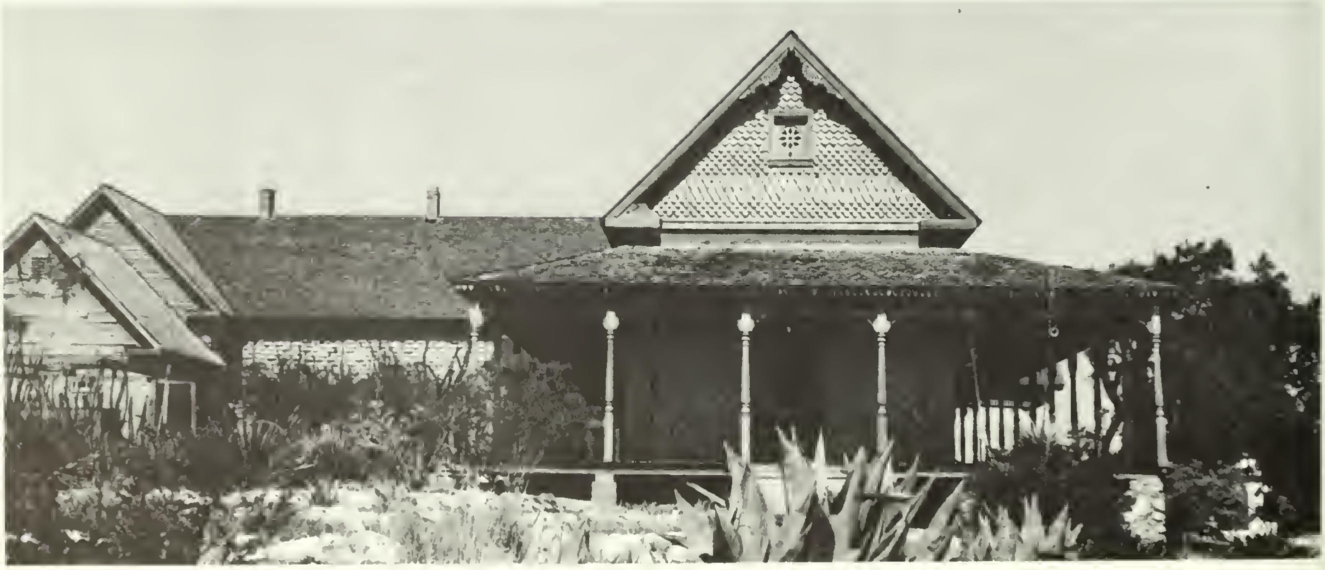


St. Edward's University Main Building
and Holy Cross Dormitory,
Austin, Texas (Travis County).
Texas State Historical Survey Committee



Meyers Springs Pictograph Site, Dryden vicinity,
Texas (Terrell County).
Texas State Historical Survey Committee

Fort Stockton Historic District (Annie Riggs Hotel),
Fort Stockton, Texas (Pecos County).
Texas State Historical Survey Committee



BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN ANTONIO
213 W. Commerce Street
1885—1886

The old San Antonio National Bank, established in 1866, was the pioneer national bank in Texas. Romanesque Revival in style, the facade has a profusion of Moorish or Saracenic elements. Only 32 feet wide, the building is over 100 feet long with walls of random-coursed, ashlar limestone. The interior has marble tile flooring and tinted and frescoed walls with fringed-border lines. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
KING WILLIAM HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The King William Historic District is a neighborhood of Victorian and turn-of-the-century homes, all of which are embellished by a profusion of towers, mansard roofs, and fancy scrollwork. The area was predominantly settled by prosperous German businessmen in the second half of the 19th century. Carl Guenther, a German miller, constructed a mill and his house in the southwestern section in 1859. Although enlarged and modernized these buildings still form the terminus of the district. All but seven of the nearly fifty structures within the area contribute to its 19th-century character. A few of the more significant houses along King William Street are the Eduard Steves Homestead (1876), an eclectic house with French Renaissance detail; the Ike West House, a Victorian mansion with an abundance of iron cresting; and the Norton Polk House, another eclectic Renaissance structure. *Multiple private:* HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
LA VILLITA HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

The La Villita Historic District is a quarter, or *barrio*, reflective of the Spanish, European, and American influence which shaped San Antonio's history. There are 27 significant structures within the district, principally of a simple vernacular masonry type. The buildings are generally two styles—the older Mexican houses of stucco-covered brick and the later (1840's) houses constructed by the German immigrants which show a strong similarity to other early Teutonic settlements in Texas. A few of the notable structures are the Bombach House (pre-1850), 231 South Alamo Street; the Caxias House, 416 B. Paseo de la Villita; and the Oldrete House (c. 1818), 323 East Neuva Street. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
MISSION SAN FRANCISCO DE LA ESPADA
Espada Road
18th century

Initially the Espada complex consisted of temporary buildings; however, by 1745 permanent stone structures were being erected. Following the typical arrangement of other missions, the rooms and buildings are arranged in a rough quadrangle around a central courtyard. The complex of three contiguous building—convent, cloister, and church—has a flat roof surrounded by a parapet. In the southeast corner is a fortified tower of rubble construction that is unique in that no other missions have remains of any fortified sections of wall. Near the complex is Espada Aqueduct, the sole Spanish aqueduct in the U.S. still in use. *Private*

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
Mission Road
18th—19th centuries

Missionary activity at San Juan lasted from 1731 to 1824. Today it is still a functioning parish. The most prominent building at the site is the restored chapel (post-1762), originally the granary. Of stucco-covered rubble construction with buttresses along the east and west walls, it has a two-tier belfry with one bell in the center of the top tier and two in the bottom tier. Two restored Indian quarters stand immediately north of the chapel. A third building (c. 1824) stands against the east wall. Additional remains of the mission complex are the walls surrounding it, foundations of some of the Indian quarters, convent, granary foundations, and the well. *Private:* HABS

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
NAVARRO, JOSE ANTONIO, HOUSE COMPLEX
228-232 S. Loredo Street
1850's

Jose Antonio Navarro (1795—1872) was one of the two native Texans who signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836. The Navarro House complex consists of three stuccoed limestone buildings with a common patio. The residence is typical of early Texas houses—1-story with a wide front gallery and rear ell and gallery incorporating an inset rear porch. The kitchen building has a hipped roof continued as an overshoot roof on the front and rear porches. The third building, which served as Navarro's law office, is similarly built and is embellished by prominent quoins. *Private*

BEXAR COUNTY
San Antonio
OLD LONE STAR BREWERY
110-116 Jones Avenue
1895—1904, E. Jungenfeld and Company

The Lone Star Brewing Company, established by two prominent San Antonio businessmen, John Henry Kampmann and Edward Hoppe, officially opened for business in September 1884. The main plant is made up of five massive brick sections ranging in height from 2 to 5 stories and each with a different roofline and facade. Equipped with modern machinery and its own ice plant, cooper shops, and bottling works, the brewery was capable of producing an annual capacity of over 250,000 barrels making it the largest brewery in the state. Under the guidance of Adolphus Busch, the plant prospered until the advent of prohibition. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BLANCO COUNTY
Blanco
CONN, ADRIAN EDWARDS, HOUSE
Intersection of U.S. 281 and SW boundary of courthouse square
c. 1850's

The Conn House is a German pioneer building of a type found only in the Texas hill country. Constructed of 16-inch-wide hand-cut limestone laid in random ashlar, this 1 1/2-story stucture has two main rooms with an attic chamber above. Around the turn of the century, a frame addition with board and batten walls was built to form an ell at the rear of the house. The Conn House is reputed to be the oldest house in Blanco. *Private*

BRISCOE COUNTY
Silverton vicinity
MAYFIELD DUGOUT
7 miles WNW of Silverton
1889

The Mayfield Dugout is one of the few remaining examples of this previously common type of Plains shelter. It is built into the wall of a slope and has three long beams sunk into the bank forming the superstructure for the roof. Logs placed across the support beams and covered with sod comprise the roof. The structure was expedient in this area of little timber and unpredictable weather. *Private*

CAMERON COUNTY
Port Isabel vicinity

BRAZOS SANTIAGO DEPOT

Off Port Isabel, N end of Brazos Island
19th century

A large supply depot was constructed by American troops under Zachary Taylor on Brazos Island at the outbreak of the Mexican War (1846). Brazos Santiago Pass, separating Brazos and Padre islands, is the only natural deepwater pass allowing ocean vessels access to the south Texas mainland and interior. The island continued to be a major supply area until 1848, by which time a lighthouse, a star-shaped fort, a customshouse, and several storage buildings had been erected. Again, during the Civil War, Brazos Santiago was an important military supply port for Union troops. In 1871 a narrow-gauge railroad was constructed to facilitate transportation of military stores; however, the development of a statewide railroad system in the 1880's resulted in the abandonment of the Brazos Santiago Depot. Its remains—wagon tracks, rows of tent pegs, foundations, and artifacts—were uncovered in 1967 by Hurricane Beulah. *Multiple public/private*

CAMERON COUNTY
Port Isabel vicinity

GARCIA PASTURE SITE

Loma del Mesquite, about 2 miles SSW of Port Isabel
Prehistoric

The Garcia Pasture Site is an extensive prehistoric Indian area covering most of Loma del Mesquite, a typical coastal clay dune. An inventory of artifacts collected from the site's surface includes arrow points, pottery, and shell ornaments. The earliest date for the site has been estimated between 1500 A.D. to 1700 A.D., while glass arrow points discovered there indicate an occupation to well after European contact, and certain features of the site could push the estimated age as far back as 1000 A.D. Three archeological cultural units are represented—the Barril Complex, the Brownsville Complex, and the Historic Phase. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CARSON COUNTY
Panhandle

CARSON COUNTY SQUARE HOUSE MUSEUM

5th and Elsie streets
1887—1888

This 2-story clapboarded house is among the oldest structures in the Texas Panhandle. The symmetrical building with deck-on-hip roof has a veranda across the main facade. It was the home of several notable Panhandle pioneers including Judge Christopher Paul and Judge J. L. Harrison, a prominent cattleman in the area. *County*

CHAMBERS COUNTY
Cove vicinity

SITE 41 CH 110

E of Cove and N of U.S. 10
Pre-Columbian, 18th century

Based on ethnohistoric accounts of Indian villages in the area and the recovery of isolated artifacts, archeologists believe the site may have been occupied during the era of Spanish settlement. Evidence indicates that the site was a locus of habitation during the years 1756 to 1771. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

CHAMBERS COUNTY
Wallisville vicinity

ORCOQUISAC ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

N of Wallisville on Lake Miller
Pre-Columbian, 18th century

The Orcoquisac Archeological District encloses a complex of mission-presidio sites established and occupid by the Spanish between 1756 and 1771. Also associated closely are the site of an earlier French trading post and an Indian rancheria. Specifically included are the site of Blancpain's Trading Post (1754), both sites of the Presidio Mission Nuestra Senora de la Luz, and the possible location of the rancheria. These sites document the first contact between the Orcoquisac (Akokisa) Indians and European traders and missionaries. The presidio was established in 1756 and the mission shortly thereafter. A 1767 inspection report of the mission and Presidio by a representative of the King of Spain emphasized the unhealthy climate and recommended abandonment. The garrison withdrew in 1771. *Private; not accessible to the public*

COKE COUNTY
Bronte vicinity

FORT CHADBOURNE

12 miles N of Bronte
1852

Fort Chadbourne was established in October 1852 as part of the outer line of defense against the Kiowas and Comanches along the Texas frontier. The fort also guarded a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail route, but was abandoned in 1867. Visible remains include sections of two stone barracks, ruins of the hospital, mess hall, two officer's quarters and a half dug-out cellar. Mostly of hand-hewn limestone blocks, the structures were arranged around a parade ground. North of the barracks are ruins of the stage station. *Private; not accessible to the public*

COLORADO COUNTY
Columbus

STAFFORD BANK AND OPERA HOUSE

Milam and Spring streets
1886, Nicholas J. Clayton

This Second Empire building was commissioned by R. E. Stafford, a wealthy cattleman, banker and industrialist. The first floor of the 2-story brick building was intended as a bank and the second floor was designed as an opera house, seating 1,000. The main facade of the building is divided by brick pilasters into bays which in turn are divided into three sets of French doors. The doors are supported by semidetached cast iron columns with cast iron lintels supporting the upper floor. *Private*

COMAL COUNTY
New Braunfels

FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH (UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST)

296 S. Seguin Street
1875, Jacob Langkopf

The First Protestant Church is markedly German in character, calling to mind a traditional German vernacular style architecture. Native limestone was chosen for the walls, and all openings are lancet arched. The central front bell tower was added in 1889. In 1955 the church was enlarged by lengthening the main section and adding rooms on each side of the tower. The Republic of Texas issued a charter to the Solms German Protestant congregation in New Braunfels in 1845, and they built their first log house of worship the next year. *Private*

EL PASO COUNTY
El Paso

OLD FORT BLISS

1800 block of Doniphan Street; property between Doniphan Street and Rio Grande, N of Franklin Canal
19th century

Located at the strategic site of the pass through the mountains between the U.S. and Mexico, Fort Bliss was established at Hart's Mill in 1878. During its 15 years of existence at this site it was involved in some of the last Indian campaigns in the Southwest, including the Victorio uprising and the campaign against Geronimo. Today the only visible remains are a pair of large, 2-story adobe officers' quarters, which are now used as apartment buildings; two long structures identified as barracks buildings; and Simeon Hart's residence, which was used as an officers' club for the fort and now is a restaurant. A thorough archeological investigation of the site is expected to reveal numerous ruins of Old Fort Bliss structures and the remains of Hart's Mill. *Private; not accessible to the public*

EL PASO COUNTY
El Paso vicinity
HUECO TANKS
22 miles NE of El Paso off U.S. 62
Prehistoric—19th century

Hueco Tanks comprise three massive granite outcrops each of which is at least one-half mile long. Within these formations natural tanks or cisterns were formed and trapped rain water. Hueco Tanks became the major source of water between El Paso and the Pecos River. It is known to have been used by man for hundreds, possibly thousands, of years and was in historic times a regular stop for the Butterfield Overland Stage. Evidence of prehistoric man remains in the form of pictographs. Some show contact with white men and are tentatively ascribed to the Mescalero Apaches. The earlier paintings are Puebloan. *State*

EL PASO COUNTY
El Paso vicinity
NORTHGATE SITE
7 miles N of El Paso on Fort Bliss
Military Reservation
900—1400

This village site is probably representative of what is called the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon culture. The period of occupation is believed to span the entire period of existence for this culture and may provide the first comprehensive glimpse of key aspects of their technological development. The general impression given by the site is that of several pithouse villages, probably seasonal residences, with their associated burned rock hearths. Opportunities exist here to study the development of a diversified economic base which very likely included primitive agriculture, village patterning, and external cultural relationships. Mechanisms for stability for these aspects are excellent at Northgate and are available at no other known site in the area. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

EL PASO COUNTY
San Elizario
PRESIDIO CHAPEL OF SAN ELIZARIO (NUESTRA SENORA DEL PILAR Y DE GLORIOSO SAN JOSE)
S side of Plaza
1773

San Elizario was originally founded at Nuestra Senora del Pilar y de Glorioso Senor San Jose near the mission of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe in present Ciudad Juarez. In 1773 the presidio was moved on recommendation of the Marquis de Rubi and was renamed San Elizario. When it was used as the presidio chapel, Franciscan missionaries served there. Before 1814 it was moved to yet another site, but the chapel and the town which grew around it remained. The current chapel was built in 1877. This structure is a 1-story stucco-covered adobe with a flat roof and espadana on the principal facade and three apse projections on the rear. *Private:* HABS

EL PASO COUNTY
Socorro
SOCORRO MISSION
Moon Road and Tex. 258
c. 1840

Founded in 1682 to serve the displaced Piro, Tano, and Jemez Indians of New Mexico, the present mission church at Socorro was built after the 1829 flood which changed the course of the Rio grande and destroyed the mission. The structure, adobe covered with whitewashed adobe plaster, is nearly H-shaped in plan. Statuary niehes flank the central entranceway of the south facade. A stepped parapet surmounts the front wall and supports the wall belfry. On the interior, a choir balcony above the foyer contains a finely carved turned balustrade and finely painted and decorated beams support the ceiling. The decorative adobe frames of the entrances to the transept and the large transept windows have been replace in recent years with concrete frames. *Private*

EL PASO COUNTY
Ysleta
YSLETA MISSION (MISSION DE CORPUS CHRISTI DE LA YSLETA)
U. S. 80 near intersection with
Zaragosa Road
1744

The Rio Grande Valley south of El Paso del Norte was, in the late-17th century, a part of the range lands of the Sumas and Manso Indians. The missionary interest in this land resulted from the forced settlement here in 1680 of New Mexico Indians—the Tiguas, Piro, Tano and Jemez. Ysleta del Sur, named after an original settlement in Ysleta, New Mexico, began as a refugee camp for the Indians. In 1744 the Ysleta mission church was erected at its present site on what was by then established farmlands. Although not as old as some of the missions in New Mexico, the Ysleta mission is unique in that it has continuously served the Tigua Indian community from its establishment in 1682 through the present. It was reconstructed after a fire in 1907 and is similar in appearance to the 18th-century church. *Private:* HABS

FANNIN COUNTY
Bonham vicinity
RAYBURN, SAM, HOUSE
1.5 miles W of Bonham on U.S. 82
c. 1904

This 121-acre farm, known as the Home Place, was Sam Rayburn's residence for more than 45 years. A member of Congress for 48 years, Rayburn served as Majority Leader in the 75th and 76th Congresses, and Speaker in the 77th through 87th Congresses except in the 80th and 83rd when he served as Minority Leader. The house retains all of Rayburn's furniture, china, silver, and personal effects. *State*

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL
2011 Church Avenue
1848

The oldest religious building in the city, St. Mary's Cathedral is a cruciform Gothic Revival church with twin towers on the main facade and a tall lantern over the transepts. The original section of the cathedral contains the central nave, side aisles, clerestory, triforium, transepts and apse. Interior walls and ceiling are plastered, and trusses and purlins add a decorative effect by dividing the ceiling into panels. The central entrance has an arched doorway with double doors above which is a Gothic-arched stained glass window. Hood molds shield the front windows, and the gabled roof accentuates the Gothic quality. *Private:* HABS

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston
TRUEHEART-ADRIANCE BUILDING
212 22nd Street
1881, Nicholas J. Clayton

The Trueheart-Adriance Building was constructed for a real estate firm of the same name. It is a 3-story brick building exhibiting eclectic detail on the exterior. Above the first floor the facade is divided vertically into three principal bays by brick pilasters. The pilasters have capitals at the horizontal divisions, marking the transitions between stories. There are small arcaded windows in the third story, and cornice above is pressed metal. The pediment above the central bay contains an ornamental terra cotta cartouche in its tympanum. *Private:* HABS

GALVESTON COUNTY
Galveston
WILLIAMS, SAMUEL MAY, HOUSE
3601 Avenue P
1837—1840

The Samuel May Williams House is one of the few buildings still standing that dates from Galveston's first years. It is a 1-story frame residence of Greek Revival design with an inset front gallery and a rear ell extension. The entire house rests on brick piers. On the main facade a six-panel wood door framed by sidelights and a transom in a molded architrave with ancones is flanked by two floor length windows. The deck-on-hip roof is pierced by dormers. Samuel May Williams served as secretary to Stephen F. Austin in colonial affairs and, with his partner Thomas F. McKinney, secured money for the government of the Republic of Texas, thereby insuring its survival. *Private:* HABS

GOLIAD COUNTY
Goliad
OLD MARKET HOUSE MUSEUM
SW corner of S. Market and Franklin streets
1871

This simple frame market building was originally constructed as a series of meat and produce vending stalls. The rectanglar structure has a tin-covered gabled roof and a tall wooden false front on the principal facade. A central bell tower rises above the structure with its north wall forming a continuation of the plane of the false front. A small, handsomely detailed lantern sits on the broad base of the tower. In 1886 the structure was remodeled to serve as a firehouse and in 1967 the Goliad County Historical Survey Committee and the Goliad Art Guild adapted the building for use as a local history museum and classroom. *Municipal*

GOLIAD COUNTY
Goliad vicinity
RUINS OF MISSION NUESTRA SENORA DEL ROSARIO DE LOS CUJANES
About 3.8 miles SW of Goliad on U.S. 59
1754

This is one of several missions founded in the 1750's as part of a revived missionary interest in the Gulf Coast from Panuco to the San Antonio River, and was part of the larger Spanish attempt to conquer the New World. Rosario was established for the coastal Karankawan tribes. Early descriptions of the mission indicate a wooden stockade and wooden jacales as the first buildings. The stone ruins represent what is thought to be the third and final period (post-1767) of building at the site. *County*

GONZALES COUNTY
Gonzales
GONZALES COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Bounded by St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Lawrence and St. Joseph streets
1894, Otto P. Kroeger

Gonzales served as the capital of empresario Green De Witt's colony from 1825 to 1836. Since 1837 it has been the seat of Gonzales County. After the first courthouse burned on December 3, 1893, it was replaced by this one, completed in 1896. The cruciform 3-story structure is of red brick Romanesque Revival design. A raised basement of rusticated white limestone complements the white limestone trim evident throughout the exterior. A central tower rises an addtional 2 stories above the red tile roof and is flanked by four open cupolas with colonnades and a stilted tower. *County*

GUADALUPE COUNTY
Seguin
LOS NOGALES
NE corner of S. River and E. Live Oak streets.
18th century

The oldest house in Seguin, Los Nogales was being used as a station stop on the Old Spanish Trail by 1765 and as a post office by 1825. The original builder is unknown, but a later occupant was Juan Sequin, a supporter of Texas independence who fought at San Jacinto and for whom the town of Seguin was named. Constructed of sun-dried brick, the building has a board-and-batten lean-to on the rear which was probably used as a kitchen. *Private*

HARRISON COUNTY
Marshall
OLD PIERCE HOUSE (MAGNOLIA HALL)
303 N. Columbus Street
Mid-19th century

Magnolia Hall is a well preserved example of a Greek Revival east Texas raised cottage. It is a clapboarded frame structure raised on brick piers. In the center of the five-bay main facade is a simple columned porch with full entablature covering double entrance doors. Pilasters, which repeat the design of the porch columns, flank the doors. An unusual truncated hipped roof surmounts the structure. *Private*

HAYS COUNTY
San Marcos
COCK HOUSE
402 E. Hopkins Street
1867

This vernacular, late Greek Revival residence is typical of the modest limestone buildings built in central Texas in the decade following the Civil War. The 1-story rectangular structure has a gabled roof and a frame addition to the rear. Charles Cock was the mayor of San Marcos from 1881 to 1883. *Municipal*

HUTCHINSON COUNTY
Fritch vicinity
ANTELOPE CREEK ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
About 3 miles NE of Fritch off Tex. 136
1220—1450

The seven sites included in this archeolgical district constitute a major concentration of permanent village sites occupied by prehistoric bison-hunting agriculturists. Recent excavations and radiocarbon dating have established the date of occupation and link the inhabitants with the Upper Republican sites of the Central Plains. Traces of the villages include masonry ruins of multi-roomed dwellings, storage pits, homogeneous chipped stone artifacts, cord-marked globular shaped vessels, and bone tools. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Arthur
POMPEIIAN VILLA
1953 Lakeshore Drive
1900

This structure is a 1-story U-shaped classical revival house with a hipped roof. The main entrance is protected by a central Doric portico and there is an inner courtyard surrounded by a colonnade reflecting a Mediterranean influence. The villa was originally inntended as a winter retreat for Isaac L. Ellwood—an associate and compatriot of developer Arthur E. Stilwell, namesake of the town. The house remains one of the few tangible reminders of the town's founding. *Private*

JONES COUNTY

Abilene vicinity

FORT PHANTOM HILL

14 miles N of Abilene on Ranch Road 600
1851

Fort Phantom Hill was part of a cordon of forts established from the Red River to the Rio Grande to protect settlers on the trails heading west and at the frontier. In 1854 the post was abandoned and although it was used as a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail route (1858) and served as a substation to Fort Griffin after the Civil War (1871), it was never again occupied as a regular military station. Settlers moved into Phantom Hill during the late-1870's and it became a buying and shipping point for bison hides. In 1881 the railroad bypassed the town which was soon deserted. Structural remains of the fort include over a dozen chimneys, two small buildings (including the powder magazine), and numerous foundation outlines. All of these are of limestone block construction. *Private*

KERR COUNTY

Camp Verde

OLD CAMP VERDE

2 miles W of Camp Verde on unnumbered county road
19th century

In 1856 Secretary of War Jefferson Davis commissioned an expedition to North Africa to secure camels for use as beasts of burden in transporting goods for the Army. The camels were ranched at Camp Verde where they were tested for their reliability in west Texas. The experiment was shortened by the Civil War, but not before the durable animals had proved themselves in several long expeditions. It was from Camp Verde in 1859 that General Albert Sydney Johnston began his campaign against the Mormons. Confederates seized the fort in 1861, but by 1866 it was again in Federal hands. Three years later the fort was abandoned. The only extant structure from the fort's active period is an officers' quarters built of rammed earth. Rectangular mounds indicate the position of stables, a commissary and a forge. *Private; not accessible to the public*

LIBERTY COUNTY

Dayton vicinity

SITE 41 LB 4

12 miles SE of Dayton
18th century

Site 41 LB 4 is one of two locations thought to have been contemporary with the nearby identified sites of Blancpain's Trading Post, the Presidio San Augustin de Ahumada, the mission Nuestra Senora de la Luz, and the Akokisa (Orcoquisac) Indian Village (see separate listings). Material found here indicates that it was a campsite and the occupants lived mainly by hunting and collecting mollusks. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Waco

MCCULLOCH HOUSE

406 Columbus Avenue
1866

The Champe Carter McCulloch House is a 2-story brick late Greek Revival structure with two 1-story wings to the east and west of the main block and a 2-story Roman Doric colonnade across the main facade. Descendants of C.C. McCulloch and their families have owned or occupied the house since its construction. The house reflects the affluence which Waco enjoyed in the last half of the 19th century. *Private*

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Waco

MANN, JOHN WESLEY, HOUSE

199 Mill Street
1873—1874

An Italianate house in the fully developed style popular on the east coast in the mid-19th century is rare in Texas. This large, 2-story brick residence has a 3-story entrance tower with mansard roof containing heavily hooded dormer windows. There is a 2-story wooden veranda on the southwest. The double front doors are recessed inside an elaborate frame consisting of pilasters supporting consoles which carry a projecting, segmental pediment. A large 2-story double-galleried wing was added at the rear in 1878, and in 1880 an attached kitchen was built. A second large, galleried, 2-story wing was added at right angles to the 1878 addition in 1885. *Private*

MAVERICK COUNTY

Eagle Pass

FORT DUNCAN

Bounded on the E by Monroe, on the N by Garrison, on the S by the city limits, and on the W by the Rio Grande
1849

Fort Duncan, established on March 27, 1849, was one of five military outposts forming a protective cordon against Indian attack. A few permanent buildings were erected in 1850, and six years later most of the stone quarters and functional structures had been completed. All remainingg buildings are typical of mid-19th-century frontier military architecture. They have rough-surfaced ashlar walls with little or no exterior embellishment. None remain in an unaltered condition, and little of the original interior detail or arrangement survives. Fort Duncan was situated on the California road, and a major trade route to Mexico ran through nearby Eagle Pass. During the Civil War the Confederates used Fort Duncan as a supply depot, and it was garrisoned periodically from then until final abandonment in 1922. *Municipal*

MEDINA COUNTY

Castroville

LANDMARK INN COMPLEX (VANCE HOTEL)

SE corner of Florella and Florence streets
19th century

The first structure erected of the Landmark Inn Complex was a 1-story stone edifice with a detached kitchen (c. 1850). About 1854 a second floor, a double gallery on the courtyard facade, and outbuildings were added. The additions, all of native stone, were of the same architectural style as the original building. The enlarged structure was both a store and a hotel serving travelers to and from Mexico. A unique feature of the hotel was a 2-story stone bathhouse located in the courtyard. Also included in the inn complex is a 2-story cut stone mill (1858) which provided Castroville with its first electric power in 1927. *Private:* HABS

MENARD COUNTY

Fort McKavett

FORT MCKAVETT HISTORIC DISTRICT

S bank of the San Saba River
19th century

Fort McKavett was established in March 1852, to protect area settlers from hostile raids. It was but one in a chain of nearly a dozen forts. The post was abandoned during the Civil War and not reactivated until 1868 to subdue the Southern Plains Indians. All but one of the original stone structures built during the first occupation had fallen into disrepair by 1868, and extensive rebuilding was necessary. Today the hospital compound and school are well preserved, while the barracks, bakery, and officers' quarters still stand in part. Traces of the old corrals are visible. *Multiple public/private*

MENARD COUNTY
Menard vicinity
SITE OF PRESIDIO SAN LUIS DE LAS AMARILLAS
About 1 mile NW of Menard on Tex. 29
1758—1768

These Spanish outposts, founded in 1758, were established as a result of the desire to locate rumored mineral wealth in the area, to extend the frontier west, and to subdue the Apache by conversion to Christianity. A year after its construction, the presidio was destroyed by an Indian attack, but continued as a frontier outpost for another 10 years. Although a reconstruction of the fort was undertaken in 1936, further archeological work is necessary to confirm the exact location and dimensions of the original structure. *County*

MONTAGUE COUNTY
Bowie
FORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY DEPOT
U.S. 81
c. 1900

The Fort Worth and Denver City Depot is important to Bowie as a visible reminder of its beginnings as a railroad construction camp. It is a late Victorian frame structure with a high, hipped roof projecting beyond the main block to create a cantilevered porch surrounding the building. On the north is a 3-story tower with a bay window at the base which opens into the stationmaster's office. *Municipal*

OLDHAM COUNTY
Adrian vicinity
ROCKY DELL
9 miles NW of Adrian and 2.7 miles N of U.S. 40
Prehistoric—19th century

Rocky Dell is a major aboriginal pictograph/petroglyph site located in Agua de Piedra Canyon. The paintings are in red, black, and white; some are outline drawings, some solid forms. Several of the paintings display Puebloan characteristics, making this one of two known sites in Texas with distinctly Puebloan elements. The figure of a 13-foot-long "plumed serpent" is traditionally interpreted as a Puebloan mythological creature. Although the site is small, the variety of pictographs indicate that they were painted by several different peoples. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PECOS COUNTY
Fort Stockton
FORT STOCKTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th century

Fort Stockton was one of several army outposts established along the western frontier of Texas in 1858. The fort was occupied briefly in the 1850's, again during the Civil War, and then abandoned in 1886. The district includes Fort Stockton Cemetery; officers' quarters (1867—1868)—three adobe buildings on stone foundations; St. Stephen's Episcopal Church (1896), reputed to be the oldest Protestant church west of the Pecos River; Koehler Store (1894), which served the fort as well as the nearby settlers; Annie Riggs Hotel (1900), an adobe and wooden structure; and the Comanche Springs, the third largest spring in the state and the reason for the fort's location on this site. *Multiple public/private*

PRESIDIO COUNTY
Presidio
FORT LEATON
4 miles E of Presidio on FM 170
19th century

One of four private forts established along the western frontier on the Chihuahua Trail, Fort Leaton was built by Ben Leaton in 1848 as a fortress-home and trading post. The building is a multiroomed adobe structure built around a central patio. Originally clay tiles covered most of the floors, but these have been removed in recent years. There are several very large rooms and a number of smaller rooms designed to accommodate individuals who were using the fort for protection. The fort was occupied from the 1850's through 1927, when it was abandoned. *State:* HABS

REAL COUNTY
Camp Wood
MISSION SAN LORENZO DE LA SANTA CRUZ
On the W side of Tex. 55 at the N edge of the city
1762

San Lorenzo de la Santa Cruz was founded by the Spanish in an attempt to hold and extend their conquered territory in addition to christianizing the native population. No official sanction, lack of funds, and poor defense resulted in abandonment in 1771. Walls have fallen into irregular low mounds of crumbled adobe. Excavations in the northern part of the site have revealed 14 rooms arranged side by side around a plaza area. In the southeast corner of the plaza were the church, sacristy, friary and stable. *Municipal*

SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY
San Augustine vicinity
BLOUNT, CAPTAIN THOMAS WILLIAM, HOUSE
2.5 miles W of San Augustine on Tex.21
c. 1854

The Blount House is an unaltered example of vernacular Greek Revival plantation houses built in east Texas in the mid-19th century. It consists of a 2-story frame main block set on brick piers with a 1-story, one-bay pedimented entrance portico and a 1-story gabled wing to the rear. In 1865 Captain Blount purchased the house which was built by Jonas Hail about 1854. In 1862, Blount was placed in charge of a battery of engineers and supervised the building of defenses in Mobile Bay and at the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY
San Patricio vicinity
MCGLOIN, JAMES, HOMESTEAD
1 mile NW of San Patricio of FM 666
1855

James McGloin (c.1801—1856) was born in Ireland and came to Texas in 1827 or 1828. He became involved in the introduction of Irish families as colonists in Texas. His home, typical of late Greek Revival vernacular frame cottages, is also the only extant home of a Texas empresario. One and one-half stories it has a five-bay main facade behind an inset gallery. In recent years the house has been lowered and the square porch columns and balustrade removed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

STARR COUNTY
Roma
ROMA HISTORIC DISTRICT (ROMA-LOS SAENZ)
1850—1884, Enrique Portscheller

Roma-Los Saenz was originally a part of Jose de Escandon's colony, the first settlement of which was in 1749 in the lower Rio Grande area. In 1760 three members of the Juan Saenz colony settled on the bluff, naming their new community Buena Vista. The present name of Roma was adopted by Texas after 1848. Roma was an important shipping point on the river and mercantile enterprises flourished until steamships were outmoded by railroads and highways. Fortunes gained in the border town activities financed the construction of the fine new homes and warehouses built during the post-Civil

War period, many of which are superb brick structures designed and built by master builder and brick mason Enrique Portscheller. The structures are handsome classical buildings, unusual and sophiscated for buildings this far south on the Texas border. *Mulitple public/ private:* HABS

TARRANT COUNTY
Fort Worth
POLLOCK-CAPPS HOUSE
1120 Penn Street
1898, attributed to

This house was built for Dr. Joseph R. Pollock in the late Queen Anne style. The original 2 1/2-story red brick house contained 10 rooms. In 1910 it was sold to William Capps who remodeled some of the interior, added five rooms, and enclosed the porch. The complexity of roofs, towers, and dormers are further enhanced by a wealth of luxuriant materials including stained and leaded glass windows and doors and wood paneling. This house and the one which prompted its construction—the Ball-McFarland-Eddelman House at 1110 Penn Street—are located on a bluff overlooking the Trinity River. The two houses retain some of the character of the area which was once lined with similar mansions and referred to as "Quality Hill." *Private*

TERRELL COUNTY
Dryden vicinity
MEYERS SPRINGS PICTOGRAPH SITE
10 miles NE of Dryden
Prehistoric—19th century

Meyers Springs is included in one of the earliest and most outstanding concentrations of rock art in North America. Extensive prehistoric and historic occupancy is evidenced by a 75-yard-long pictograph panel, burned rock middens, and later European refuse, especially ceramic sherds. Historic pictographs recording the Indians reaction to European contact are superimposed over early Pecos style figures—the earliest in the area. *Private; not accessible to the public*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
DOYLE HOUSE
310 E. 14th Street
1887

This small 1-story, vernacular stone structure is typical of late-19th century residences in the central Texas regions. It is constructed of rubble stone walls with segmental-arched lintels over the windows and doors. Widely spaced along the cornice are small, scroll-shaped brackets. A cast iron porch over the main entrance is a later addition. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
ELISABET NEY STUDIO AND MUSEUM FORMOSA)
304 E. 44th Street
1892, Elisabet Ney

Elisabet Ney became a U.S. citizen in 1884 after having been court sculptor to Ludwig II of Bavaria and recipient of numerous Prussian and Hanoverian state commissions. In 1892 she designed and supervised construction of a studio for her work in Austin. Her first important works done in Texas were statues of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston for the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. *Municipal*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
GOODMAN BUILDING
202 W. 13th Street
c. 1891

This is a 2-story brick Victorian structure with an attached second floor gallery enclosed by a cast iron balustrade. A molded brick cornice crowns the structure. John Goodman sold groceries and operated a saloon on the ground floor of the building. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
HANCOCK, JOHN, HOUSE
1306 Colorado
1854, Abner Cook

This small 1-story building is one of the few mid-19th-century Greek Revival vernacular structures in Austin. The masonry building, stuccoed pink, is three bays wide with a central entrance sheltered by a pedimented portico. In 1940 a brick rear addition enlarged the original plan. John Hancock, a lawyer, planter and stock raiser, served in the U.S. Congress from 1871 to 1877 and from 1883 to 1885. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
HARDEMAN HOUSE
401 E. 16th Street
1887

This house, built by William P. Hardeman, is a 1-story rubble masonry cottage. It is probably the best example of a late classical revival style structure in the neighborhood. Free use of the Ionic order is evident in the five-bay gallery and projecting central bay on the front facade and the front portico is enclosed by a ballustrade similar to those used by master builder Abner Cook in his Greek Revival houses. On the east is a bay window with Gothic tracery and there is an ell on the south. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
HIRSHFELD, HENRY, HOUSE AND COTTAGE
303 and 305 W. 9th Street
1876 (cottage), 1886 (house)

The Hirshfeld House is a large 2-story Victorian mansion with some Eastlake style embellishments. A profusion of decorative stonework, including a belt course at the second story, carved trumeaus between paired windows, and incised rosettes and foliated elements on the lintels, adorns the exterior of the main block, which is constructed of smooth-faced limestone blocks. A 1-story gallery with balustraded deck encompasses the main facade and extends around the sides. The Hirshfeld's first home was the L-shaped limestone Victorian cottage also on the property. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
PORTER, WILLIAM SIDNEY (O. HENRY), HOUSE
409 E. 5th Street
1886

This simplified version of an Eastlake style house is the only extant residence in Austin in which author William S. Porter (O. Henry) lived. He and his family lived here from 1893 to 1895. Among Porter's most famous stories are "The Gift of the Magi" and "The Ransom of Red Chief." The house is L-shaped with a veranda across the front and rear. Windows have shallow pedimented lintels with applied wooden rosettes, and are shuttered. *Municipal*

TRAVIS COUNTY
Austin
ST. EDWARD'S UNIVERSITY MAIN BUILDING AND HOLY CROSS DORMITORY
3001 S. Congress
1903, Nicholas J. Clayton

This limestone building is a Gothic design in an open E-form with the end sections gabled and dominant. The smaller central bay is capped by an octagonal tower which rises from the rear of the structure. The present building is a replacement of the original main building which was erected in 1887 and burned in 1903. Initially (1878) opened as a day school, the institution was chartered as St. Edward's College by 1885. *Private*

TRAVIS COUNTY

Austin

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

201-207 10th Street
19th century, Nicholas J. Clayton

This rusticated limestone church, designed in a Latin cross shape, has a large, square, turreted tower at the northwest corner separated by a rose window from a smaller spired tower to the west. A gothic arch doorway provides access to the church and consists of springing polished granite arches topped with capitals. *Private*

VAL VERDE COUNTY

Comstock vicinity

WEST OF PECOS RAILROAD CAMPS DISTRICT

About 15 miles W of Comstock off U.S. 90
1880—1883

The district consists of 11 work sites for the construction crews of the second transcontinental railroad. The railway ran from New Orleans to San Francisco and at one time employed more than 10,000 men in the camps. The sites are typified by scattered debris such as beer and whiskey bottles, dish sherds, square nails, tent stakes, and rail spikes as well as the ruins of many dry-laid masonry buildings. Forges, ovens, tent outlines, and other various buildings complete the organization of these camp areas. *Private; not accessible to the public*

VAL VERDE COUNTY

Langtry vicinity

RATTLESNAKE CANYON SITE

About 4 miles SW of Langtry
c. 7000 B.C.—1600 A.D.

Rattlesnake Canyon contains one of the largest concentrations of aboriginal pictographs in North America. Its smooth sloping walls and overhangs provided natural painting surfaces for the prehistoric people living in the canyon. Pictographs at this site span the time from prehistoric occupation to Spanish contact. Executed in a variety of colors, the bulk of paintings are described as Pecos River style (mainly figures of costumed shamen with horned headdresses). The site contains one of the few pictographs in the region with historic elements—a missionary-like figure pierced by an arrow with crosses around and adjacent to it. *Private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Chappell Hill vicinity

BROWNING, W. W., HOUSE

0.6 mile S of intersection of U.S. 290 and FM 1155
1858

This 2-story raised frame structure was built in the Greek Revival style. The central bay of the front facade has a 2-story projecting porch with a pedimented balcony on the second floor. Double entrance doors are flanked by pilasters which separate the sidelights from the doors. The transom contains 24 tall, narrow lights. Each floor has four nearly square rooms with fireplaces located on the inner wall between the rooms. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

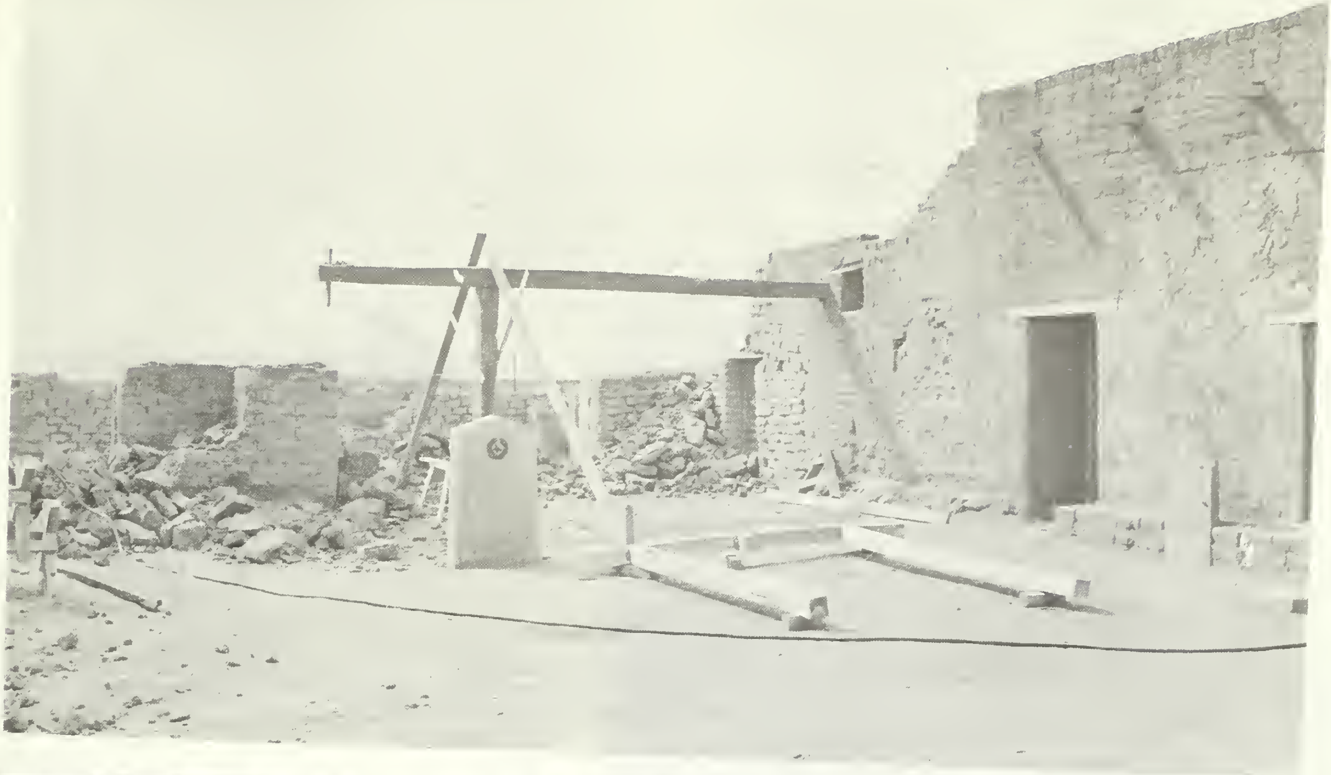
WILSON COUNTY

Floresville vicinity

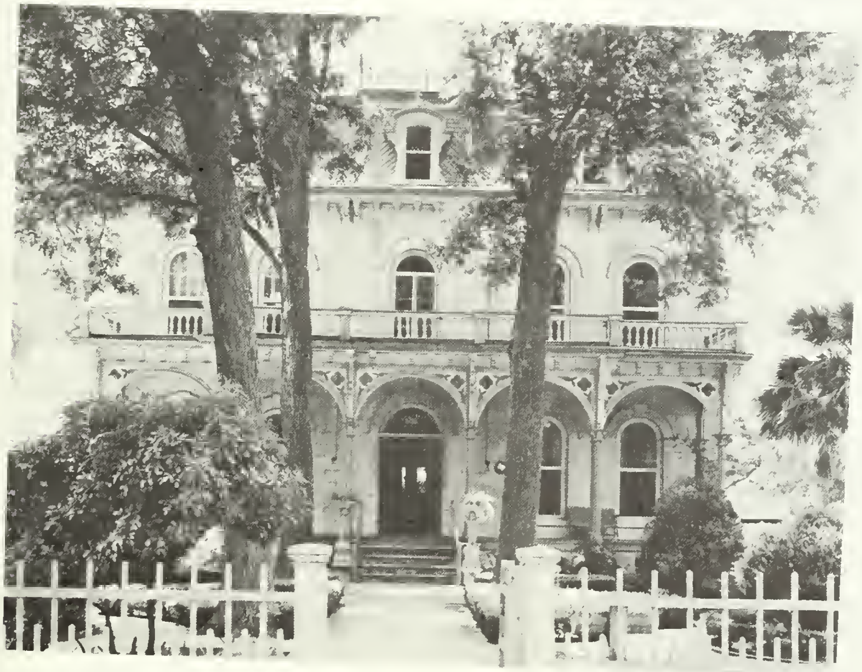
RANCHO DE LAS CABRAS

3 miles W of Floresville on Tex. 97
18th century

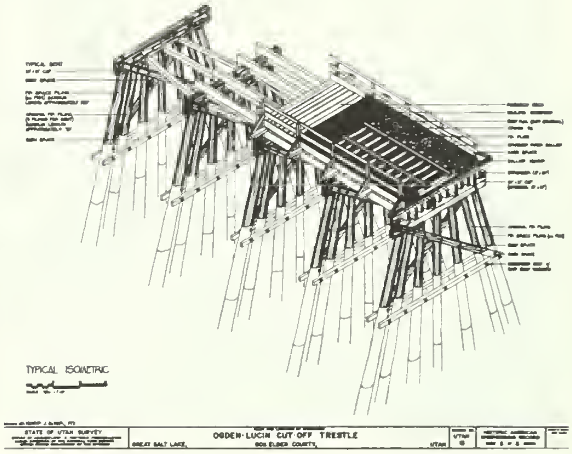
The Rancho de las Cabras was an outlying ranch for the mission of San Francisco de la Espada, located about 30 miles to the north. The ranch is on the west bank of the San Antonio River 150 feet above the floodplain. It consists of rooms arranged around an enclosure, all built of rubble sandstone. There are a chapel and three rooms along the north wall and bastions at the southwest and east corners. Extant walls are three to four feet high and from one and one-half to two feet thick. *County*



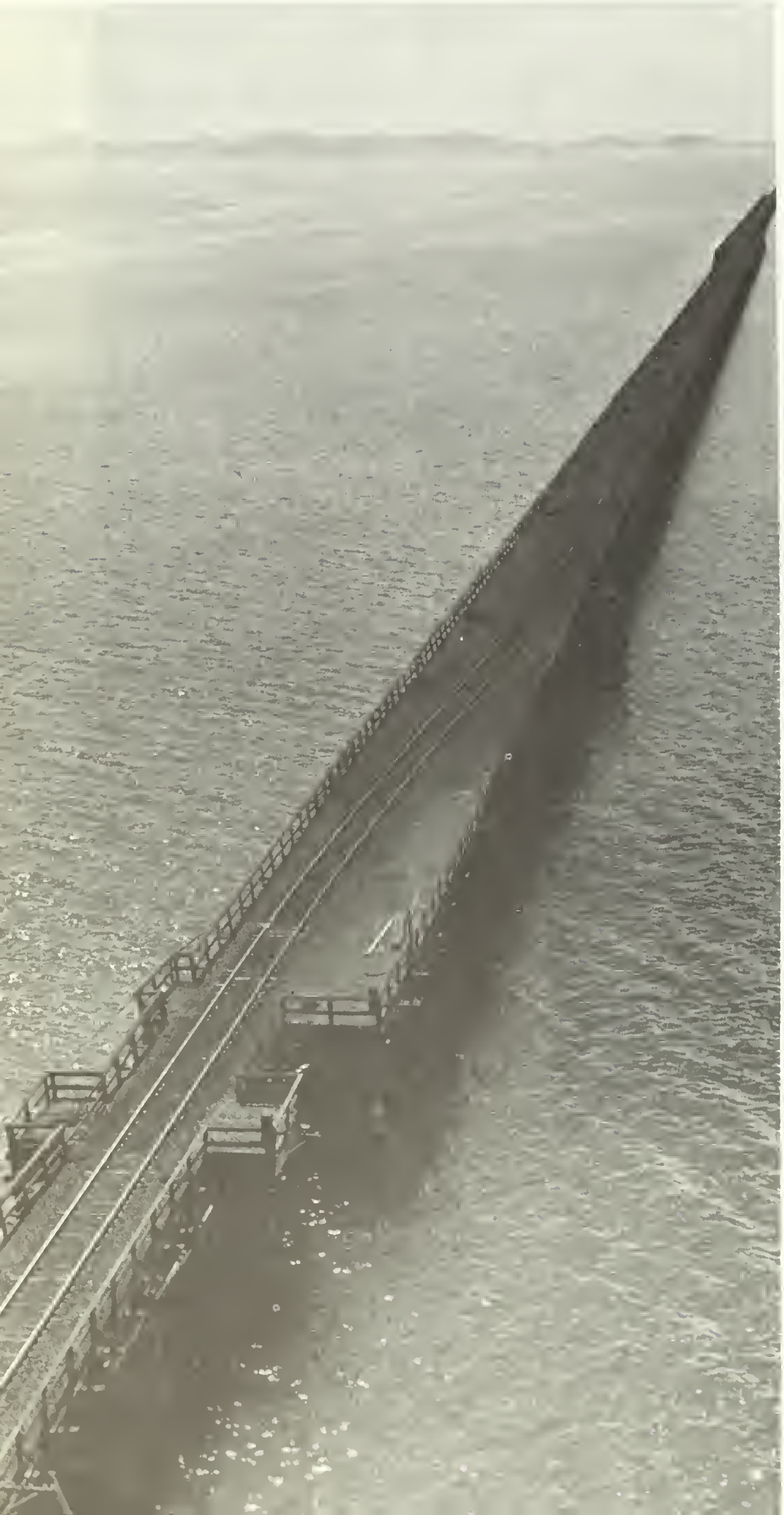
Fort Leaton, Presidio, Texas (Presidio County), HABS, *Texas State Historical Survey Committee*



King William Historic District (Eduard Steves Homestead), San Antonio, Texas (Bexar County), HABS, *Texas State Historical Survey Committee*

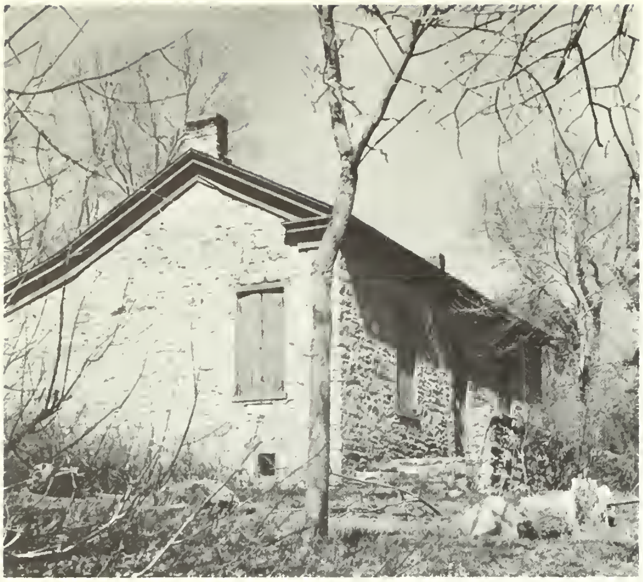


Southern Pacific Railroad
Ogden-Lucin Cut-off Trestle,
Ogden vicinity, Utah (Box Elder County).
Drawing by Robert J. McNair for HAER

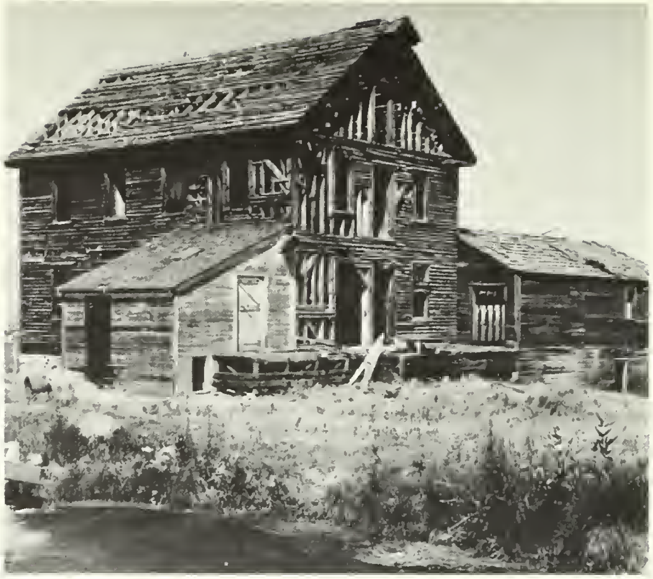


Southern Pacific Railroad
Ogden-Lucin Cut-off Trestle,
Ogden vicinity, Utah (Box Elder County).
Jack E. Boucher for HAER

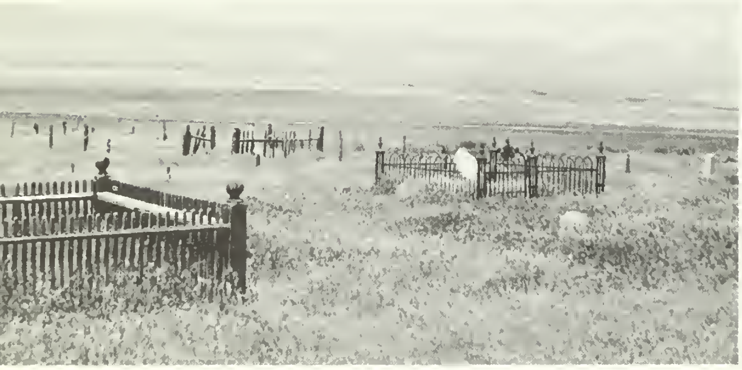
Utah



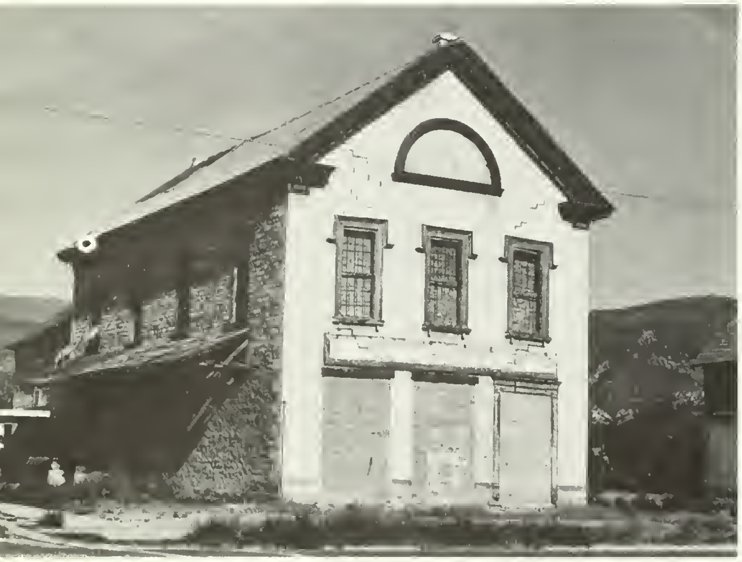
Little Dell Station, Salt Lake City vicinity, Utah (Salt Lake County). *L. V. McNeely*



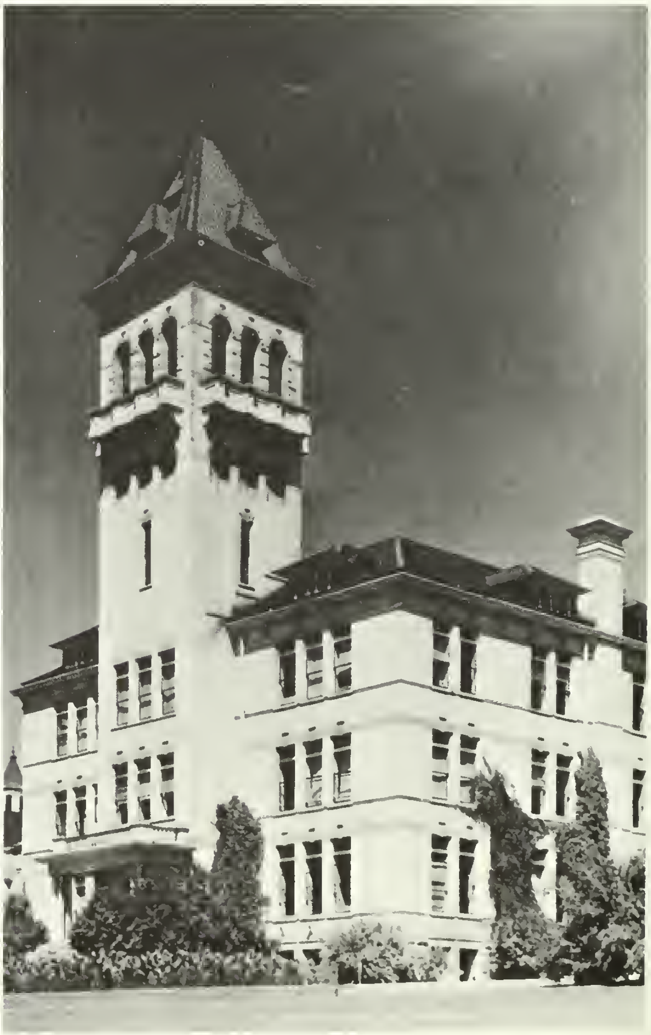
Benson Mill, Mills Junction vicinity, Utah (Tooele County). *L. V. McNeely*



Iosepa Settlement Cemetery, Iosepa, Utah (Tooele County). *L. V. McNeely*



Ephraim United Order Cooperative Building, Ephraim, Utah (Sanpete County). *Barry Davis*



Old Main, Utah State University, Logan, Utah (Cache County). *Farm Security Administration, photo by Lee*

BOX ELDER COUNTY
Collinston vicinity
HAMPTON'S FORD STAGE STOP AND BARN
NW of Collinston on Utah 154 at the Bear River
Late-1860's

Trappers probably crossed the Bear River near this spot in the late-1820's. Later freighters followed the same path enroute to the Montana goldfields. In 1853 Benjamin Y. Hampton and William S. Godbe established a toll ferry and later built a bridge. The Bear River Hotel or Hampton's Ford Stage Stop was their home as well as an inn. Two stories high with limestone walls and a gabled roof, the house has an extended rear shed-type roof. Rear and side additions were made in 1867—1868 and the roofline was altered in 1917—1918. The barn is contemporary with the house. *Private:* HABS

BOX ELDER COUNTY
Ogden vicinity
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OGDEN-LUCIN CUT-OFF TRESTLE
30 miles W of Ogden at the N arm of the Great Lake
1902—1904

This pile trestle, built across the Great Salt Lake by the Southern Pacific Railroad, is an engineering achievement of bridge and fill work. William Hood, the railroad's chief engineer, supervised its construction which involved many unique problems due to the unpredictability of the salt and mud lake bottom. About 12 miles of temporary and 11 miles of permanent trestle were erected in addition to 10 miles of fill. The present 11.88-mile trestle consists of the original permanent structure and the engle siding which was built over the temporary pilings. Today, the trestle supplements an adjacent causeway (c. 1959) with overload and emergency rail traffic. *Private:* HAER

CACHE COUNTY
Logan
OLD MAIN, UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
Utah State University campus
1889—1902, C. L. Thompson, Carl S. Schaub

The original plan for this collegiate Gothic building by C.L. Thompson was for a three-section buff-colored brick and stone structure. In 1890 the Agricultural College of Utah opened with the south wing of Old Main as the only complete classroom facility. Logan architect Carl S. Schaub redrew Thompson's plans, retaining his predecessor's designs for the north and south wings but modifying the projected tower and enlarging the central section. By 1902 the protruding front central section, including the tower, was completed. Exterior features of Old Main include peaked towers, arched windows, heavy brackets, and a denticulated cornice. *State*

CARBON COUNTY
Price
HELLENIC ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION
61 S. 2nd East Street
1916

The original church was a traditional Byzantine type with a dome resting on a square and the nave in the form of a cross. In 1940—1941, a new entrance, two towers on the outside front and an inside balcony were added and the original wooden columns were replaced with four cast Corinthian columns. The Greek immigrants were among the last of the Europeans to come to America, and this church was the thirty-third Greek Orthodox church established on the continent. It represented a feeling of permanency to those Greeks who had come to Utah as strikebreakers during the Carbon County coal miner's strike in 1903—1904. *Private*

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City
PLATTS, JOHN, HOUSE
364 Quince Street
19th century

The Platts House is one of the few surviving less pretentious Mormon pioneer homes in Salt Lake City. It was built of local fieldstone, but as new building materials became available a brick second story and a 1-story addition on the north were constructed. The U.S. and the Mormon community of Nauvoo, Illinois. *Private:* HABS

SALT LAKE COUNTY
Salt Lake City vicinity
LITTLE DELL STATION
W of Salt Lake City in Mountain Dell Canyon, near the intersection of Utah 239 and 65
c. 1860

The route through Mountain Dell Canyon and Emigration Canyon was first used by the Donner-Reed party enroute to California (1846). Mormon pioneers followed the same path the following year. Little Dell Station, probably constructed by William B. Hardy, became the breakfast and supper stop for travelers out of Salt Lake City. From April 1860 to October 1861 the station was used by Pony Express riders. By 1860 a second trail through Parley's Canyon (now Int. 15) had been opened, and in 1883 Hardy sold his property to the Union Pacific Railroad. The station, 1 1/2 stories high, has walls of sandstone, and a gabled roof with an extended shed roof at the rear. Changes generally have been minimal. *Municipal*

SAN JUAN COUNTY
Blanding vicinity
EDGE OF THE CEDARS INDIAN RUIN
0.25 mile W. of 4th North and 4th West streets
800—1150

Edge of the Cedars Indian Ruin contains stratigraphic structures from prehistoric and historic times. The numerous *kivas* (ceremonial chambers) unearthed indicate that the site may have been a Pueblo regional ceremonial center. Noticeable occupational remains are a series of rubble masonry mounds and circular depressions, either *kivas* or pit houses. Excavations were carried on in 1969 and 1970, and some stabilization and rebuilding of walls and roofing has occurred. *Private*

SANPETE COUNTY
Ephraim
EPHRAIM UNITED ORDER COOPERATIVE BUILDING
Main and 1st North streets
1871—1872

In the late 1860's Mormon communities were faced with the challenge of an ever-increasing number of gentile merchants settling in Zion. To combat this a cooperative store was organized in Salt Lake City in 1868 called the Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Within the next ten years more than 150 local cooperatives were formed. Perhaps the best remaining example of a local co-op is the Ephraim store, constructed of Sanpete oolitic limestone. *Private*

SANPETE COUNTY
Manti
MANTI TEMPLE
U.S. 89, N edge of town
1877—1888 William H. Folsom

The Manti Temple has buttressed and crenellated walls of oolitic limestone. There is a tower on both the east and west, the former slightly taller and flanked by octagonal turrets. The tower roofs are bell-shaped mansards. Inside is a spiral staircase extending from basement to roof. Its center is open with no supporting column, and the railings and balusters are perfectly plumb for 5 stories. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

TOOELE COUNTY
Iosepa
IOSEPA SETTLEMENT CEMETERY
Skull Valley
19th—20th centuries

The Iosepa settlement was a unique undertaking of the Mormon Church and very possibly a unique happening in the West. Mormon missionaries went to Polynesia in the early 1850's and, as fruits of their work, some Polynesians came to Utah to settle. Not integrating well in the Salt Lake area, the islanders were located in Skull Valley and employed as laborers by the Iosepa Agriculture and Stock Company. A community of over 200 grew up, Polynesian culture flourished, and by 1910 some financial independence was achieved. However, when the Latter-Day Saints began construction of a temple in Hawaii (1915), the Iosepa project ended and most residents returned to the islands by 1917. The cemetery north of the town site best tells the story of the Iosepa colony as most of the buildings of the period have been destroyed or removed. Interments took place from 1889 until 1968. *Federal/private*

TOOELE COUNTY
Mills Junction vicinity
BENSON MILL
Utah 138, SW of Mills Junction
1854

The E. T. Benson Mill is one of the oldest buildings in western Utah. Its successful operation for over 75 years indicates the gristmill's importance to the Tooele Valley. The economic evolution of the mill is representative of many business ventures in the early history of Utah. Initially built as a Mormon Church cooperative effort, it was acquired in the 1860"s by a private individual. During the heyday of the cooperative movement of the church in the 1870"s control passed to a church corporation only to return to private ownership by 1900. The 2-story central portion of the frame structure is original; the two wings are later additions. *Private*

UTAH COUNTY
Pleasant Grove
DRIGGS, BENJAMIN W., HOUSE
119 E. Battlecreek Road
c. 1882

This 2-story Greek Revival building is a fine example of Utah's uncommon stone houses. The "soft rock" or tufa stone used in its construction was quarried at nearby Mt. Timpanogas. The rather austere three-bay facade is highlighted by a wooden box cornice. The front porch and balcony are recent additions. Benjamin W. Driggs, a pioneer, colonizer, railroad builder and general merchant, built the house for his first wife, Olivia Pratt Driggs, the daughter of a prominent Mormon family. *Private*

UTAH COUNTY
Provo vicinity
OLMSTED STATION POWER HOUSE
5 miles N of Provo on U.S. 189
1904

The Olmsted power station is significant not only as an early electrical power plant, but also as the site of Telluride Institute (the first corporation-sponsored electrical school in the U.S.) until 1912 when it was purchased by the Utah Power and Light Company. It provided the first 44,000 volt transmission line in the world and the first alternating current lines. The 1-story brick structure was built by the Telluride Power Company under the supervision of the brothers Lucien L. and Paul L. Nunn. Much of the original equipment is intact. *Public:* HAER

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Rockville
DESERET TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE
On SR 15
19th century

Immediately after completion of the transcontinental telegraph line in Salt Lake City, plans were made to build a telegraph line from Logan in the north to St. George in the south. The Rockville Station was an important link in the telegraph extension to Pipe Springs and Kanab to the east. Constructed during the mid-1870's, the station office was attached to the west end of a red sandstone house built by Edward Huber in 1864. It is a small clapboard office with a shed roof. For several decades, until the Deseret Telegraph Company discontinued its services in southern Utah in 1903, the structure was used as both the telegraph office and post office. *Private*

WAYNE COUNTY
Fruita
FRUITA SCHOOLHOUSE
Utah 24
Early 1890"s

The Fruita Schoolhouse, significant as the earliest schoolhouse in the area, is typical of a type of log structure built at the end of the 19th century. It is a 1-story, one-room building of squared log construction. The exterior walls and floor sills are set on a masonry foundation built of squared blocks of wingate sandstone. Just prior to World War I the original sod roof was replaced by the present, shingle gabled roof. The structure was used as a schoolhouse until 1941. *Federal:* NPS, 0.2 ACRE; HABS

WAYNE COUNTY
Green River vicinity
HORSESHOE (BARRIER) CANYON PICTOGRAPH PANELS
43 miles S of Green River
Prehistoric

There are several major pictograph panels scattered along the canyon in rock shelters and one deep cave. The most outstanding panel, the Great Gallery (200 feet long and 15 feet high in places), is a distinctive type and has become known as the "Barrier Canyon Style." Huge mummy-like anthropomorphic figures, varying in size from two to over seven feet, predominate. Some have intricate painted and incised designs within the bodies and around them while others have simple, tapered torsos lacking arms and legs. In addition there are many small figures of animals, men, and geometric designs. Other panels along the canyon are much smaller and cruder than those in the Great Gallery. Evidence indicates that these pictographs were created by preagricultural people who were in the area before the distinctive cultural period known as Fremont (around 1000 A.D.). *Federal*

WEBER COUNTY
Ogden
BROWNING, JOHN MOSES, HOUSE
505 27th Street
1899—1900, Sam Whittaker

This turn-of-the-century eclectic 2 1/2-story sandstone and brick building was the home of John Moses Browning, generally credited with the invention of the machine gun, shotgun, pistol, and automatic rifle (Browning Automatic Rifle). John and his brothers built what was surely the largest arms factory between Omaha and the Pacific. Their father, Jonathan, was a pioneer gun maker who manufactured many of the weapons used by the Mormons in Illinois and Utah. *Private*

WEBER COUNTY
Ogden
EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD
2374 Grant Avenue
19th century

Twenty years after the arrival of the first Mormons in the state, other religious groups began to make inroads into the Mormon Zion. The first Protestant group to establish a permanent organization in Utah was the Episcopal Church. This church, finished in 1875, is a Carpenters' Gothic stone building buttressed by heavy granite supports. The Tudor windows contain stained cut glass, and the roof is a steeply-pitched affair covered with wood shingles. Scissor-shaped wood rafters are exposed on the inside, and a cupola and bell tower adorn the roof. *Private*

WEBER COUNTY

Ogden

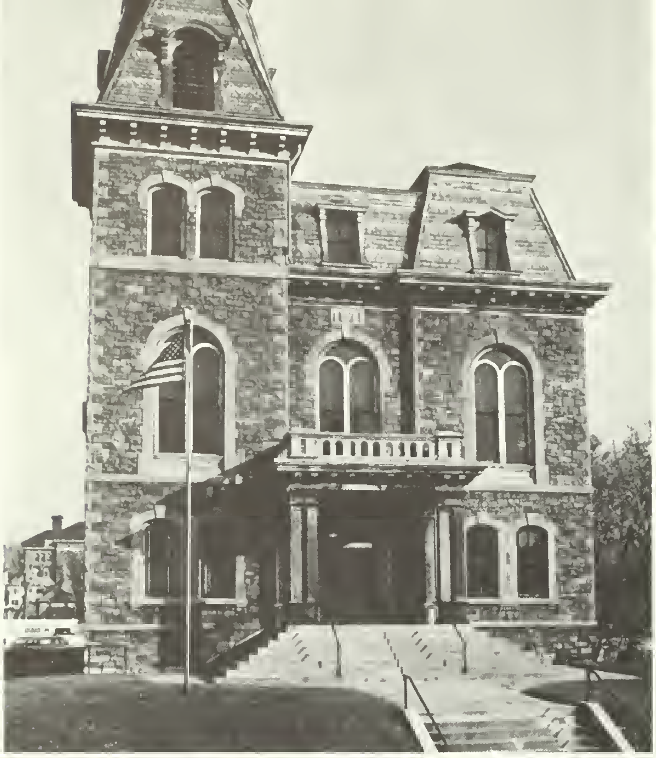
OGDEN UNION DEPOT

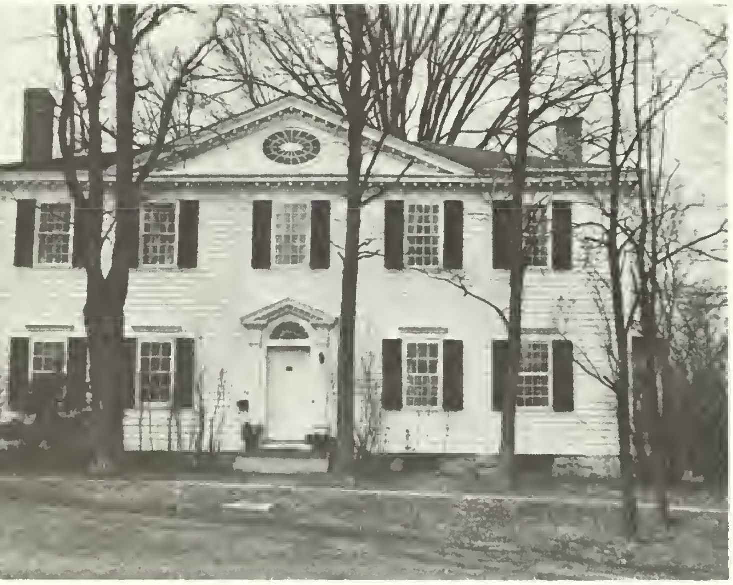
25th Street at Wall Avenue
1924, John and Donald B. Parkinson

Ogden was one of four cities vying for the honor of being the intermountain rail junction when the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869. As a result of expansion of the Utah Northern Railroad in 1869, Ogden acquired the coveted position. In 1875 Brigham Young gave 130 acres to the railroad companies for Union Depot. The first depot was completed in 1889. That terminal burned in 1923 and was replaced with the present structure. Adding to the station's Spanish motif are the inlaid designs of colored brick in diamond shapes, a red tile ceiling, and bright blue decorative mosaic tiles beneath the arches of the two front entrances. *Private*

Vermont

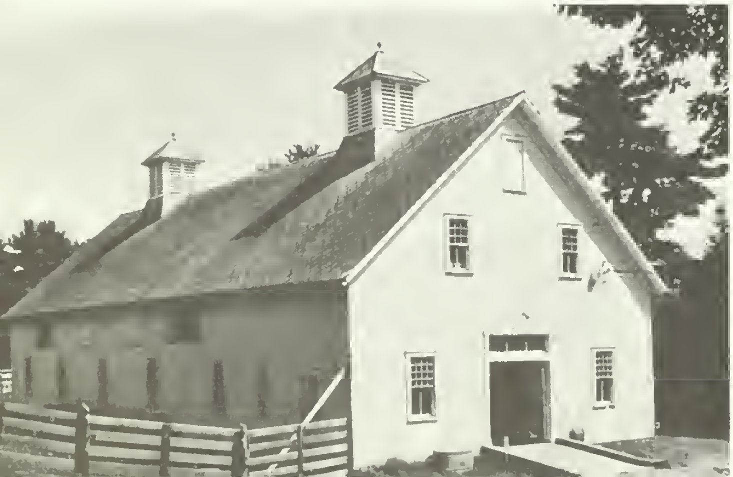
Old Red Mill (Chittenden Roller Mills), Jericho, Vermont (Chittenden County). *Morris Gittleson*

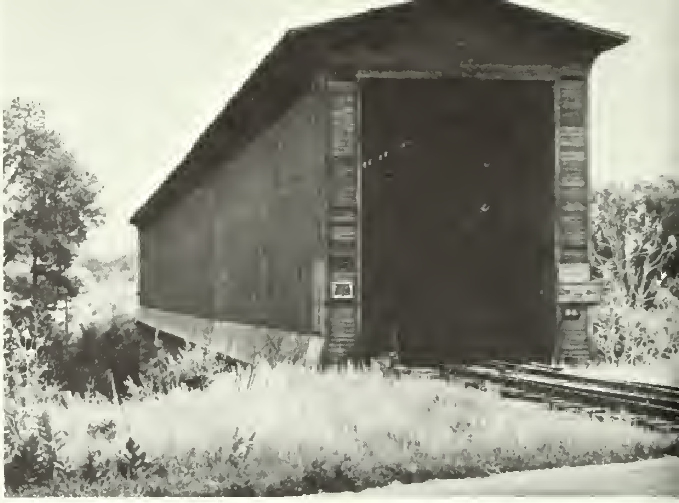




General Samuel Strong House, Vergennes, Vermont (Addison County). HABS. *William B. Pinney*

University of Vermont Morgan Horse Farm (Remount Barn), Weybridge, Vermont (Addison County), *Chester H. Liebs*

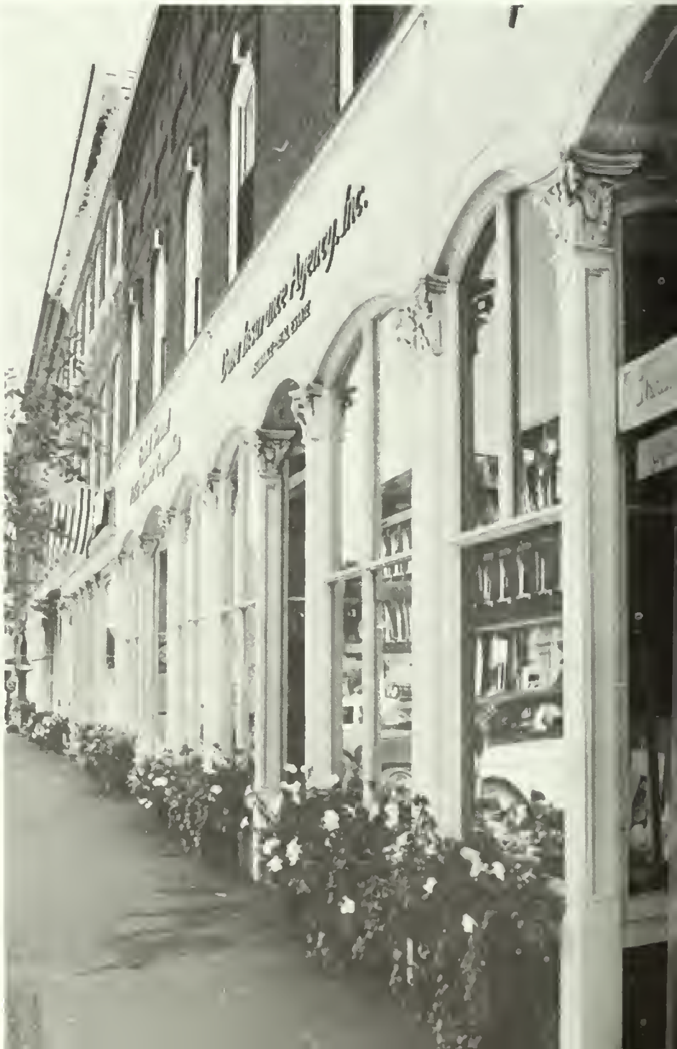




Swanton Covered Railroad Bridge, Swanton vicinity, Vermont (Franklin County). *Agency of Development and Community Affairs*

Chittenden County Courthouse, Burlington, Vermont (Chittenden County). *Chester H. Liebs*

Woodstock Village Historic District, Woodstock, Vermont (Windsor County). *Chester H. Liebs*



ADDISON COUNTY
Middlebury
STONE MILL (MIDDLEBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY MILL)
Mill Street
1840

This site dates to 1789 when the first gristmill was erected. In 1835 the Middlebury Manufacturing Company was formed for the production of cotton and woolen goods, and shortly after 1840 the present 4-story stone structure was erected. The building is extremely utilitarian with no decorative elements. Sills and lintels are formed of larger undressed stones of varying size and thickness. A 1-story wood and stone turbine house is located at the rear of the mill; however, little of the original generating equipment remains. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

ADDISON COUNTY
Orwell vicinity
MOUNT INDEPENDENCE
On Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga, NW of Orwell
1776

In 1776 colonial troops cut down all timber on the northern half of Mount Independence and fortified it with batteries. Their action was to prevent the British from penetrating to the Hudson River through the Champlain Valley. The fortifications were erected to defend against attack from the north, and thus they formed the principal part of the works of Fort Ticonderoga. In 1777 the British advanced in force and nearly enveloped the Americans. The garrison at Fort Ticonderoga withdrew to Mount Independence, but shortly thereafter all troops were evacuated to Castleton. Within the bounds of Mount Independence are the remains of a star fort, a hospital area, and numerous gun emplacements. *State/private:* NHL

ADDISON COUNTY
Vergennes
STRONG, GENERAL SAMUEL, HOUSE
64 W. Main Street
1796

This large 2-story frame house combines elements of the late Georgian and Adamesque-Federal styles. L-shaped in plan, with a hipped roof, the structure has two elaborate facades. The main (south) elevation, five bays wide, features a broad pediment with modillions and dentils over the three central bays; the east facade is four bays wide with a 1-story pedimented Doric porch. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ADDISON COUNTY
Weybridge
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT MORGAN HORSE FARM
Morgan Horse Farm Road off U.S. 7
1907

This farm played an important role in the history and development of the Morgan horse, one of the first horse breeds to originate in the U.S. The land and buildings were donated by Colonel Joseph Battell, founder of the American Morgan Register. It is one of the oldest and most famous Morgan horse breeding establishments in the nation. The main barn is asymmetrical with clapboard walls, ornate hood moldings over the windows, and a bracketed wooden cornice surmounted by a mansard roof. Other structures include the Battell House, a 2 1/2-story brick Greek Revival dwelling; and the main house and additional barns, most of which are simple clapboarded structures. *State*

BENNINGTON COUNTY
Bennington
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BENNINGTON
Monument Avenue
1804—1805, Lavius Fillmore

This large 2-story clapboarded frame church, designed in the late Georgian or Federal-Adamesque style, has a projecting pedimented vestibule and a three-stage tower rising from the gabled roof. The first stage is square with Palladian windows in each face; the second is an open belfry supported by eight columns; and the final stage is an octagonal domed cupola. *Private*

BENNINGTON COUNTY
Manchester
EQUINOX HOUSE
Main Street
1853

Equinox House is one of Vermont's last great 19th-century resort hotels. It is comprised of two white, 3-story clapboard main buildings connected by an enclosed wooden bridge at the second story level. The north structure, which resulted from the incorporation of an earlier house and store, opened as the Equinox House in 1853. The south hostelry began as Munson's Tavern in the early-19th century. Prominent exterior features include a 2-story colonnaded veranda and painted shutters on all the windows. *Private*

BENNINGTON COUNTY
North Bennington
MCCULLOUGH MANSION
SW corner of West and Park streets
1864—1865, Diaper and Dudley

The 3-story clapboard main block of this large Victorian mansion has a mansard roof with a cupola. A bracketed wooden cornice extends around the building at the roofline. Especially noteworthy is the spacious balustraded veranda which is covered by a roof supported by ornately bracketed wooden piers. John G. McCullough (1835—1915), governor of Vermont from 1902 to 1904, once occupied the house. *Private*

BENNINGTON COUNTY
North Bennington
NORTH BENNINGTON DEPOT
Main Street at the Vermont Railway tracks
1880

North Bennington was the junction of the Rutland Railway mainline and two major lines to Massachusetts and New York. This station replaced an original frame station. It is a 2-story brick structure resting on a foundation of cut marble blocks. The first story windows and doorways are capped by ornate stone hood moldings and the roofline is embellished with a wooden cornice with scrolled brackets. The roof is a mansard sheathed with alternating bands of light and dark slates and pierced by pedimented dormers with round-arched windows and two end chimneys. *Municipal*

BENNINGTON COUNTY
Shaftsbury Center
MUNRO (MONROE)-HAWKINS HOUSE
0.5 mile S of Shaftsbury Center on U.S. 7
1807, Lavius Fillmore

This large farmhouse was built for Joshua Munro (Monroe), a wealthy farmer. It is a 2-story T-shaped frame structure with gabled roof, two interior chimneys, a central pediment and pedimented gable ends. The transitional design combines elements of the late Georgian and Adamesque-Federal styles. *Private; not accessible to the public;* HABS

CALEDONIA COUNTY
East Burke
BURKLYN HALL
Bemis Hill Road
1904—1908; Jardine, Kent & Jardine

This immense 2 1/2-story frame mansion built for New York hotel executive Elmer Darling features such innovations as a central vacuum system, an illuminating gas-producing machine and a wine cellar with the original door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel wine cellar—one of Darling's properties. The style of this enormous residence is basically neo-Georgian with numerous Palladian windows, hipped roofs, dormers and a gabled pediment over the main entrance. One interesting interior space is the drawing room finished in Louis XVI fashion with rose-colored satin on the walls and elaborate ornamental plaster moldings around an oval painting on the ceiling. Also on the property is a complex of barns. *State*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Burlington

CHITTENDEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

180 Church Street
1872, E. C. Ryer

This is a Second Empire style 2 1/2-story rectangular building with a 3-story tower on the northwest. Walls are local redstone with blue-grey Isle La Motte stone used in the courses, quoins, window surrounds, and hood molds. The mansard roof is covered with light and dark bands of rectangular, clipped, and scalloped slate shingles. The tower roof is in the form of a French dome, square at the base and octagonal at the top, with louvered dormers and an ornamental iron railing encircling the top. Of special note is the second floor courtoom. A carved and polished hardwood staircase leads to an elaborately paneled, round-arched hardwood door surmounted by a semicircular window of glass etched with allegorical figures. *County*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Burlington

FOLLETT HOUSE

63 College Street
1840, Ammi B. Young

This Greek Revival edifice, built by prosperous Burlington developer Timothy Follett, is one of the last remaining great lake front mansions in Burlington. Two and one-half stories plus basement, the brick structure has a gabled roof with dormers on the north and south which were added in the 1880's. The dominant exterior feature is a large entrance portico with a colonnade of five wooden, fluted Ionic columns supporting an unornamented entablature and pediment. There is a smaller 1-story portico on the north. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Burlington

GRASSEMOUNT (THADDEUS TUTTLE HOUSE)

411 Main Street (U.S. 2)
1804

Grassemount is considered one of the most elaborate Adamesque-Federal style mansions in Vermont. It is a large 2-story dwelling of brick painted pink with white trim. First-story bays of the five-bay main facade are distinguished by semicircular blind arches containing windows; the second-story bays are separated by six Ionic pilasters extending to the cornice. There is a wood balustrade around the edge of the low hipped roof and a 1-story oblong cupola in the center, added around 1850. Thaddeus Tuttle constructed the house which later became the home of Cornelius P. Van Ness, governor of Vermont from 1823 to 1826. *State*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Burlington

U.S. POST OFFICE AND CUSTOMHOUSE (SMITH-GOLDBERG U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER)

SE corner of Main and Church streets
1906, James Knox Taylor

Constructed in the Beaux-Arts Classical style, this building is a massive 3-story structure with a rectangular basement and first story and a U-shaped second- and third-story plan. This design allowed for the natural lighting of what was then the main post office room on the first floor. The interior has been substantially altered, but much of the original carved hardwood paneling, wainscoting, and woodwork remains intact. *Federal*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Jericho

OLD RED MILL (CHITTENDEN ROLLER MILLS)

Vt. 15, W of town center
1856, 1885

The first mill on this site was built by James H. Hutchinson. In the mid-1860's, L. B. Howe purchased the mill from Hutchinson and in 1885 enlarged the facilities into a mill complex. It remains today essentially as it was then. Roller process machinery, considered at the time to be the most advanced equipment in the country for grinding grain, was installed and the works became known as the Chittenden Roller Mills. The mill symbolizes the history of the commerical prosperity of the Jericho region and is one of the few surviving examples of a large late-19th-century gristmill remaining in the state. *Private*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Williston

WILLISTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Vt. 2, center of Williston Village
1832

This small, 1-story rectangular brick building is styled in a Gothic Revival fashion with large Gothic-arched windows along the front and sides. Atop the gabled roof is a steeple built in three tiers; the first is square and the second and third are octagonal. The corners of each tier are pilastered and the third tier is capped by a dome and finial. In 1860 the church was substantially remodeled. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY
Winooski

OLD STONE HOUSE (BROWNELL'S TAVERN)

73 E. Allen Street
1789—1790

This is one of the earliest surviving structures in the county. It is a large 2-story colonial stone structure with a gabled roof. Roswell Butler built and used the structure as an inn until about 1826. As a lumber rafter Butler maintained his business address in Essex but had Ichabald Brownell run the tavern. In the late-1820's the inn was converted into apartments. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
St. Albans

HOUGHTON HOUSE

86 S. Main Street
1800

The Houghton House, purchased in 1828 by Able Houghton is 2 stories high and features a front entrance capped by a simple fanlight with a Palladian window above the doorway at the second floor. The interior was refurbished in 1840 by a local artisan. The house still contains many original furnishings and early records. Buildings of this quality and period are rare so far north in the state. Both the exterior and interior are in good condition. *Private*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Swanton vicinity

SWANTON COVERED RAILROAD BRIDGE

S of Swanton across the Missisquoi River
1898

This is the longest of three remaining covered railroad bridges in Vermont. Built in three nearly equal spans, the bridge has a total length of 369 feet, and is supported at each side by a continuous Town-Pratt double lattice truss. The exterior is sheathed with flush laid planks, and the whole is topped by a shallow gabled roof. The use of various structural systems within the bridge and the presence of both pegged and bolted bridge joints reflect the transition of bridge building technology at the turn of the century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ORLEANS COUNTY
Brownington
BROWNINGTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Hinman and Brownington Center roads
18th—19th centuries

Chartered in 1780, this village became an important stop on the stage route between Greensboro, Vermont and Stanstead, Quebec in 1791. In 1823 it became the seat of the county grammar school. The pivotal structure in the district is the frame, Greek Revival Congregational Church, erected in 1841. Across from the church is the Samuel Read Hall House, a 2 1/2-story frame house with fanlighted entranceways on two sides, which is reminiscent of Connecticut Valley architecture. Also in the district is Prospect Hill, a natural outcropping affording a spectacular panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. *Multiple public/private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Barre
BARRE CITY HALL AND OPERA HOUSE
12 N. Main Street
1899, George C. Adams

This 4-story rectangular structure is of stone with rusticated jointing on the first floor and brick with stone trim on the remaining floors. The dominant feature of the main elevation is a towering 3-story pedimented archway with a recessed iron entrance surmounted by an arcade of small, round-arched windows. The opera house, on the upper levels, is one of the best preserved late-19th-century small theater interiors remaining in northern New England, and was the scene of numerous theatrical events presented by leading theater companies and troupes from 1899 through World War I. *Municipal*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Calais
KENT'S CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Kent's Corner
19th century

This relatively unspoiled 19th-century crossroads hamlet includes the Kent Tavern, built in 1837; the sawmill with its entire hydraulic system intact; and several houses and barns surrounding the crossroad. Numerous foundations for earlier houses and buildings once associated with the hamlet remain. *Multiple public/private*

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Calais
OLD WEST CHURCH
0.8 mile S of Kent's Corner
1823—1825

This is a 2 1/2-story rectangular frame church with a gabled roof and 3-stage belfry consisting of a square base surmounted by an octagonal shaft topped by an octagonal final tier with a hipped roof. Three main entrances are arranged symmetrically along the front, each flanked by wooden pilasters and all three capped with a shallow cornice. Overhanging galleries on the inside and the original unpainted pine box pews with raised panel doors and side walls remain intact. *Private*

WINDHAM COUNTY
Dummerston
WEST DUMMERSTON COVERED BRIDGE
Dummerston Center Road and Vt. 30
1872

This is the longest covered highway bridge within the state and is the only known example of the work of master carpenter Caleb B. Lamson surviving in the county. It consists of two arches resting on a central pier and extends a total length of 280 feet. The structural support consists of two flanking timber Town lattice trusses sheathed with flush boards. Around 1942 the bridge deck was strengthened to accommodate heavier traffic. *Municipal*

WINDSOR COUNTY
Cavendish
CAVENDISH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH
On Vt. 131
1844

This church is an excellent example of the synthesis of a local stone construction technique in the vernacular Greek Revival style. The 1-story gabled-roofed structure is of "snecked" ashlar, consisting of alternating courses of large stone blocks and flat stone slabs. "Snecked," derived from the Scottish term for "tie," indicates that the stones facing the exterior are tied to the inner construction. Capping the entrance gable is a two-tier, rectangular wood tower with an open belfry. *Private*

WINDSOR COUNTY
Ludlow
BLACK RIVER ACADEMY
High Street
1888

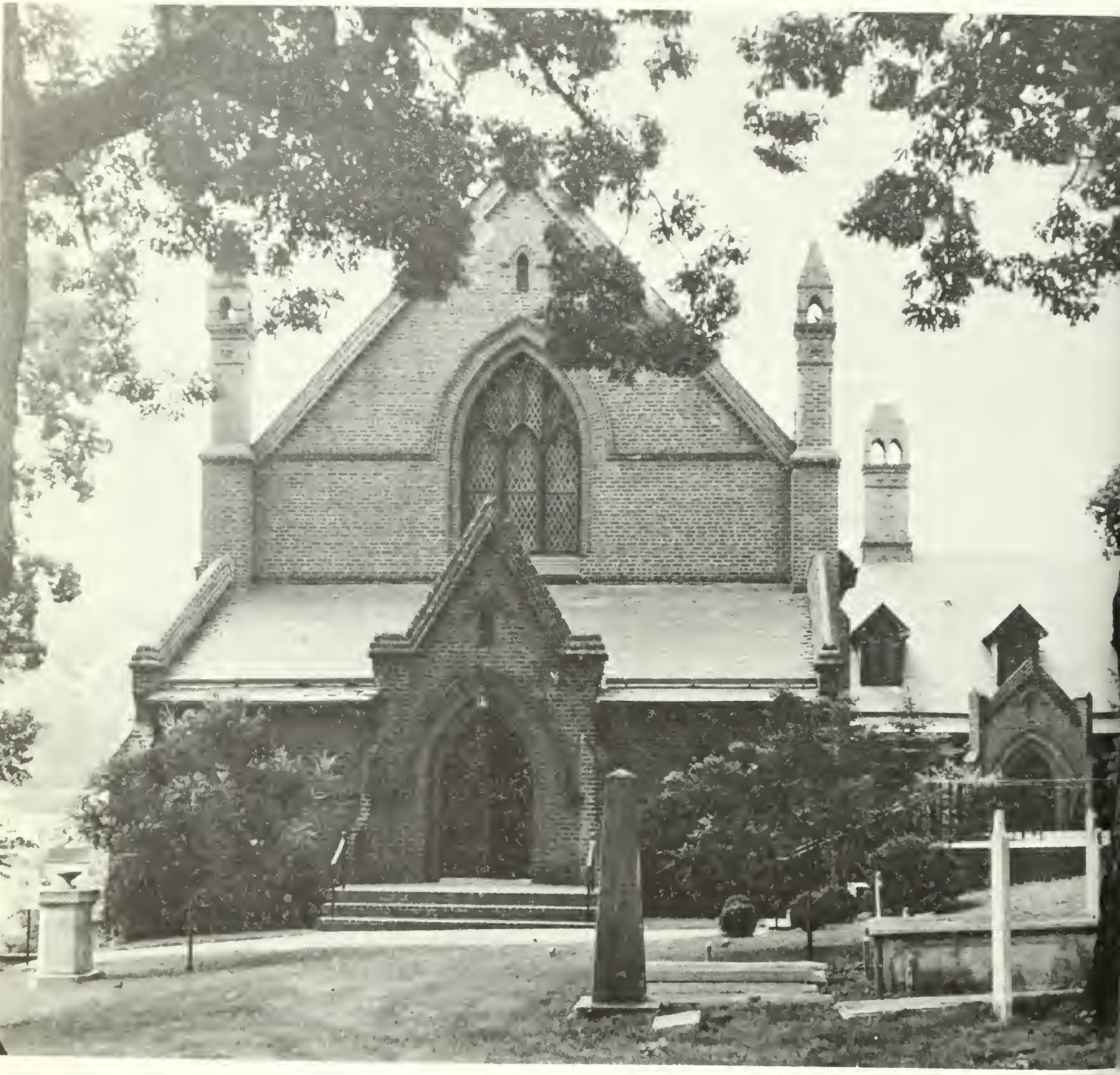
The Black River Academy building is one of the outstanding Richardsonian style school buildings remaining in Vermont. Built by Clinton Smith of Middlebury, this 3-story brick structure was designed on a Greek cross plan with a rectangular central pavilion flanked by two shallow wings. Round-arched window and door openings and brick corbeling ornament the exterior. It also has a 4-story tower. *Private*

WINDSOR COUNTY
Windsor
WINDSOR HOUSE
N. Main Street, N of the intersection of Main and State streets
1836

Windsor House was a well-known Vermont hostelry for nearly 140 years and a stopover for many prominent personages. Its construction indicated the flush times which came to early-19th-century Windsor, an important center for the machine tool industry. The front block of the the brick structure is 4 stories, the rear ell is 3. The hotel's entrance, in the front gable end, has a protruding colonnaded portico with a partially enclosed balcony at the second floor level surmounted by a narrow wood entablature. Exterior alterations have included the addition of dormers, removal of chimneys, and the enclosure of part of the balcony. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WINDSOR COUNTY
Woodstock
WOODSTOCK VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

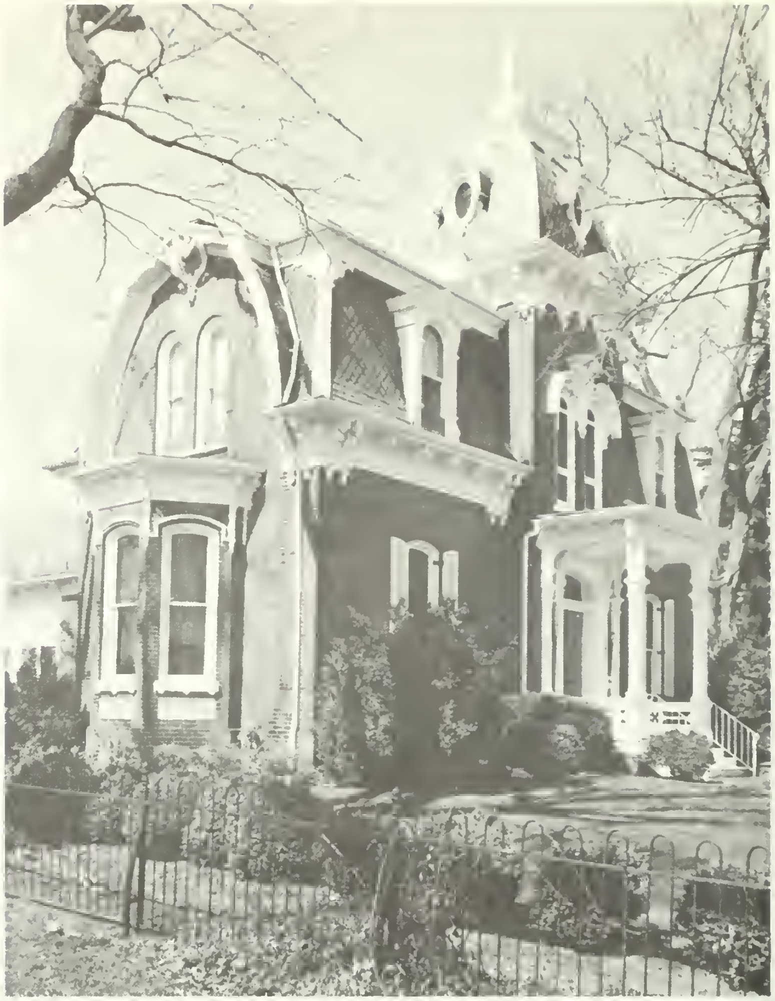
The village green, which took its present outline about 1830, is the central focus of this village and is surrounded by a number of outstanding buildings, including the Windsor County Courthouse (1855) with its octagonal tower capped by a dome. Just north of the green is the business district which is characterized by 2-story Victorian commercial blocks executed in a variety of brick and stone. Several of the buildings have continuous arcaded cast iron store fronts on the first floor. A few notable houses are the Dana House (1807), the Job Lyman House (1809), and the Woodward R. Fitch House (1827). *Multiple public/private.*

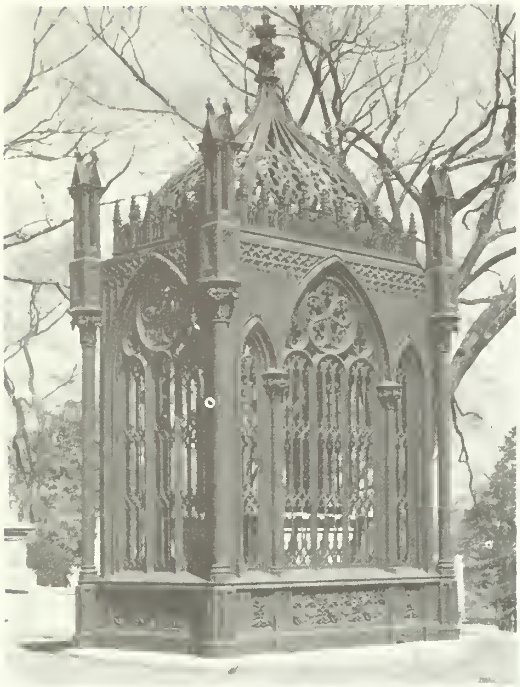


Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Virginia. HABS.
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

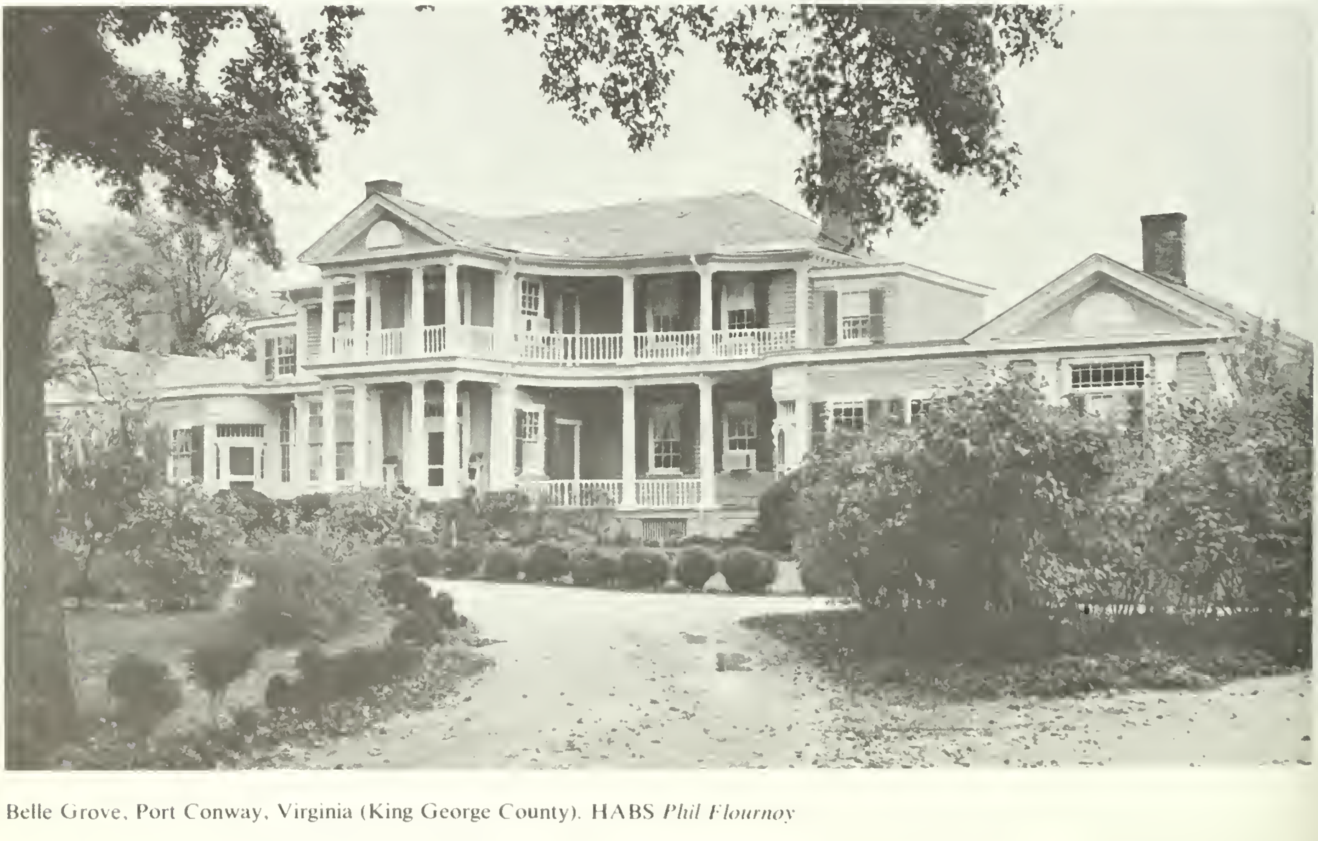
Virginia

Evans House, Salem, Virginia (Roanoke County). HABS. *Hollins College Art Department*





James Monroe Tomb, Richmond (city), Virginia. NHL. *Edward F. Heite for HABS*



Belle Grove, Port Conway, Virginia (King George County). HABS *Phil Flournoy*

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Chincoteague vicinity
ASSATEAGUE LIGHTHOUSE
Southern end of Assateague Island S of Chincoteague
1867

This lighthouse consists of a 129-foot round brick tower supporting a metal and glass cupola which encases the light, and a brick advance building like the light itself, set on a stone foundation. Another small brick structure, the oil house, stands nearby to the east. The multi-sided cupola and service balcony appear to be original although the 19th-century lamp has been replaced. The old lamp and prisms imported from France, are on display at the site. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Horntown vicinity
CORBIN HALL
E of Horntown on Va. 697
c. 1787

Corbin Hall is a handsome Georgian plantation house, notable for its fine exterior proportions and brickwork details as well as superb interior woodwork and paneling. Especially noteworthy are the gauged brick arches above the Palladian windows on the second story of the east and west facades. The main block is a large 2-story brick rectangle covered by a gabled roof with two interior end chimneys. A 1-story frame wing on the south and an enclosed brick entrance around the original stoop on the west are later additions. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ACCOMACK COUNTY
Mappsville vicinity
WHARTON PLACE
0.4 mile SE of Rte. 679
Early 19th century

This 2-story red brick structure with deck-on-hip roof is considered one of the most architecturally sophisticated Federal houses in Virginia. Much of the architectural interests centers around its four beautiful Federal mantels embellished with the composition ornaments of Robert Wellford of Philadelphia—one of the country's most noted manufacturers of Adam-style ornaments. Wellford's signature on two of the mantels provides evidence for identifying other significant examples of his work. John Wharton, a prosperous maritime merchant, built the house and used it as headquarters for his various business interests. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Cismont vicinity
CASTLE HILL
0.8 mile NW of Va. 231, 2 miles NE of the intersection with Va. 600
18th—19th centuries

Castle Hill is composed of two distinct houses joined back to back by a connecting hall. The earliest section (1764) is a 1 1/2-story clapboard structure with a gabled roof. The brick section (c. 1825) is a five-bay, 2-story structure with a shallow gabled roof. A tetrastyle Tuscan portico shelters the front door with its elliptical fanlight and sidelights. One-story wings fronted by Tuscan colonnades were added about 20 years later. Outbuildings include a carpenter shop, storehouse, smokehouse, carding house, dairy, springhouse, carriage house, and servants' houses. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ALBEMARLE COUNTY
Keene vicinity
CHRIST CHURCH GLENDOWER
On Va. 713, 0.4 mile SW of its intersection with Va. 712
1831—1832

The contract for construction of Christ Church was believed to have been given to William B. Phillips, a brick mason who had worked for Thomas Jefferson during construction of the University of Virginia. Similarity between this building and Jefferson's known work illustrates his strong influence upon his workmen. The church is a temple-form Roman Revival structure but is lacking a portico. A full Doric entablature surrounds the entire building, and both roof pediments contain lunette windows. Interior renovation was undertaken in 1958. *Private:* HABS

ALBERMARLE COUNTY
Simeon vicinity
MORVEN
0.6 mile NW of intersection of Va. 627 and Va. 795 and 2.6 miles SW of intersection of Va. 795 and Va. 53
1821

This estate was originally part of a 10,000-acre grant made to William Champe Carter in the 18th century. The brick manor house consists of a 2-story main block and a 2-story north wing. There is a 1-bay porch with a pedimented gabled roof and a Tuscan entablature supported by four columns on the front of the main block. A smaller porch with similar features covers the middle bay of the wing. Both the main block and the wing have a gabled roof with a modillion cornice and a beaded bargeboard. Four hipped dormers pierce the east and west slopes of the main block. In 1813 the property was sold to David Higginbotham who named it Morven. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ALEXANDRIA (independent city)
BANK OF ALEXANDRIA
125 N. Fairfax Street
1807

This building, built to house the first bank chartered in the state, consists of a 3-story main block and a 3-story east wing. Both sections are brick with the upper floors separated from the ground level by an ornately carved bracketed balcony with cast-iron balustrade. A carved stone cornice embellishes the roofline. The bank building was converted for use as the Mansion House Hotel in 1848 but the exterior remained little altered. The building retains some of its original interior including shutters, doors, and several mantels. *Municipal:* HABS

AMELIA COUNTY
Amelia vicinity
HAW BRANCH
N of Amelia off Va. 667
18th—19th centuries

Colonel Thomas Tabb, an early settler, purchased the nucleus of this plantation in 1743. A small house, believed to be incorporated into the western part of the present house, was erected sometime prior to 1748. The original house is thought to have been enlarged to its present proportions by Father John Tabb, a priest and poet, sometime after the American Revolution. Today the house consists of a 2 1/2-story central block with hipped roof, interior end chimneys, a front porch, and two 1 1/2-story flanking wings with hipped roofs. On the central block, rectangular ornamental insets are used on the south facade between the upper and lower windows along with modillion cornices on both the main section and the wings. The south doorway has a carved entablature immediately above the columns, and the porch is topped by a Chinese lattice railing. *Private:* HABS

ARLINGTON COUNTY
Arlington
FORT MYER HISTORIC DISTRICT
Arlington Boulevard (U.S. 50)
20th century

Because of its proximity to Washington, D.C., the installation at Fort Myer has been intimately associated with some of the main currents of American military history. Its parade ground was the site of the earliest experiments in American military aviation in 1908 and 1909; and, beginning in 1909, Quarters 1 on

"General's Row" became the home of the Army Chiefs of Staff. Among the important buildings within the historic district are the post headquarters, consisting of six austere, brick buildings; a row of converted stables; the Post Exchange, a solidly-built edifice distinguished by massive rusticated brick pilasters supporting a plain brick architrave and a heavily-scaled white cornice; and "General's Row," a series of large officers' residences. *Federal:* NHL

ARLINGTON COUNTY
Arlington
GLEBE, THE
4527 N. 17th Street
19th—20th centuries

The oldest portion of The Glebe is a 1 1/2-story brick cottage believed to be on the site of the original Fairfax Parish Glebe House that burned in 1808. Little if any of the early-19th-century fabric other than the walls is visible. In the 1850's a 2-story brick octagonal wing crowned by an octagonal cupola with scalloped eaves was added. A 1-story wooden veranda with sawn-work brackets shades the first floor. *Private; not accessible to the public*

AUGUSTA COUNTY
Fishersville vicinity
TINKLING SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
E side of Va. 608, 1 mile S of intersection with Va. 636 and Va. 631
c. 1850, Robert Lewis Dabney

The design of this church—temple form with a pedimented distyle in antis Doric portico—had considerable influence on many of the state's antebellum Presbyterian churches. There are recessed panels in each anta, as well as a set of recessed panels on either side of the portico. Brick pilasters frame the panels and each of the four stained glass windows on the west and east sides. Surmounting the west doorway is a pediment supported by elongated Tuscan columns. *Private:* HABS

AUGUSTA COUNTY
Fort Defiance
AUGUSTA STONE CHURCH
U.S. 11
18th century

This is the oldest Presbyterian church in continuous use in the state. It is a 1 1/2-story random limestone rubble building with jerkinhead roofs. In 1922 the building's shape became cruciform through renovation and additions and a small spire was added at the crossing. In 1956 a stone wing in the same style as the original building was added on the west. *Private:* HABS

AUGUSTA COUNTY
Spottswood vicinity
OLD PROVIDENCE STONE CHURCH
Intersection of Va. 613 and Va. 620
1793

This is a rectangular 1-story structure with doorways in each end and in the center of each side. It is the third oldest Presbyterian meetinghouse in the Valley of Virginia. The interior was gutted by fire in 1959 and only the 18-inch-thick rubble limestone walls are original. *Private:* HABS

BATH COUNTY
Warm Springs vicinity
WARM SPRINGS BATH HOUSES
NE of Warm Springs off Rte. 220
1761 (men's bathhouse), 1836 (women's bathhouse)

Warm Springs traditionally served as the starting point for the annual tours of the Virginia hot springs, a social custom observed by the southern aristocrats escaping the intense summer heat of the lowlands. The pools, each 35 feet in diameter, are fed by the spring through loose cobbles at the bottom. The springs were popular during the last third of the 18th century and flourished during the first half of the 19th century. Both structures are frame—the men's bathhouse is octagonal and the women's is a larger 20-sided building—with truncated octagonal pyradmidal roofs. *Private*

BEDFORD COUNTY
Bedford vicinity
FANCY FARM
On Va. 43, 0.1 mile N of its intersection with Va. 682
1780's

Fancy Farm is one of the finest late Georgian houses in Virginia. Its builder, Andrew Donald, was a wealthy Scottish merchant. His residence provided such a contrast to its neighbors that he was prompted to give it its unusual name. All walls are laid in Flemish bond and there are jack arches over the windows. Restoration work in 1969—1971 revealed the original doorway which features a pediment with an open tympanum supported on Ionic pilasters. Inside, the 18th-century woodwork is intact. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BEDFORD COUNTY
Forest vicinity
ELK HILL
NW of Forest on Va. 663
c. 1797

This is a Piedmont Federal plantation house built with locally-fired brick. The house consists of a 2-story, three-bay central section with a tetrastyle pedimented portico and two interior end chimneys on the north gable end. This section is flanked by two 1 1/2-story gabled-roofed wings, each with an interior end chimney and dormers. North of the house is a small brick office building; behind it once stood a row of nine log cabins, now in ruins, used for housing slaves. Several other outbuildings remain. *Private:* HABS

BEDFORD COUNTY
Forest vicinity
NEW LONDON ACADEMY
0.1 mile E of the intersection of Va. 297 and Va. 211
1837—1839

The New London Academy, granted a charter by the Virginia General Assembly in 1795, was established as a classical school for boys. The earliest buildings included an academy, a president's house, and a large brick church. By 1839 both the church and academy had been replaced. Extant buildings from that period are the brick classroom-dormitory and a frame kitchen currently used as the academy museum. During the late-19th century the academy became coeducational and was incorporated into the public school system. *Private*

BOTETOURT COUNTY
Fincastle
BOTETOURT COUNTY COURTHOUSE
NW corner of Main and Roanoke streets
Mid-19th century

This third courthouse to serve Botetourt County is a provincial Greek Revival design. The structure is comprised of a tall 2-story, temple-form center section flanked by two lower, 2-story wings. There is a tetrastyle Greek Doric portico with unfluted stucco columns supporting a plain entablature and pediment on the main facade. Shallow hipped roofs cover the flanking wings, the bays of which are framed by pilasters supporting an entablature. The courthouse was gutted by fire in December 1970, but little of architectural significance was lost. *County:* HABS

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
Dillwyn vicinity
FRANCISCO, PETER, HOUSE (LOCUST GROVE)
SE of Dillwyn, 0.9 mile S of SR 626
18th century

This was the home of Virginia folk hero and Revolutionary War hero, Peter Francisco, from 1794 to the mid-1820's. Francisco enlisted in 1776 at the age of 16 and served in several northern battles—Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Paulus Hook—prior to the campaign against Cornwallis in the South. Although the 1 1/2-story dwelling is in a semi-ruinous condition, most of the original framing survives. *Private; not accessible to the public*

BUENA VISTA (independent city)

SOUTHERN SEMINARY MAIN BUILDING (BUENA VISTA HOTEL)

Intersection of Ivy and Park avenues
Late-19th century, S. W. Foulks

Between 1889 and 1891 Virginia's eastern Shenandoah Valley experienced a land boom, engendered in part by construction of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Land companies were organized almost overnight, and one of the first was the Buena Vista Company. Vast and lavish hotels were frequently erected by the companies as a means of advertising and of accommodating prospective investors. Following the panic of 1893 the Buena Vista Hotel was purchased by Dr. Edgar H. Rowe, who opened a school here and, in company with two academies, formed the Southern Seminary System. Today Southern Seminary is a preparatory school and a junior college. Its main building is one of the last examples of western Virginia's "boom hotel" architecture. A rambling, crescent-shaped structure, the building's central feature is a cross gable flanked by two round towers, one 4 stories high, the other 5. Wrapped about the 3 lower stories of the towers are wooden galleries. *Private*

CAROLINE COUNTY

Bowling Green

CAROLINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Main Street and Courthouse Lane
1830

This is a Roman Revival 2-story brick structure surrounded by a Tuscan entablature with a Tuscan pediment at either end. The front pediment's tympanum is plastered and features a semicircular window in the center. Later additions include the square lattice belfry with pyramidal roof and the brick complex to the rear. *County:* HABS

CAROLINE COUNTY

Port Royal vicinity

GAY MONT

On U.S. 17 near U.S. 301
18th—19th centuries

The original Gay Mont house, built in the late-18th century by Port Royal merchant John Hipkins, was a 2-story frame structure with a gabled roof and exterior end chimneys. Architecturally it belonged to an interesting group of Rappahannock Valley plantation houses with the common features of an enclosed stair in the center hall and a wide elliptical arch with paneled soffit dividing the hall. In 1819 two stuccoed brick wings were added to either side and a 1-story colonnade of Tuscan columns was added to the east front. Further enlargements included a 1-story octagonal music room on the west (1834) and similar additions to the north and south (1839). Following a fire in 1969, Gay Mont was rebuilt and carefully restored. *Private*

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

BERKELEY

9 miles S of Va. 633 and 0.3 mile S of its intersection with Va. 5
1726

Berkeley, built by the person fourth in a family line to be named Benjamin Harrison (1700—1744), was the birthplace of President William Henry Harrison (1773—1841), and remained in the family until, heavily mortgaged, it was sold by the Bank of the United States in 1842. Harrison's Landing was for most of the 18th century one of the chief shipping points on the James River. The rectangular 2-story Georgian house has walls laid in Flemish bond. Gable ends of the house are treated with cornices to give the appearance of being pedimented. Brick trim includes a rubbed brick belt course and a beveled water table. Very little original interior woodwork remains, and extensive restoration was undertaken in 1937—1938. Flanking the house are two brick dependencies of the 1840's. *Private:* NHL; HABS

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City vicinity

WESTOVER CHURCH

5 miles W of Charles City off Va. 5
18th century

This parish is one of the oldest in the country, being recognized in colonial records as early as 1625. The church is a rectangular structure with brick laid in Flemish bond. Yellowish rubbed brick suggests quoins at the corners of the building and marks the jambs of the windows on the north and south sides. The west gallery and east vestry were added in 1867 and the floor was raised from its original level. *Private:* HABS

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Charlotte Court House vicinity

GREENFIELD

E of Charlotte Court House on Va. 656
18th century

The oldest surviving 2-story frame dwelling in the county, Greenfield consists of a main 2-story block flanked by 1-story wings. Both the main section and wings are covered by shallow gabled roofs with a modillion cornice under the main roof and simple box cornices on the wings. Projecting from the main roof are two interior end chimneys, and sheltering the front entranceway is a gabled-roofed porch supported by wooden posts. The focal point of the building is the handsome Georgian stair in the center hall which features three turned balusters per step, scrolled end boards, and a molded handrail. In the dining room is a chimney piece with floor to ceiling fluted pilasters interrupted by a chair rail molding. Other rooms are treated with paneled wainscoting. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Randolph vicinity

MULBERRY HILL

N of Randolph on Va. 641
18th—19th centuries

This was the home plantation of Paul Carrington, distinguished jurist and leader of the independence movement in Virginia. It is an interesting blend of two distinct periods of construction. The 18th-century portion is treated as a slightly projecting, gable-end front center pavilion. The second story of this section has two bays with a center door, while the first floor has a three-part Greek Revival style door. Most of the original woodwork remains in this section. Later 19th-century additions also feature Greek Revival woodwork. *Private:* HABS

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Saxe vicinity

ROANOKE PLANTATION

W of Saxe off Va. 746
19th century

Roanoke Plantation was the home of Virginia statesman and orator, John Randolph. He was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1799 through 1825, serving briefly as minister to Russia, and was a delegate to Virginia's Constitutional Convention in 1829—1830. Of two small frame cottages that together formed the original plantation complex, only one remains—a 1-story, three-bay structure with exterior end brick chimneys. *Private:* HABS

CHARLOTTESVILLE (independent city)

ALBEMARLE COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

Court Square in Charlottesville was the focal point from which the entire town developed. The district is composed of a rectangular green bounded on the southern and eastern sides by streets lined with detached early- and mid-19th-century brick houses and public buildings as well as structures of a later date. The T-shaped courthouse combines a Federal period northern wing with a late-19th-century Greek Revival style portico. Along the eastern side of the square are three distinctively different 19th-century buildings: the old Levy Opera House, an unusually robust interpretation of the Greek Revival style; the Redland Club; and a 2-story Federal duplex. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

CHARLOTTESVILLE (independent city)

OAK LAWN

Cherry Avenue and 9th Street
1822

An example of Jeffersonian Classicism, this house consists of a 2-story center pavilion with a pedimented gabled roof and tall end chimneys, flanked by side wings with gabled roofs. The front entranceway consists of a 1-story porch and the roof pediment contains a single fanlight window. A small brick outbuilding west of the main house originally served as the cook's house. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CHESAPEAKE (independent city)

GREAT BRIDGE BATTLE SITE

Both sides of the Albemarle and
Chesapeake Canal between Oak
Grove and Great Bridge
1775

The strategic importance of the Great Bridge across the South Branch of the Elizabeth River led the British to fortify the position in 1775 when their troops, under General Benedict Arnold, occupied Norfolk and Portsmouth. The brief but sanguinary Battle of Great Bridge was fought on December 9, 1775, with the British and Loyalists suffering many casualities. Only one patriot was wounded. *Private*

CLARKE COUNTY
Millwood vicinity

OLD CHAPEL

3 miles N of Millwood off U.S. 340
1793

This stone church replaces an earlier log chapel built in 1747. It is a rectangular, gabled-roofed building with walls of coursed rubble limestone with simple trabeated arches over doors and windows. Straight-backed pews, marked for family occupancy by brass plaques, are original as are wooden double-hung windows and frames. *Private:* HABS

CLARKE COUNTY
White Post vicinity

TULEYRIES, THE

1.5 miles E of White Post off Va. 628
19th century

The Tuleyries, constructed about 1833 by Colonel Joseph Tuley, Jr. (1796—1860), is one of the finest antebellum estates in Virginia. A late Federal mansion, the main 2-story residence has a tetrastyle pedimented portico with slender Corinthian columns on the front and an octagonal cupola with an octagonal dome capping the shallow hipped roof. Later 2-story additions on the rear increased the size of the original structure. The extensive estate, including the house, numerous early outbuildings, formal gardens, a park, pasture and woodlands, operates today as a working farm. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (also in Goochland County)
Cartersville

CARTERSVILLE BRIDGE

Va. 45 over James River
1822

The Cartersville Bridge superstructure survives as a rare example of composite bridge construction. It is composed of heavy timber members with cast iron connections arranged to form a truss configuration based on the Pratt design. It rests on five stone piers and two stone abutments which survive from the first Cartersville bridge erected in 1822. The original floor beams, apparently wrought iron, were replaced in 1955 with ones of rolled steel. The present roadway is surfaced with timber and is 13 feet clear. The bridge itself is composed of six spans with an end-to-end length of 843 feet. This is the only remaining major timber bridge across the James River. *State:* HAER

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Cartersville vicinity

AMPTHILL

W side of Va. 602, 3 miles N of the
intersection with Va. 45
18th—19th centuries

The Ampthill property was originally part of a larger estate patented by Thomas Randolph in 1723. Eventually the land passed to a descendant of Robert "King" Carter, Randolph Harrison, who took up residence in an extant frame house and requested his friend Thomas Jefferson to draw up plans for a new residence. When constructed, the old and new (c. 1835) dwellings were joined by a 1-story passage. Believed to predate the Revolution, the frame house was remodeled about the time the later house was erected but no effort was made to unite the two architecturally. Characteristics of Jefferson's style are apparent (Roman details and a compact but carefully proportioned outline) in the long, 1-story hipped-roofed structure with its asymmetrical facade. The principal architectural feature is a 1-story tetrastyle Roman Doric portico. Ampthill retains several brick outbuildings dating from the second and third quarters of the 19th century. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Hamilton vicinity

CLIFTON

N of Hamilton off Va. 690
18th century

This 2-story frame house was the plantation home of Carter Henry Harrison, a member of the Cumberland Committee of Safety and author of the Instructions for Independence presented to the Virginia Convention in 1776. The Georgian house has a 1-story gabled-roofed porch supported by elongated Tuscan columns with a newer Chinese lattice balustrade. There is also a shed porch on the west wing supported by slender Tuscan columns. Beneath the hipped roof of the main house is a continuous denticulated cornice. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

DANVILLE (independent city)

DANVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries

The Danville Historic District contains one of the finest concentrations of Victorian and Edwardian residential architecture in the state. The district is rich in post-Civil War styles due to Danville's prosperous tobacco trade throughout the late-19th century. Along Main Street are mostly brick 2- or 2 1/2-story structures, although there are a number of clapboarded and stuccoed dwellings. The Schoolfield-Compson House at 844 Main Street is considered one of the finest High Victorian dwellings in the state. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

DINWIDDIE COUNTY
Dinwiddie
DINWIDDIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Intersection of U.S. 1 and Va. 619
19th century

This is a 2-story, brick temple-form structure with a front portico. It is designed in a simple Greek Revival style, the front and side bays being framed with Doric pilasters supporting a Doric entablature without triglyphs. A 2-story wing to the rear and a 1-story gabled roof wing to the east were added in the 1930's. *County:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Loretto vicinity
BROOKE'S BANK
1 mile E of Loretto, 1.4 miles N of Va. 17
Mid-18th century

Completed in 1751, Brooke's Bank is a relatively small-scale mid-Georgian Virginia plantation house very sophisticated in its architectural detail. Walls are laid in Flemish bond brick, and an elaborately molded belt course is carried around all four sides. Rubbed brick ornaments the corners and window jambs, and there are gauged-brick jack arches over all openings. The most interesting architectural features are two interior end chimneys decorated with glazed bricks and topped by molded caps. Wings toward the north side are later additions as is the entrance porch on the south. The original smokehouse survives. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Loretto vicinity
VAUTER'S CHURCH
1 mile NW of Loretto on U.S. 17
18th century

This is a T-shaped building with a modillion cornice at the base of its steeply gabled roof. The interior reflects the T-plan with a raised chancel in the middle of the north side. In 1970 the church was renovated and a new concrete shingle roof replaced the old tin roof. *Private:* HABS

ESSEX COUNTY
Tappahannock
TAPPAHANNOCK HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

Shortly after being formally chartered as the town of New Plymouth in 1682, this city acquired the Indian name Tappahannock ("on the running water"). Ten years after its establishment, the popular port facility was selected as the county seat. Significant pre-Revolutionary buildings in the district include the early-18th-century Anderson (314 Water Lane) and Ritchie (227 Prince Street) houses. The early days of the Republic are represented by the Brokenbrough House (Water Lane), Scot's Arms Tavern (112 Prince Street), and the Old Clerk's Office (307 Prince Street). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

FAIRFAX (independent city)
EARP'S ORDINARY (RATCLIFFE-LOGAN-ALLISON HOUSE)
200 E. Main Street
19th century

This is a 2-story single-pile brick structure styled in simple early-19th-century vernacular fashion typical of the area. It was built in two sections, one of which was built possibly as late as 1830. A 2-story frame wing is attached to the rear of the building. In 1820 the house was acquired by Gordon and Robert Allison and operated as a postal station and stagecoach stop. The Little River Turnpike passed immediately in front of the house and the Winchester-Alexandria stage stopped here. *Private; not accessible to the public*

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Alexandria vicinity
HUNTLEY
6918 Harrison Lane
c. 1820

Huntley was built as a secondary house for Thomson Francis Mason, grandson of George Mason IV. The house is surrounded by a farm complex which includes a springhouse, icehouse, tenant houses, root cellar, and necessary. It was constructed in an "H" plan with the central bar rising to 3 stories on the south and 2 on the north. Flanking wings, comprised of two rooms, are 1 story lower than the one-room central section. The regularity of design on both the front and rear has been achieved by the use of a full basement which served to compensate for the uneven slope of the site. *Private:* HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Dranesville vicinity
DRANESVILLE TAVERN
11919 Leesburg Pike
19th century

This tavern was constructed to accomodate travelers on the turnpikes which developed largely as a result of federal promotion during the War of 1812. Dranesville Tavern was especially frequented by those traveling between the eastern towns of Georgetown and Alexandria and Leesburg. The tavern reflects three distinct phases of construction, thus offering an insight into the evolution of local vernacular styles. *County:* HABS

FAIRFAX COUNTY
Fort Belvoir
BELVOIR MANSION RUINS AND FAIRFAX GRAVE SITE
0.4 mile SE of intersection of 23rd Street and Belvoir Road
18th century

Belvoir was built by Colonel William Fairfax sometime between 1736 and 1741. It remained the home of one of Virginia's most distinguished families for more than 30 years. The mansion was largely destroyed by fire in 1783 and further demolished by mortar bombs and cannon shot fired from British ships during the Battle of Belvoir in 1814. Archeological excavation has exposed brick foundations and drains. The Fairfax grave site near the mansion ruins consists of a stone memorial surrounded by a wrought iron fence. The memorial marks the graves of the colonel, his wife, and two young sons killed in Revolutionary War incidents. *Federal*

FAUQUIER COUNTY
Delaplane vicinity
OAK HILL
2.2 miles S of Delaplane ●
18th—19th centuries

Oak Hill, the country seat of Chief Justice John Marshall, consists of two separate houses connected by a passage. The smaller and earlier house is a 1 1/2-story Colonial farmhouse covered with weatherboarding. The later house is a 2-story, temple-form Federal house built of brick. The roof of the smaller section is steeply pitched with a slight kick at the eaves and gabled dormers on either side. The newer house has a shallow gabled roof with pedimented ends and a modified Doric cornice. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

FAUQUIER COUNTY
Upperville
UPPERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

As laid out by Joseph Carr in 1797, the west end of Upperville was devoted to commerce and the east end to residences. Of about 75 buildings in the district, at least 50 are 19th century with more than half dating prior to 1860. The predominant architectural style is a 2-story stone, brick, or frame rectangular structure with three to five bays, end chimneys, and a gabled roof. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

FLUVANNA COUNTY
Palmyra
FLUVANNA COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Extending 0.3 mile N of the intersection of Va. 601 and Va. 15 and to the Rivanna River on the S; bounded on the E by Va. 15 and on the W by the river
19th century

Although Fluvanna County was formed in 1777, a permanent county seat was not selected until 1828. The following year the stone jail was constructed. Built in 1831, the courthouse is an unsophisticated tetrastyle Roman Doric temple five bays deep. Walls are brick, columns are stucco, window sills and lintels are stone, and the roof pediment is wood. Windows on the side elevations are separated by pilasters. Other buildings in the complex are a small lawyer's office and the brick county library. *County*

FRANKLIN COUNTY
Rocky Mount
WASHINGTON IRON FURNACE
108 Old Furnace Road
18th century

Dating from around 1770, this is one of the oldest and best preserved iron furnaces in the Commonwealth. Hearth and bellows openings in the base of the furnace curve upward, become linear, and are capped with a strong stone lintel. The furnace, an elongated truncated pyramid, is located at the down side of a hill which facilitated the loading of the furnace from the top. *Private*

FREDERICK COUNTY
Middletown
ST. THOMAS CHAPEL
Intersection of Va. 1102 and Va. 1105
1837

This is a rectangular brick church with a stepped gabled roof with a finial at the end of each step. A square frame belfry with pyramidal roof sits atop the roof. The recessed main entrance is in the form of a lancet arch and has symetrically molded trim and corner blocks. Lancet-arched side windows feature tripartite Gothic transoms. During the Civil War the building was used as a hospital for Confederate wounded and as a stable by Union troops. *Private:* HABS

FREDERICKSBURG (independent city)
FREDERICKSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Fredericksburg was initially settled in 1671 just below the falls of the Rappahannock. By the mid-18th century it had evolved into a commercial center of some note. The present historic district covers a 40-block area along the west bank of the river and north of Hazel Run. It includes the downtown commercial section, the city hall, several churches, the railroad station, and the city's oldest residential areas. Caroline Street exhibits the greatest contrasts in street design, while Charles and Prince Edward streets are entirely residential. Houses and stores are both brick and frame. Despite many modern encroachments, Fredericksburg retains a large concentration of 18th- and 19th-century buildings. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
LITTLE ENGLAND
E of Gloucester on Va. 672
18th century

Little England survives as one of Virginia's best preserved colonial plantation houses. It is a finely-proportioned, 2 1/2-story Georgian mansion with two interior end chimneys. The brickwork is of superior quality, featuring Flemish bond throughout with widely scattered glazed headers. All openings are capped by rubbed and gauged splayed arches and there is a modillioned cornice. In 1939, the house was restored under the direction of architect Charles Willing, and in 1954 the firm of Claiborne and Taylor supervised the addition of a 1 1/2-story frame wing on the south. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
ROARING SPRING
0.3 mile E of Va. 616
18th century

Roaring Spring is a 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed dwelling, archetypical of the informal "Old Virginia" homesteads. Although the construction date and builder are unknown, architecturally the two-bay original western portion, and the two-bay east section (erected about 15 years later) belong to the first half of the 18th century. Around the second quarter of the 19th century an extensive renovation was undertaken and a three-bay hipped-roof porch was added later. A fine paneled interior wall over 20 feet in width, with fluted pilasters and arched openings, is the widest of a series of such walls in the county. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Gloucester vicinity
WARE PARISH CHURCH
NE of Gloucester on Va. 14
1715

This rectangular brick building is an example of the rectilinear form of colonial Virginia ecclesiastical architecture. Its original three entrances have not been altered and its Flemish bond brickwork with glazing is well preserved. During the Revolution, American infantry camped in the church as did Federal troops during the Civil War. *Private:* HABS

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
Ware Neck vicinity
LOWLAND COTTAGE
SW of Ware Neck, 0.5 mile S of Va. 623
17th—19th centuries

Robert Bristow built the earliest part of Lowland Cottage, a small, gambrel-roofed residence measuring approximately 40 by 20 feet. Sometime between 1783 and 1831 two additions were made, one on the east and one on the north. Considerable remodeling occurred in 1854, and an attempt was made in 1935 to restore the house to its early appearance by rebuilding the gambrel roof and exposing the original interior ceiling beams. Lowland Cottage today survives as one of only a few 17th-century structures in the state. *Private:* HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
CARTERSVILLE BRIDGE

Reference—see Cumberland County

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Goochland vicinity
BOLLING HALL
W of Goochland off Va. 600
18th—19th centuries

This rambling clapboarded farm dwelling was originally a 2-story structure with a side-hall plan. By 1818 the house had a 2-story addition on the west side and in 1845 and 1861 it was remodeled—the center stairway was removed and placed in a new tower, a 1-story wing was added, and the east wing was raised to 2 stories. The house retains much of its early sash, beaded clapboards, and sections of the original Flemish bond foundation. *Private:* HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Manakin vicinity
POWELL'S TAVERN
On Va. 650
18th—19th centuries

This structure was used as a tavern through most of the 19th century. It is an H-shaped brick and frame complex, the result of two major periods of construction. The original frame block (late-18th-century), built by William Powell, is 2 stories with a gabled roof and two low 1-story end wings with shed roofs (1815); the brick portion stands parallel to the frame block and is also 2 stories with gabled roof. A 2-story hyphen, constructed in 1958, connects the two structures. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Oilville vicinity
WOODLAWN
SE of Oilville at the intersection of
Va. 250 and Va. 612
18th century

Woodlawn is an impressive example of rural Federal architecture that survives virtually unaltered. The most distinctive exterior features are the 2-story pent closets on either end. Brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, and both the cornices and end boards of the gabled roof are ornamented with dentils and drilled work. Front and rear windows are topped by jack arches. A small porch roof supported on square columns with Ionic capitals shelters the entrance and is believed to date from the early-19th century. Recent exterior additions are a frame kitchen (east end) and a porch (rear). *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

GOOCHLAND COUNTY
Pemberton vicinity
HOWARD'S NECK PLANTATION
1 mile NW of Pemberton
18th—19th centuries

Still a productive farm, Howard's Neck Plantation retains most its original land and antebellum buildings. The 2-story residence is a gracefully proportioned Federal house with a shallow deck-on-hip roof surrounded at the base by a Doric cornice with mutules. A small 1-story, three-bay-wide tetrastyle Doric portico shelters the front door. The flanking bays are set in very shallow recessed panels. Outbuildings include three log slave quarters, two carriage houses, a harness house, a brick kitchen, two frame smokehouses, a frame tool house, a manager's house, sheds and barns. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GRAYSON COUNTY
Trout Dale vicinity
RIPSHIN
N side of Va. 732, 0.1 mile E of the
intersection with Va. 603
1927, William Spratling.

Ripshin was built by American author Sherwood Anderson (1876—1941), noted for such works as *Winesburg, Ohio; Poor White; and Memoirs*; as well as short stories, all of which were quite influential in the American school of realism. Having vacationed at nearby Marion in 1925, Anderson was so taken by the surrounding countryside that he asked an architect friend, William Spratling, to design a rustic house which was to serve as his home until his death in 1941. The structure consists of a main rectangular block of random laid stone with two 1-story log wings projecting to the west. The three sections have gabled roofs with box cornices and returns on the ends. *Private; not ccessible to the public*

GREENVILLE COUNTY
Emporia
KLUGEL, H. T., ARCHITECTURAL SHEET METAL WORK BUILDING
135 Atlantic Street
1914

This is a 2-story flat-roofed building with stepped parapets on the sides of its facade. The 5-bay front facade consists of round-arched windows and doorways with tracery. A modified entablature extends across the front and has a balustrade with pedestals capped with onion domes. A pediment above the balustrade is supported by two short pedestals which are flanked by large volutes. In the panel beneath the pediment is a segment of a paterae with alternating sections in black and silver. A foliated roundel surrounded by foliated ornamentation is centered in the tympanum. All ornamentation was produced by Klugel and no doubt was meant to serve as an advertisement displaying the wares of his firm. Klugel had practiced this craft in Texas and other sections of Virginia prior to settling here in 1902. *Private*

HAMPTON (independent city)
HERBERT HOUSE
E end of Marina Road on Hampton
Creek
Mid-18th century

A relatively scarce example of an early, 2-story, single-room-deep brick structure, the Herbert House has outstanding Georgian brickwork, refined masonry detailing, and most of its original structural wood framing. It consists of the original 2-story block with the addition of a brick rear ell and frame 2-story wing forming the present U-shaped house. The full range of 18-century masonry techniques were utilized in the original block. It is laid in Flemish bond with English bond below the beveled water table and has random glazed header bricks with rubbed brick at the window and door jambs and corners. A bi-level front porch with an enclosed second story has been added to the east front. *Private:* HABS

HAMPTON (independent city)
OLD POINT COMFORT LIGHTHOUSE
Fenwick Road, 0.2 mile SW of the
east gate of Fort Monroe
1802

Situated adjacent to old Fort Monroe, this lighthouse still guides vessels entering Hampton Roads Harbor. The tapered octagonal ashlar stone structure is 47 feet from the base to the light. A distinctive feature is the spiral stone stair which is constructed similarly to those found in medieval buildings. A 2-story frame lightkeeper's house was constructed beside the tower about 1900. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

HANOVER COUNTY
Ashland vicinity
SLASH CHURCH (UPPER CHURCH, ST. PAUL'S PARISH)
W side of Va. 656, 0.3 mile N of
Intersection with Va. 657
1729

Slash Church is a white clapboard structure with a steep gabled roof, modillion cornice and double doors in the north, south and west walls. Original colonial wainscoting and the main floor-boards were destroyed in a fire in 1970. Patrick Henry, Dolley Madison and Henry Clay are all believed to have attended the church and Patrick Henry's uncle (of the same name) was a well-known rector of the church for over 40 years in the 18th century. The church is named after a swamp nearby and is thought to have served as a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Civil War. *Private:* HABS

HANOVER COUNTY
Hanover
HANOVER COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Hanover has served as a county seat for over two centuries. Constructed about 1735, the T-shaped, hipped roof courthouse has brick walls laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The main facade is covered by a 1-story five-bay brick arcade. Flanking the courthouse on the south is an early-19th-century stone jail which was extensively renovated in 1916. To the north stands the clerk's office, a simple 1-story brick structure with gabled roof (c. 1835). Hanover Tavern, a rambling 2-story frame building with a 1-story front porch and a 2-story wing, has occupied the site opposite the courthouse since before the Revolution. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

HARRISONBURG (independent city)
MORRISON HOUSE
NW corner of the intersection of W. Market and N. Liberty streets
c. 1820—1824

The Morrison House, a virtually unaltered example of a Shenandoah Valley Federal town house, consists of a main, 2-story section constructed by Joseph Thornton between 1820 and 1824, and a 2-story brick rear ell added in 1845. Both sections are covered by shallow gabled roofs. The main section has a wooden box cornice, and the ell, a molded brick one. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HENRICO COUNTY
Dutch Gap vicinity
HENRICO
NW tip of Farrar Island
17th century

In 1611 the Virginia Company planned to relocate the Virginia colony from Jamestown to a more defensible and hopefully healthier location further up the James River. In accordance with these plans the town of Henrico was founded, and construction was undertaken by 350 workmen directed by Thomas Dale. As described in John Smith's *History*, Henrico was comprised of three streets with houses, a church, and storehouses and was stoutly defended by guardhouses and palisade. Revocation of the Virginia Company's charter in 1624 resulted in a loss of support for and interest in the settlement and brought about Henrico's abandonment. Nothing above ground is visible, but should the below-ground remains be intact they would provide valuable information about colonial life during the early decades of the 17th century. *Private*

HENRICO COUNTY
Richmond vicinity
FLOOD MARKER OF 1771
0.8 mile SE of the intersection of Va. 5 and Va. 156
1771—1772

At the end of May 1771, the James, Rappahannock, and Roanoke rivers flooded, causing Virginia's worst natural catastrophe to that time. According to tradition the monument on Turkey Island marks the high water mark—about 45 feet above normal river level. The monument itself does not make this claim, but is inscribed as a memorial to Richard and Jane Randolph from their son Ryland. It is an 18-foot obelisk inscribed on all four sides. *Private; not accessible to the public*

HENRICO COUNTY (also in Richmond City)
Richmond vicinity
JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Extends from Ship Locks to Bosher's Dam
19th century

The incorporation of the James River and Kanawha Company in 1835 signaled the commencement of the canal era in Virginia. In addition to constructing canals, the company was developing a reliable water route to the lower James River at Richmond. By 1854 the Tidewater Connection was essentially complete and consisted of five great stone locks forming a flight of water stairs which enabled large river boats to pass into the tidewater. The present historic district includes the original site of the James River and Kanawha Canal and towpath and a 25-foot buffer zone to either side. The canal locks, composed mainly of granite ashlar, average about 16 inches high and as long as 79 inches. At the gate recesses the blocks are cut in an ogive curve in order to hold the gates in place against the water pressure. *Public/private:* HAER

HOPEWELL (independent city)
WESTON MANOR
On the S bank of the Appomattox River, 0.4 mile W of Va. 10
19th century

Weston Manor is one of the few plantation houses left on the historic Appomattox River. A typical Virginia Georgian form, the simple five-bay, 2-story clapboard structure has nearly all the original fabric. The hipped roof is pierced by four interior end chimneys with corbeled caps and is surrounded at its base by a fine modillion cornice. On the interior, the center hall—flanked by two rooms on each side—is divided in the middle by a large, semicircular arch supported by pilasters. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Lightfoot vicinity
PINEWOODS (WARBURTON HOUSE)
1.4 miles SW of the intersection of Va. 613 and 614
17th century

Pinewoods is a typical Virginia planter's house of the late-17th century. Only the brick portions of the 1 1/2-story dwelling are original. The brickwork is Flemish bond, and all openings are topped by deep segmental arches. Two T-shaped chimney stacks are set back slightly from the plane of the end walls to form a beveled ridge near the roof line. Patented in 1664 by Thomas Warburton, the property is still owned by the Warburton family. *Private*

JAMES CITY COUNTY
Williamsburg vicinity
KINGSMILL PLANTATION
5 miles S of Williamsburg
18th century

Kingsmill Plantation, built about 1736, was the home of Colonel Lewis Burwell, naval officer for the lower James River during the Revolutionary War. The mansion was destroyed about 1843, but the foundation and cellar remain, as well as two flanking brick dependencies. Directly southeast of the plantation complex is the Burwell Landing Site, important to the 18-century economy of the Williamsburg area, as well as during the Revolution. *Private:* HABS

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY
Cumnor vicinity
MATTAPONI CHURCH
0.5 mile S of Cumnor off Va. 14
18th century

This church is an example of the cruciform style of Virginia colonial ecclesiastical architecture. It is 1 story high with a gabled roof. The walls are brick laid in Flemish bond with galzed headers employed both above and below the beveled water table. The T-shaped interior has a raised pulpit dating from renovations done in 1922. *Private:* HABS

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY
Shanghai vicinity
UPPER CHURCH, STRATTON MAJOR PARISH
SE of Shanghai on Va. 14
18th century

Upper Church, built between 1724 and 1729, is the only surviving colonial church of the several which once served Stratton Major Parish. It is one of the most sophisticated of the state's early-18th-century churches and is a classic example of the rectilinear form. The steeply-pitched gabled roof is covered with slate and has a round colored glass window in each gable end. The round-arched side windows have gauged brick arches. Both of the doorways are finished in rubbed and gauged brick and have classical pediments. *Private:* HABS

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY
Stevensville vicinity
HILLSBOROUGH
0.6 mile SW of Va. 633, 1.9 miles
NW of its intersection with Va. 632
Mid-18th century

Hillsborough is a 2-story dwelling featuring a hipped roof and symmetrical facades. End walls are brick while the two main, five-bay facades are frame covered with clapboards. Window openings in the brick ends have been closed off. Exterior ornaments includes a modillion cornice and wide architrave window and door framings. A frame wing has been added on the west. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KING GEORGE COUNTY
Owens vicinity
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
W of Owens off Va. 206
1766

This is a 2-story brick building designed in a Greek cross plan with a hipped roof and modillion cornice. It is the third church of the parish and the second on this site. In 1813 the county established a school here and added a second floor to the wings, altering the interior to provide classrooms. A paten, chalice, and flagon—crafted by Joseph Fainell of London in 1720—and a Cambridge edition of the Bible donated by William Stuart in 1762 are important possessions of the church. Roof trusses in the church are believed to be original. *Private:* HABS

KING GEORGE COUNTY
Port Conway
BELLE GROVE
On U.S. 301
Late 18th century

Belle Grove is one of the major 18th-century plantation houses of the lower Rappahannock Valley. It is one of a significant group of frame houses in the area that, on a stylistic basis, can be attributed either to a single builder or a school of builders. The dwellings originally had similar exterior dimensions, plans, and richly-carved interior woodwork. The main block is 2 stories with flanking wings and a two-tier balustraded veranda. The projecting one-bay central portico has superimposed orders, the lower one being Greek Doric and the upper, Roman Ionic. The structure has been enlarged through the years. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

KING GEORGE COUNTY
Sealston vicinity
LAMB'S CREEK CHURCH
On Va. 607
1769—1770

Lamb's Creek Church is a refined example of a hipped-roofed rectilinear style colonial church. Distinctive brickwork is visible in the beautifully executed doorways which have plain molded brick pediments and shallow rubbed brick pilasters, and in the gauged brick used in the window arches. The church was restored in 1825 and 1908. *Private:* HABS

KING WILLIAM COUNTY
Mangohick
MANGOHICK CHURCH
Va. 638, S of Va. 30
c. 1730

This is a classic example of a rectilinear-style colonial Virginia church. Because it was originally built as a chapel of ease its architecture is simpler than the nearby parish churches. The brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above the water table. Glazing is more regular in the body of the building than in the gables and English bond is employed below the water table. Queen closers mark the jambs of the doorways and the end windows. *Private:* HABS

KING WILLIAM COUNTY
Sweet Hall vicinity
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
N of Sweet Hall on Va. 30
1734

The main body of this T-shaped building has a steeply-pitched gabled roof. The north doorway has a pediment in which both cornices consist of molded brick over a flat arch of gauged brick. The interior reflects the T-plan and the main body has a segmentally arched ceiling. The gallery in the west end is Colonial and has turned balusters and a shallow front with simple moldings. The north gallery is also Colonial and has a stair and front of horizontal raised panels. Both galleries are supported by a pair of slender fluted Tuscan columns. A striking interior feature is the large reredos with pediments, fluted pilasters, pedestals and panels. *Private:* HABS

LANCASTER COUNTY
Lancaster vicinity
BELLE ISLE
SW side of the western end of Va. 683
18th century

Belle Isle is a 2-story brick house with 1-story wings. The three-bay middle, and earliest, portion of the house has brick walls laid in Flemish bond and segmental window and door arches. Although the wings were built some 40 years after the central section, their architectural details match the earlier ones. Both fronts of the house were given 1-story Tuscan porticoes in the 19th century; however, the east portico has since been removed. The house is situated within a 1,000-acre scenic setting which includes formal gardens and a vista overlooking marshlands and the Mulberry and Deep creeks. *Private:* HABS

LEXINGTON (independent city)
ALEXANDER-WITHROW HOUSE
N corner of Main and Washington streets
c. 1790

The Alexander-Withrow House was built for Lexington merchant William Alexander. An unusual feature for its time and place is the well-defined diaper pattern in the brick walls—possibly the only example of such work in the Shenandoah Valley. Present appearance of the house has resulted from several alterations; principal among them was the lowering of the adjacent streets 10 feet in the 1850's. The shallow hipped roof and deep Italianate bracketed cornice are also mid-19th-century stylistic changes. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

LEXINGTON (independent city)
JACKSON, STONEWALL, HOUSE
8 E. Washington Street
Early-19th century

This is a simple 2-story town house with a brick facade. There are two brick interior end chimneys with simple corbeled caps on the front section and an interior side chimney on the 2-story ell. The gabled roof has a large off-center cross-gable becoming an engaged pediment with a modillion cornice and a circular window centered in the pediment. This is the only house which Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson ever owned. He lived here from 1858 to 1861 when he joined the Confederate Army. *Private:* HABS

LEXINGTON (independent city)
LEXINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

Lexington, the county seat of present-day Rockbridge County, has been a center of educational interest and activity since the late-18th century. The historic district is comprised of the campuses of Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute, a commercial area, and residential dwellings. Included in the commercial area are several rows of 3-story, gabled-roofed brick structures dating from the early-19th century to the early-20th century. Several predominant styles of architecture are represented in the residential neighborhood—cottages built in brick or board-and-batten with cross-gable roofs and carpenters' scrollwork, late- and mid-19th-century brick houses with irregular plans and low pitched roofs; and late-19th- and early-20th-century frame houses in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

LOUDOUN COUNTY
Middleburg vicinity
WELBOURNE
0.1 mile S of Va. 743, 1.2 miles NW of the intersection with Va. 6111
18th—19th centuries

Welbourne is a rambling yet dignified late-18th-century stone farmhouse that has evolved into an imposing mansion. The earliest portion of the house (c. 1770) is now the 2 1/2-story stone south wing. A transverse hall connects this to the main section of the house (c. 1820) which is stuccoed brick. Flanking 1-story octagonal-ended wings were built in the 1830's, and in the 1850's the 2-story porticoes with their slender Italianate-style square columns were added. The house was further enlarged in the 1870's by the addition of a 2-story section on the rear. All of the sections are tied together visually by a uniform covering of buff-colored stucco. Numerous early outbuildings include a schoolhouse, springhouse, tenant house, tool house, servants' house, smokehouse, and a small cottage. *Private*

LOUISA COUNTY
Gum Spring vicinity
PROVIDENCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
NW of Gum Spring off U.S. 250
1747

This is a rectangular gabled-roofed building covered with clapboard. Original stones in the foundation have been replaced with newer material where needed. The gallery floor is probably original, as are the beaded wainscoting and beaded ceiling boards. Pews are low and have sloping backs, some of which come from a nearby chapel. The wooden pulpit probably dates from either the original fabric or shortly thereafter. *Private:* HABS

LOUISA COUNTY
Trevilians vicinity
GREEN SPRINGS
0.2 mile S of Va. 617 and 1.5 miles SW of its intersection with Va. 640
18th century

Green Springs survives virtually intact as a significant late-18th-century farm dwelling. Besides being distinguished for its interior paneling and trim, the house contains a compact four-room plan, a deviation from the standard Virginia central hall plan. Probably built by Colonel Richard Morris, the house was closely associated with the well-known William Morris family, many of whose members settled and developed this section of the county. The house itself is a frame, 2-story structure with gabled roof and four exterior end chimneys. The foundation is brick laid in Flemish bond and the basement opening is grilled. *Private*

LOUISA COUNTY
Trevelians vicinity
IONIA (CLOVER PLAINS)
0.1 mile E of Va. 640 and 0.8 mile N of its intersection with Va. 613
18th century

Originally a 1 1/2-story clapboard-covered frame dwelling set on a predominately Flemish bond brick foundation, Ionia has evolved into its present condition through at least four later periods of alteration or construction. Basically L-shaped, the building is flanked by 1-story wings. Two partially enclosed porches and a kitchen wing have been added. Ionia is the ancestral home of the James Watson family who later built several dwellings in the Green Springs area. *Private*

LOUISA COUNTY
Zion Crossroads vicinity
GREEN SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT
NE of Zion Crossroads on U.S. 15
18th—20th centuries

The principal unifying element of this district is a distinctive soil type composed of an especially heavy impermeable clay, which tends to retain greater amounts of the nutritive content so desirable for farming. First settled in the 1720's, the area developed as a major supplier of wheat during the 1840's and 1850's. The district survives as a viable rural neighborhood composed of flourishing historic estates representing nearly every significant phase of Virginia architecture from colonial times to the 1860's. (See separate listings for Boswell's Tavern, Green Spring, Hawkwood, Ionia, and West End.) *Private:* HABS

LUNENBURG COUNTY
Lunenburg
LUNENBURG COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT
0.2 mile W and N of the intersection of Va. 40 and Va. 49; and 0.4 mile E and S of the intersection of Va. 40 and Va. 675
19th century

Due to its location near the center of Lunenburg County, this site was chosen for the county courthouse. The present Romanesque structure built in 1827 to replace an earlier one, dominates the courthouse square. It is a 2-story, temple-form brick building fronted by a tetrastyle Roman Doric portico. One of Virginia's handsomest Roman-style courthouses, it stands as visible evidence of Jefferson's influence on the architecture of the state's public buildings. West of the courthouse is a 1 1/2-story, Colonial style brick structure (1938); to the east is a large frame, hipped-roofed house which was once a tavern; and across the street is an early 19th-century frame structure known as Hotel Gary. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

LYNCHBURG (independent city)
GARLAND HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

Garland Hill remains one of the most distinctive of the early prosperous neighborhoods in Lynchburg. Fine residences dating from the early-19th through the early-20th century symbolize the community's development from rural town to an industrial city. There are many elaborate Victorian mansions and some earlier 2-story Greek Revival houses embellished with later architectural details. The larger dwellings, constructed of a variety of building materials, are asymmetrical in plan and accented with towers, gables, pediments, and decorative porches. One of the largest is the castellated mansion at 220 Madison Street (1899—J.M.B. Lewis). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

LYNCHBURG (independent city)
LYNCHBURG COURTHOUSE
9th Street between Court and Church streets
1855, Andrew Ellison, Jr.

An outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture, this courthouse is the second to occupy the site. It is a 2-story stucco-over-brick structure with a three-bay Doric portico on the front. Capping the intersection of the gable ridges is a shallow dome surmounted by a small, open belfry comprised of a circle of small Doric columns supporting another dome. In the front gable is a clock whose weights were ingeniously installed to descend within the drums of the portico's two inside columns. Shipped from Boston in 1833, the clock has worked in the courthouse for over 100 years. A one-bay pentagonal addition with a flat roof is attached to the rear of the building. *Municipal:* HABS

LYNCHBURG (independent city)
OLD CITY CEMETERY
19th century

This cemetery was begun on land donated by the city's founder, John Lynch. From 1806 through 1965 the cemetery served as burial place for residents from all social and economic classes. It stands as a memorial to the history and traditions of the city and contains over 2,000 Confederate dead. The cemetery is situated on one of the most commanding overlooks in the city, and its main avenue is paved with granite cobbestones and bordered on either side by evenly spaced trees. *Municipal*

MADISON COUNTY
Madison vicinity
HEBRON LUTHERAN CHURCH
1 mile NE of the intersection of Va. 638 and Va. 231
1740

The earliest portion of the Hebron Lutheran Church was a wooden structure (about 50 by 26 feet) built in 1740. About 1800 the south wing containing the present nave was erected and in 1850 the church underwent extensive remodeling; the original framing, roof trusses, and galleries remain. The pipe organ was built in Lititz, Pennsylvania, by David Tannenburg and has never had new pipes, case, keyboard, or stops. *Private:* HABS

MATHEWS COUNTY
New Point vicinity
NEW POINT COMFORT LIGHTHOUSE
At intersection of Chesapeake Bay and Mobjack Bay
1805

This lighthouse is a tapered octagonal ashlar sandstone structure similar to the Old Point Comfort Light (see separate listing). It has served as a landmark to navigators entering Mobjack Bay since the 17th century and although now abandoned, it still serves as day reference to passing boats. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Hartfield vicinity
LOWER CHURCH
W of Hartfield on Va. 33
1717

This is a rectangular brick building with a brick porch on the west facade. A modern brick hipped-roofed addition is to the south. Walls are roughly laid in English bond with random glazing of headers and stretchers. Inside is a raised chancel in the east end containing a recess framed by a lancet arch. A partition with shallow pilasters supporting segmental arches under the gallery divides the vestibule from the sanctuary. This is Virginia's only colonial church to retain its clipped gabled roof. A tomb dating from 1687 is incorporated into the structure. *Private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Saluda vicinity
CHRIST CHURCH
NE side of Va. 638, 0.1 mile N of intersection with Va. 33
1712—1714

Christ Church is a rectangular building with a gabled roof and fine Flemish bond brickwork characterized by glazed headers on the southern and western walls. A gabled-roofed vestibule, added to the church in 1843, shelters the entrance to the western end. The vestibule has arched four-panel double doors, the superior panels of which form a bisected fanlight. *Private:* HABS

MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Urbanna
MILLS, JAMES, STOREHOUSE (OLD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE)
S side of Rte. T-1002
18th century

In 1730 an act requiring mandatory tobacco inspection was passed and Urbanna was listed as an authorized center for inspection. Built sometime between 1763 and 1767, this storehouse is a unique survivor of the type of storehouse which was run by a resident factor, James Mills, and was connected with the sale of tobacco, as well as housing imported goods to be bought on credit by the planters. The 2-story warehouse is constructed of brick and has a gabled roof. *Private:* HABS

NANSEMOND COUNTY
Chesapeake City vicinity
GLEBE CHURCH (BENNETT'S CREEK CHURCH)
W of Chesapeake City on Va. 337
1737—1738

This is one of two colonial churches remaining in the county. It is a brick rectangular building covered with a 19th-century gabled roof with wooden pedimented gable ends. A modern 1-story gabled-roofed addition adjoins the church. *Private:* HABS

NANSEMOND COUNTY
Chuckatuck vicinity
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (CHUCKATUCK CHURCH)
E of Chuckatuck on Va. 125
1755

This is a rectangular brick church with a steeply-pitched gabled roof with a simple box cornice. Rubbed brick suggests quoins at the corners and marks all original jambs, arches, and pilasters. The two original windows in the chancel have been bricked up and a window replaces the southeast doorway. The interior of the church was covered in 1888 with wood paneling by William Whitney. *Private:* HABS

NELSON COUNTY
Lovingston
NELSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
0.3 mile N of Va. 56 on Va. 29
1810, Shelton Crostwait

This was the first public building erected after the organization of the county. The courthouse is a rectangular, 2-story stuccoed brick building with a low-pitched roof surmounted by a hexagonal cupola on a raised pedestal. There is an old clerk's office south of the courthouse and a frame addition erected in 1940. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NELSON COUNTY
Midway Mills
MIDWAY MILL
On the James River at end of Va. 743
1787

One of Virginia's few extant 18th-century mills, Midway Mill is located on land that once was part of a large plantation owned by William H. Cabell, governor of Virginia from 1805 to 1808. Reportedly the 4 1/2-story masonry structure was built in 1787 by master Italian shipwrights stranded in the state. The mill remains basically unaltered and retains most of the early machinery. During the Civil War the mill became an important source of flour and meal for Virginians. Also on the property is the late-19th-century frame Simpson House, residence of the mill operators. *Private*

NEW KENT COUNTY
New Kent vicinity
CRISS CROSS
SW of New Kent off Va. 608
c. 1690

This is a brick T-shaped house consisting of a 2-story central pavilion with a 1 1/2-story wing. There are two intersecting gabled roofs with end chimneys and dormers. It is believed that George Poindexter built the house around 1690. It is one of the state's four existing Tudor-Stuart style structures with porch projections. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEW KENT COUNTY
Tunstall vicinity
FOSTER'S CASTLE
NE of Tunstall off Va. 608
17th century

Foster's Castle is one of Virginia's four extant Tudor-Stuart style structures distinguished by 2-story single-bay entrance projections in the center of the facade. Originally constructed as a 1 1/2-story building, the house was raised in 1873 to a full 2 stories with a low-pitched roof, and the window openings were altered. An unusual selection of bonds is exhibited in the brickwork, including Flemish with glazed headers, Flemish cross bond and English bond. Colonel Joseph Foster, an early local leader, built the original house. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

NEWPORT NEWS (independent city)
LEE HALL
0.6 mile NW of intersection of U.S. 60 and Va. 238
19th century

Lee Hall survives as the only major 19th-century plantation house on Virginia's Lower Peninsula. It was used as headquarters by Confederate General J.B. Magruder during the Peninsular Campaign of 1862. Two stories set above an elevated basement, the house appears as a box due to its very shallow hipped roof and heavy cornice. The 2-story, three-bay brick guest house to the south is less imposing and more vertical. Builder Richard D. Lee was a Confederate supporter. *Private*

NORFOLK (independent city)
ALLMAND-ARCHER HOUSE
327 Duke Street
Late-18th century

This 2-story, three-bay brick town house is believed to have been built in the 1790's by Matthew Hervey and sold to Harrison Allmand in 1802. It is one of the few remaining examples of a medium-size (30-foot-square) town house once common in Norfolk. The house has a side hall plan, gabled roof, and a pair of interior end chimneys. Most of the windows have their original sash and louvered shutters. The facade appears to have been remodeled in the classical revival style several decades after construction. The brick was stuccoed, the windows topped by thick flat lintels, the main entrance recessed, and the original opening enframed by a pedimented entablature supported by fluted Doric columns and pilasters. *Private; not accessible to the public* HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
FREEMASON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
NE corner of Freemason and Bank streets
Mid-19th century, Thomas U. Walter

Characterized as 'Perpendicular Gothic," the Freemason Street Baptist Church is actually a representation of early Victorian architecture. It is a 1-story block covered with stucco and capped by a gabled roof and spire. The main entrance is surmounted by a projecting square tower which rises in two stages to the belfry which supports an eight-sided spire and is flanked by eight miniature spires. These spires, and those topping the side buttresses, are embellished by crockets and finials. The church was dedicated in 1850, had an education wing added in 1958, and was renovated in 1941 and 1970. *Private:* HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
NORFOLK CITY HALL (GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR MEMORIAL)
421 E. City Hall Avenue
1847—1850, William R. Singleton

Norfolk was created as an independent city in 1845 and the Public Square was selected as the site for the new courthouse and city hall. This 2-story rectangular structure has a portico supported by six massive Tuscan columns. A 52-foot-high dome tops the building. The city hall contained offices of the mayor and sheriff, courtrooms, council chambers, and jury rooms. After 1918 the building served as a courthouse only. In 1960, when General Douglas MacArthur agreed to house his papers and memorabilia in Norfolk, the city renovated the courthouse as a memorial. MacArthur died in 1964 and his body is interred under the dome of the rotunda. *Municipal*

NORFOLK (independent city)
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
201 St. Paul's Boulevard
1739

St. Paul's Church is the oldest building in the city of Norfolk. Built as a Latin cross with unpedimented gable ends, the church has walls of brick laid in Flemish bond. These walls are the only remaining portions of the original building as all else was destroyed by fire in 1776. The fabric was restored in 1786. All three doorways had brick pediments, but those in the transepts now are covered by frame vestibules. Later additions include the brick vestry in the northeast corner and the 3-story brick bell tower. In 1913 the church was renovated and acquired its present Georgian interior. *Private:* HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
WEST FREEMASON STREET AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—20th centuries

This area, platted just after the American Revolution, is the only remaining area of downtown Norfolk which retains any of its pre-20th-century heritage. It was especially fashionable during the first half of the 19th century when such impressive town houses as the Greek Revival Camp-Hubard House and the Italianate Glisson House were built. Many of the houses possess historic importance, including the Whittle House, which was occupied in the 19th century by Captain Richard L. Page who accompanied Commodore Perry at his historic meeting with the Japanese; the Allmand-Archer House (c.1790), which served as headquarters for American officers in the War of 1812 (see separate listings); and the Selden House (c. 1807), headquarters of the occupying Union forces in Norfolk between 1862 and 1865. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)
WHITTLE HOUSE
225 W. Freemason Street
c. 1791

The Whittle House is one of the few surviving examples of the late-18th-century Federal style town house in the Tidewater section of Virginia. It is a 2-story dwelling, quite formal architecturally. There are dressed stone lintels and keystones over all principal windows, a stone belt course, a pedimented gabled roof, and a small pedimented roof supported by Doric columns over the porch. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond. Additions to the original portion of the house include a bi-level Italianate porch to the east and a brick and frame wing to the rear. *Private; not ccessible to the public:* HABS

NORFOLK (independent city)

WILLOUGHBY-BAYLOR HOUSE

601 Freemason Street
Late-18th century

Representative of the taste of Norfolk's middle class, this detached, 2-story, brick town house is believed to have been built by William Willoughby shortly after he purchased the lot in 1794. The off-center front door was remodeled about 30 years after construction and is embellished with Greek Revival trim. A flat roof supported by two pairs of Greek Doric columns shelters the entrance. The house has a gabled roof with a modillion cornice on the front and rear elevations. A small 1-story service wing projects from the rear. *Municipal:* HABS

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
Eastville

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Bounded on the E by Va. 12 and extending W for a 1 mile, extending N and S 0.1 mile from the intersection of Va. 13 and Va. 631
17th—19th centuries

The court square in Eastville forms one of the most interesting and complete courthouse complexes in Virginia. This site has been the location of Northampton's county seat since 1690, and the present court building is the fifth to serve that function. Principal historic structures in the district are the 1731 courthouse, the mid-18th-century clerk's office, and the debtor's prison, believed to have been built in 1841. All three are brick. The courthouse does not stand on its original site. Focal point for the district is the present Romanesque Revival courthouse (1899) which is brick, 2 stories, and has a hipped roof. Other buildings are four small frame structures called "Lawyers Row," an early 19th-century brick store, and the 2-story frame Eastville Inn, also dating from the 18th century. *Public/private:* HABS

PAGE COUNTY
Luray

PAGE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

116 S. Court Street
19th century

The design of this courthouse was greatly influenced by the work of Thomas Jefferson. It is a 2-story, four-bay, Roman Revival building with wings on the north and south, sited dramatically on a hill overlooking the town. The central section has a pedimented, gabled facade opening onto a ground-floor arcade with rounded arches. The wings have similar arcades, all with the same keystones and two-course corbelled spring line. A Tuscan entablature extends along three sides of the main structure, and there is a pilastered cupola with four pedimented gables set on the ridge of the roof. *County:* HABS

PAGE COUNTY
Stanley vicinity

FORT PHILIP LONG

Off Va. 616 on Shenandoah River
18th—19th centuries

This is an example of the fortifications undertaken by the families in the Massanutten Valley in the latter half of the 18th century. The complex consists of a 1 1/2-story random rubble limestone house with a gabled roof; a 2-story brick house built in 1856; and the fort, which originally lay entirely underground with an entrance through a tunnel running from the basement of the stone house to the fort. The fort is now partially exposed due to erosion. The fort was built by a descendant of Philip Long, a German immigrant. *Private:* HABS

PATRICK COUNTY
Critz vicinity

REYNOLDS HOMESTEAD

E side of Va. 798, 0.5 mile N of the intersection with Va. 626
19th century

Constructed in 1843 by Hardin Williams Reynolds, father of Richard Joshua Reynolds, founder of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, this house is a typical plantation complex of its era and locale. The brick dwelling was constructed in two parts, the first a single-room, 2-story plan; the second a later addition of a 2-story, single-bay central hall ell. When the ell was added the pitch of the roof of the older section was changed to conform to the hipped roof of the new portion. The entire plantation complex, indluding brick kitchen, milk house, log granary and icehouse, was probably completed before 1855. *Private:* HABS

PATRICK COUNTY
Woolwine vicinity

BOB WHITE COVERED BRIDGE

About 2.5 miles S of Woolwine off Va. 618
1920—1921, Walter Weaver

This is one of 11 covered bridges remaining in the state and one of only two such bridges still part of the state highway system. It is 80 feet long and uses the Burr arch principle. The bridge is set on cross ties lying on three concrete piers and is covered with a roof of common rafters mitered at the peak of the gable. The interior is of circular-sawn overlap diagonal sheathing and the outside is board-and-batten, also circular sawn. Transverse boards form the flooring while longitudinal runners mark the wheel tracks. (Also see Jack's Creek Covered Bridge.) *State*

PATRICK COUNTY
Woolwine vicinity

JACK'S CREEK COVERED BRIDGE

About 2 miles S of Woolwine off Va. 8
1914, Walter Weaver

This is a 48-foot bridge constructed mainly of heavy oak timbers. The structure is set on concrete abutments with a masonry support at the northwest entrance. Construction is similar to the Bob White Covered Bridge (see separate listing). *County*

PETERSBURG (independent city)

BLANDFORD CHURCH

319 S. Crater Road
18th century

Blandford Church is a 1-story brick structure built during two periods of construction. The original block was completed in 1736—1737 by Thomas Ravenscroft with a smaller north wing and surrounding brick wall added sometime between 1752 and 1769 by Richard Bland. Both portions have a slate gabled roof with a splayed eavesline and a modillion cornice. Arches of rubbed brick encase all the principal window openings and the eastern entrance. The survival of most of the church's fine brickwork, plus the existence of the brick wall surrounding the churchyard place Blandford among Virginia's remaining examples of Anglican church architecture. *Municipal:* HABS

PETERSBURG (independent city)

CENTRE HILL

N of Franklin Street at end of Centre Hill Lane
c. 1820

This is a transitional Greek Revival structure of varicolored brick laid in Flemish bond. There is an original five-bay central section and a two-bay east wing, both 2 stories high. A large cupola tops the main section. After the siege of Petersburg, Major General G. L. Harsuff, district commander of the Union forces, made this house his headquarters and in April 1865, Abraham Lincoln visited the general here. *Private:* HABS

PETERSBURG (independent city)

FARMERS' BANK

NW corner of Ballingbrook Street
and Cockade Alley
19th century

The Petersburg branch of the Farmers' Bank is a notable example of the fine quality Federal-style commercial architecture once prominent and common in many early Virginia cities. In February 1812, the Virginia General Assembly incorporated the Farmers' Bank, which was established in Richmond with branches in several other communities. Each branch bank had its own capital stock separate from that of the parent bank. By November 1817, a bank had been erected in Petersburg. The existing structure has been restored to its early-19th-century appearance and is square, 3 stories high, four bays wide, and has brick walls and a pyramidal roof nearly hidden by a parapet. *Private*

PETERSBURG (independent city)

PETERSBURG COURTHOUSE

Court House Square
1838—1840, Calvin Pollard

This is a 2-story classical revival temple-style building with Greek and Roman detailing. The front facade consists of a porch with six columns supporting a Corinthian pediment. A two-stage, Wren-style, tower with a four-sided clock and statue crowns the pediment. During the siege of Petersburg (1864—1865) the clock tower was used by both Union and Confederate forces as a timepiece. Due to its prominent position, the Union troops used it as a sight and spared it. *Municipal:* HABS

PORTSMOUTH (independent city)

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL

On Hospital Point at Washington and
Crawford streets
1827—1832, John Haviland;
1907—1910, Don and Deming

In 1798 Congress passed an act creating the Marine Hospital Service and established a Naval Hospital Fund. The first permanent structure to be built with money from the fund was this 3-story, Greek Revival structure. It has walls of granite and freestone and its main facade is embellished by a bold Doric portico. Two side elevations were originally recessed eight feet from the central block and the resulting space provided for 3-story wooden piazzas opening onto all rooms. In 1907 the hospital was rebuilt entirely leaving only the outer walls. Some interior trim, mantels, and fireplaces were retained and the shallow dome was added. New wings were built and the entire complex enlarged and modified. *Federal*

PORTSMOUTH (independent city)

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

High and Court streets
1828—1830

The original church on this site was erected around 1782. It was replaced in 1828 with the present building—1-story with a 3-story, square bell tower. During the Civil War the church was converted into a hospital. The churchyard was for years the only burial ground in Portsmouth and thus contains many old tombstones, the oldest dating from 1763. *Private:* HABS

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Worsham

DEBTORS' PRISON

On U.S. 15
1787

This small (14' X 18') log structure is the oldest public building in the county. It was constructed separately from the regular jailhouse for the imprisonment of debtors, but as early as 1820 was converted into a residence. Construction of the building is notable, with walls of closely-fitted square hewn logs held together by half dovetailed joints at the corners. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities purchased the structure in 1950 and restored it the following year. *Private:* HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Occoquan

ROCKLEDGE

W side of Telegraph Road
c. 1760

Perched high on a crag, this 2 1/2-story stone house is virtually carved out of a solid rock face. The structure is only one room deep, but with its two south wings, extends for a considerable length along the cliff. The south elevation presents an interesting variety of superimposed gabled ends of various roof pitches and construction materials. The house was built for industrialist John Ballendine and is attributed to William Buckland. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

The Plains vicinity

BEVERLEY MILL (CHAPMAN MILL)

N side of the intersection of Va. 600
and Va. 55
Mid-18th century

Beverley Mill, built sometime prior to 1759, is a 5-story rubble stone structure with an additional attic story set in the gabled roof. Exterior mill machinery remaining includes the 29-foot metal waterwheel and sluice gate as well as the stone race. Although the mill was originally designed exclusively for the milling of corn for meal and feed, during Virginia's antebellum agricultural revival its operations were expanded to include the grinding of limestone for fertilizer. Two stories were added to the mill during the 1850's and it continued in operation through World War II. Modernization included a new metal waterwheel in 1900 and flour grinding equipment and a diesel engine for auxiliary power in the 1940's. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Woodbridge vicinity

RIPPON LODGE

0.8 mile N of the intersection of Va. 1
and Va. 642
18th—20th centuries

Richard Blackburn had come to Virginia from Rippon, England, and purchased a tract of land on the Occoquan estuary of the Potomac in 1737. Although the original dwelling has had many additions, considerable material remains in the 18th-century block. Rippon Lodge is a 1 1/2-story frame house covered by a gabled roof with jerkinheads and dormers. Additions were made on the west end, possibly in the late-18th century. In 1924 the two wings and full-length porch between were added to the south front. Framing, chimneys, portions of basement masonry, and much of the beaded siding date from the first half of the 18th century. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

Sperryville vicinity

MONTPELIER

S of Sperryville on Va. 231
19th century

This 2-story plantation house is unusually large and imposing for this vicinity. It is composed of a 5-bay main block with 3-bay north and south wings. Walls are stone and brick covered with stucco scored to resemble stone. The dominant feature of the east facade is the 2-story veranda stretching the entire 11-bay width with eight large Tuscan columns. The flooring on this side is supported by brick piers leaving the raised basement fenestration exposed. The gabled roof over the central block has a cross gable on the east and west slopes. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)

BARRETT HOUSE

15 S. 5th Street
1844

Simple and symmetrical, Barrett House is a 2-story-plus-basement, grey stuccoed structure. Greek Revival in style, it has triple windows flanking the entrance which is sheltered by a small Ionic-columned portico. Behind the house is a 2-story double outbuilding of brick, stuccoed over to match the main building. Much of the original woodwork around the windows and doors remains. Restored in 1937, the house was converted to office use in 1945 without destruction of its 19th-century character. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
BROAD STREET STATION
Broad and Robinson streets
1919, John Russell Pope

Richmond's Broad Street Station was among the last of the great rail terminals to be built in what has been termed the "Golden Age of Railroads." Neo-classical in form, the station is dominated by a vast domed central waiting room, flanked by 3-story wings on either side and a long concourse at the rear. A hexastyle in antis Roman Doric portico is surmounted by a full entablature and a parapet. Around each of the wings, at the first floor level, are cast iron and glass canopies supported by ornamental brackets. The interior is functional and elegant with arches and semicircular niches lined with rosetted coffers. *Private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
CABELL, HENRY COALTER, HOUSE
116 S. 3rd Street
1847

Originally an L-shaped Greek Revival structure, this house is a mixture of Greek and later 19th-century revival styles. It is composed of a large central section with 2-story portico flanked by two smaller wings. The portico is supported by four columns with Egyptian lotus flower capitals. A remnant of the original kitchen wing is visible to the left of a later addition in the rear of the house. Henry Coalter Cabell, the son of Governor William H. Cabell, was a distinguished member of the Richmond bar. *Private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL CHAPEL
2900 Grove Avenue
1887, Marion J. Dimmock, Sr.

Dedicated to the memory of the Confederate dead, this chapel was constructed with contributions from the veterans themselves. The Confederate Memorial Chapel is a white frame Gothic Revival structure with a clipped gabled roof and a belfry. A shingled porch with Carpenter Gothic arches shelters the two main doors. There are full-length lancet windows along both sides of the chapel and eight commemorative stained glass windows in the interior, all dating from the 19th century. *State*

RICHMOND (independent city)
CROZET HOUSE (CURTIS CARTER HOUSE)
100 E. Main Street
1814

A fine example of the Federal style, the Crozet House has a subdued gabled roof line, simple interior end chimneys, and a molded cornice. Double-splayed, stuccoed lintels and a stuccoed belt course enliven the facade. The first-floor interior still contains its 19th-century woodwork and the stairway has its original paneling and railing. Built by Curtis Carter, the L-shaped house was sold in 1828 to Claudius Crozet, who had been a supply officer for Napoleon before emigrating to the United States. Although altered by late-19th century changes, the house was restored in 1940. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
GLASGOW, ELLEN, HOUSE
1 W. Main Street
19th—20th centuries

Ellen Glasgow (1873—1945) was a significant 20th-century novelist. Her first published novel appeared in 1897, but not until the publication of *Barren Ground* in 1925 did she become known as a major writer. In 1941 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her work *In This Our Life*. All except one of her 19 novels are set in Virginia and together they comprise a social history of the state from the 1850's through the 1940's. This 2-story brick town house was built in 1841, in a style with elements of both Federal and Greek Revival architecture. Ellen Glasgow's residence from 1887 to 1945, it commemorates her life and the urban environment which some of her best works depicted. *Private:* NHL; HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
2900 BLOCK GROVE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
2901, 2905, 2911, and 2915 Grove Avenue
19th—20th centuries

These four stone-fronted houses were built in the late-1890's; three are Queen Anne in style and the fourth (2901) features Spanish Mission styling. In 1886 the land was sold for subdivision and development. Although this was done with many suburban areas of Richmond, this block was perhaps the most successful of those endeavors. *Private; not accessible to the public*

RICHMOND (independent city)
HAXALL HOUSE
211 E. Franklin Street
1858

A central projection the full height of the building dominates this 3-story Italian Villa structure. Flanking first floor windows are double-arched units with cast iron hood molds and semicircular balconies with iron railings. The raised portico with arched openings is supported by four fluted columns. An elliptical arch, sidelights and pilasters frame the recessed front door. Crowning the house is an elaborate, double-bracketed, denticulated cornice that arches to form a semicircular pediment at the top of the central projection. An auditorium was added in 1916 and enlarged in 1924. *Private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Reference—see Henrico County

RICHMOND (independent city)
LEIGH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
517 N. 25th Street at Leigh Street
1854—1857, Samuel Sloan

The handsome classical facade of the Leigh Street Baptist Church dominates the corner of Leigh and 25th streets. The Greek Revival stuccoed structure is 2 stories over a raised basement and has six bays separated by pilasters on the Leigh Street facade with a 1-story wing (1870's) toward the rear. Of particular interest is the very fine cast iron porch and stair railing. A 3-story, white stucco addition was built in 1917 and a second annex in 1930. The interior of the main building has a central aisle with dark-stained wooden pews arranged in a semicircular fashion. Though completely remodeled in 1930, the church retains its 19th-century charm. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
LINDEN ROW
100-114 E. Franklin Street
19th century

Each house in Linden Row stands 3 stories high above a basement. Constructed in the 1840's and 1850's and covered by red brick veneer, the dwellings are topped by a simple white wooden cornice which runs uninterrupted along all eight facades. All windows have flat stone lintels and sills. Two fluted Doric columns support each Grecian Doric entrance porch, and front door designs vary from simple Greek Revival sidelights and transoms to 19th-century double doors containing etched glass. When the houses were rezoned for business the interiors were adapted to office and apartment space and today provide good examples of commercialism within a historic structure. *Private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
MAYMONT
Hampton Street (Spottswood Road)
1890, Edgerton S. Rogers

Maymont is a massive, rough sandstone, 3-story residence exhibiting characteristics of at least two recognizable architectural styles. Its narrow rectangular windows with stained glass eyebrows, tall plain chimneys, and numerous roof gables are Chateauesque. The circular and polygonal corner towers, eyebrow dormers, projecting bows, and 1-story porch on the west are Romanesque in feeling. A porte cochere at the southern entrance leads to a front hall lighted by a large stained glass window. Other structures on the property are a stable which has rough stone walls and diamond-shaped window panes, a carriage house that is half brick and half stone, and a manager's cottage with an octagonal tower. The entire complex was constructed for industrial millionaire James H. Dooley, whose summer home was Swannanoa in the Blue Ridge Mountains. *Municipal*

RICHMOND (independent city)
MAYO MEMORIAL CHURCH HOUSE
110 W. Franklin Street
1845

This 2-story stuccoed brick house with low hipped roof is the only surviving private residence in Richmond constructed in the Greek Temple form. The five-bay main facade consists of a three-bay, 2-story central Ionic portico flanked by 2-story wings. A year after Peter H. Mayo, one of Richmond's wealthiest tobacco men, purchased the house, he renovated it, raising the original 1-story wings to 2 stories, altering the sash, and erecting an addition on the west. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
MONROE, JAMES, TOMB
Hollywood Cemetery, 412 S. Cherry Street
1859, Albert Lybrock

This tomb, built following the reinterment of James Monroe, is a cast iron cage which stands above the simple granite sarcophagus of the former President. The delicate tracery of the design is executed in the Gothic Revival style. A lancet-arched screen of the cathedral window type is used on all four facades with two flanking subordinate lancet arches included on the two long fronts. The screen motif is flanked by colonettes at the corners which support small tabernacles rising above the facades. *State; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
SCOTT-CLARKE HOUSE
9 S. 5th Street
1841

The Scott-Clarke House is significant as one of two remaining Greek Revival houses in the Fifth Street neighborhood. Typical of similar style and period Richmond town houses, the 2-story brick dwelling has a single-bay, single-story Doric portico on the main facade and a bi-level, four-bay porch on the rear. Interior alterations have been extensive. James Scott, builder of the house, was a wealthy tobacconist. The second owner was Scott's daughter, Mrs. Maxwell T. Clarke. *Private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
9 N. 5th Street
1848, Minard Lafever

The first Gothic style religious edifice built in Richmond, the Second Presbyterian Church has walls of brick veneer with a brownstone belt course and trim. A steep gabled roof slopes down to brownstone crenelations which act as a cornice. There are buttresses between the lancet windows and crenelations along the main roofline and that of the tower. Though enlarged in 1873 and later renovated, the church remains basically as built. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
SHOCKOE SLIP HISTORIC DISTRICT
18th—19th centuries

The Shockoe Slip Historic District contains numerous brick commercial structures centered around a triangular plaza known as Shockoe Slip. The district is characterized by buildings 2 to 4 stories high with three or more bays on the facade; the roof cornices are corbeled wood, metal or brick; window and door openings are segmentally arched; roofs are flat; and interior construction is wood framing stabilized by masonry walls. Exterior ornament varies from simple openings framed in brick to elaborate cast iron columns and entablatures. Included in the area are two brick canal warehouses representative in design of the late-19th century. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
STEWART-LEE HOUSE
707 E. Franklin Street
1844

Once part of a group of five houses built by tobacco merchant Norman Stewart, the Stewart-Lee House is the sole survivor of one of Richmond's finest residential blocks. The brick structure ranks among the best preserved examples of the 3-story Greek Revival town houses popular in the city in the mid-1840's. There is a Doric portico on the left bay of the three-bay front facade and a triple-tiered Tuscan porch shelters the rear facade. In 1933, a 2-story annex was added to the rear. General Robert E. Lee occupied the house from April to June 1865, following the surrender at Appomattox. *Private:* HABS

RICHMOND (independent city)
TREDEGAR IRONWORKS
Bounded on the N by the James River and Kanawha Canal, on the S by the James River, on the W by Va. 1 (301), and extending 0.4 mile E
19th—20th centuries

In the spring of 1861 the Confederate capital was moved from Montgomery, Alabama, to Richmond. Richmond, as iron and coal center of the South, was a city to be protected and held at all costs. Abundant water power made the city a natural production point. Tredegar Ironworks was chartered in 1837, and under the control of Joseph Reid Anderson, who assumed ownership in 1843, became one of the largest and best equipped ironworks in America. As early as 1862 shortages of raw materials and skilled labor reduced output. Tredegar production was consistently held at or below one-third capacity during the Civil War years. After the war when iron production was superseded by that of steel, Tredegar could not make the transition. It operated until fire gutted the plant in 1952. Today the several brick structures that housed the mills and foundries remain in various stages of ruin. *Private:* HAER

RICHMOND (independent city)
WEST FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
19th—20th centuries

Following the Civil War, Franklin Street became increasingly popular as a fashionable residential area. In 1867 an annexation brought the area as far west as Lombardy Street into the Richmond city limits. The Ritter-Hickock House, built in the mid-19th century on West Franklin, is the sole survivor of that earlier suburban community. The 1880's and 1890's brought financial progress to the city and in 1888 the first American electric street railway climbed the hills and eventually helped to populate the growing suburbs of the West Franklin area. The architecture of the street is a manifestation of the turn-of-the-century cosmopolitan tastes acquired by the local businessmen. There is a colorful variety of revival styles including French Renaissance, Second Empire, Italianate, Romanesque, and Georgian Revival. *Multiple public/private*

RICHMOND (independent city)
WICKHAM-VALENTINE HOUSE
1005 E. Clay Street between 10th and 11th streets
1812

One of Richmond's finest Federal residences, the Wickham-Valentine House is a rectangular 2-story brick house covered with stucco scored to resemble ashlar. The building has a shallow hipped roof, a 1-story entrance porch with paired classical columns on the front, and a projecting central semicircular bay and 1-story Ionic porch on the garden facade. Inside, a beautiful free-form spiral staircase rises out of the oval hall. Distinguished Richmond lawyer John Wickham built the house. In 1928 it was restored and 10 years later the studio of Richmond sculptor, E. V. Valentine, was moved to the garden. *Private:* NHL, HABS

RICHMOND COUNTY
Warsaw
RICHMOND COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Intersection of U.S. 360 with Va. 3
1748—1750

This is a rectangular 1 1/2-story brick building with glazed closers at each corner suggesting quoins. It has a hipped roof and interior corner chimneys with paneled cap. This courthouse varies from the usual colonial form in that it has an arcade along each side of the building. *County:* HABS

ROANOKE (independent city)
FIRE STATION NO. ONE
13 E. Church Avenue
1907—1908, Huggins and Bates

This is a 2-story brick building with a bell tower and a flat roof. Two large double doors on the first floor provide access for the fire-fighting equipment. The cupola is pedimented and topped by a sheet-metal dome. The turn-of-the-century eclectic structure is embellished with a richly ornamented English Renaissance facade. *Municipal*

ROANOKE (independent city)
ST. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
631 N. Jefferson Street
1902, William P. Ginther

This High Victorian Gothic church is a cruciform-shaped building with a narthex in front, nave, transept, and a seven-sided span. The building is buff-colored pressed brick with a foundation of large, rough-hewn stones. Unadorned buttresses give support to the walls and the roof is slate covered and supported by ribbed vaulting. This church was erected around the parish's first building—a small brick church. When the present structure was nearing completion, the previous church was dismantled brick by brick and removed through the windows of the larger building. *Private*

ROANOKE COUNTY
Roanoke vicinity
DEYERLE, BENJAMIN, PLACE
3402 Grandin Road Extension SW
c. 1852, Benjamin Deyerle

This house was constructed by Benjamin Deyerle, an important Roanoke County area contractor and builder of the mid-19th century. The numerous houses and churches built by Deyerle form the backbone of the classical revival style in the area. His house, a 2-story-plus-basement brick structure, has a three-bay front facade with a single-story one-bay Doric pedimented portico approached by a graceful horseshoe-shaped stairway. The corners of the front are accented by white pilasters and the slightly hipped roof has a projecting molded cornice. *Private:* HABS

ROANOKE COUNTY
Salem
EVANS HOUSE
312 Broad Street
1882

One of the state's best examples of the French Empire Style, the 1 1/2-story brick Evans House is also representative of western Virginia's boom development in the 1880's and 1890's. The L-shaped structure is covered by two intersecting concave mansard roofs. A 2-story projecting central pavilion supported by a bracketed cornice and crowned by a mansard roof with metal cap and finial is a dominant feature of the facade. There is a one-bay entrance porch with modillioned cornice adorning the first story of the pavilion. On the rear of the house is a 1 1/2-story, one-bay addition. John Evans, the original owner, was a prominent farmer and ran a dry goods store in Salem. Before his death in 1891, he had invested heavily in the city's land boom which began in 1889. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

ROANOKE COUNTY
Salem
ROANOKE COLLEGE, MAIN CAMPUS COMPLEX
Roanoke College
19th century

The symbol of the campus complex is the brick 3-story Greek Revival administration building. In 1903 the appearance of this building was altered and a tetrastyle Roman Corinthian portico with fluted columns and steep pediment replaced the former Doric portico. Flanking this building and perpendicular to it are simple rectangular 3-story brick halls each with pedimented gables— Trout Hall, originally a chapel and prep school, and Miller Hall. To the east of Trout Hall is Bittle Hall, a simple 1-story Victorian Gothic building with a gable-end front. The main campus complex stands as an architectural focal point not only for the school but also for the town. *Private:* HABS

ROANOKE COUNTY
Salem
WILLIAMS-BROWN HOUSE AND STORE
523 E. Main Street
c. 1837

This 2 1/2-story brick store and residence comprise one of the few remaining examples of a double-porch-fronted commercial building once plentiful along the Valley Pike (Main Street). The porch has brick end walls containing arches to allow access to the sheltered veranda. The first floor balustrade is a later addition by the one on the upper level is original. The chair rail moldings in the third floor rooms, interior lath and plaster construction in the stairwell, and the stairway with its hand-hewn banister and balusters are all original. *Private*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Broadway
TUNKER HOUSE (YOUNT-ZIGLER HOUSE)
0.2 mile E of the intersection of Va. 786 and Va. 42
c. 1798, 1802—1806

The original portion of this dwelling is believed to have been constructed by Benjamin Yount as a 1 1/2-story brick house with a stone basement. It has been incorporated into the present back wing. Between 1802 and 1806 Yount built the 2-story brick section that now comprises the main house. This later section contains interior partitions that can be raised to convert two rooms into one large meeting room. Here religious services were held by the German Baptists or Tunker Brethren. The house is the only surviving meeting place of this group in the Shenandoah Valley. Alterations have been made to the rear ell by the addition of a second story and a frame section that increased the width. *Private; not accessible to the public*

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
Broadway vicinity
LINCOLN HOMSTEAD AND CEMETERY (JACOB LINCOLN HOUSE)
Va. 42, 1 mile S of junction with Va. 684
19th century

The Lincoln Homestead is a substantial Shenandoah Valley Federal style dwelling built in two sections. The original front section is a 2-story brick structure covered by a gabled roof with a 6-room, three-on-three plan, and center stair hall. The 2-story brick rear ell, built in 1849, was originally a detached structure, but was joined to the main house with a masonry connection in the early-1900's. One of the outstanding architectural features is the Federal-style doorway which is flanked by fluted pilasters supporting entablatures ornamented with pateras. The doorway's cornice is a small-scale version of the main cornice, having corbels and Wall-of-Troy molding. North of the house is the Lincoln family cemetery in which five generations of the family, including the great-grandfather of President Lincoln, are buried. *Private:* HABS

SCOTT COUNTY
Nickelsville vicinity
KILLGORE FORT HOUSE
SE side of Va. 71, 0.8 mile S of intersection with Va. 670
18th century

The settlement of southwest Virginia during the last third of the 18th century followed closely the standard for frontier development. The Indians remained an active threat to settlers in the region during and immediately following the Revolutionary War. The Killgore Fort House was the last of a chain of frontier forts extending at one time from Castlewood to the Cumberland Gap. Built at the end of the first generation of settlement on this new frontier, the 2-story timber building with gabled roof represents a transitional type of structure. It is perhaps the oldest building in the county and even in its present deteriorating condition is a significant landmark as it represents the westward movement into Kentucky, Tennessee, and beyond. *Private*

SHENANDOAH COUNTY
New Market
NEW MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Present-day town limits
18th—19th centuries

New Market is reminiscent of the frontier towns that catered to travelers who moved up the Shenandoah Valley to the West. Its location on the old east-west highway between Massanutten Gap and Brock's Gap attracted six-term governor of Tennessee, John Sevier, to establish a traders' store here in 1761. The town was laid out in 1785 and had become an active mercantile center by 1835. One-third of the town's structures are of antebellum origin while the rest are 19th century. Most are brick or frame, 2 stories high, with gabled roofs. Among the early inhabitants was Ambrose Henkel, who founded the Henkel Press in 1806, the oldest Lutheran Press in the U.S. One of the outstanding structures in the district is a 2-story limestone ashlar house (c. 1800) known to have been one of the homes of the Henkel family. *Multiple public/private:* HABS

SHENANDOAH COUNTY
Woodstock
SHENANDOAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE
W. Court and S. Main streets
c. 1790

One of the oldest courthouses still in use west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this structure is an amalgam of styles including German Baroque, Greek and Tuscan Revival, and Victorian. It is 2 stories high with a gabled roof and has a pedimented Tuscan entrance portico. In the center of the roof, behind the portico, is a 3-stage Baroque cupola. A 1-story Greek Revival wing was added to the rear about 1840. *County:* HABS

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY
Fredericksburg vicinity
FALL HILL
NW of Fredericksburg off Va. 639
18th century

This 2-story Georgian style house was the home of one of Virginia's distinguished Colonial families, the Thorntons. The land on which the house is situated is believed to have been included in the original 8000-acre patent granted Francis Thornton I in 1720. The brick structure has two Doric entrance porticos and two interior chimneys piercing the hipped, shingled roof. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

STAFFORD COUNTY
Fredericksburg vicinity
FERRY FARM SITE (GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BOYHOOD HOME SITE)
712 Kings Highway, E of Fredericksburg
18th century

Shortly before his seventh birthday, George Washington moved with his family to Ferry Farm, which his father had purchased in 1738. Following a fire which destroyed the main house in the 1770's, George's mother, Mary Ball Washington, by this time a widow, moved into.a small house in Fredericksburg. With the exception of the old road leading to the ferry across the Rappahannock, no vestiges of the colonial farm remain, although there is a later 19th-century farm complex on the site. *Private:* HABS

STAUNTON (independent city)
SEARS HOUSE
Sears Hill Road in Woodrow Wilson City Park
1866

Dr. Barnas Sears, a prominent educator, purchased this house in 1867 after he was chosen to administer an educational fund set up by George Peabody. The Sears House is a classic example of the small bracketed cottage. A 1 1/2-story frame dwelling, it is sheathed with board-and-batten siding and has a metal gabled roof with a cross gable. The 1-story porch is arcaded with a pair of roundheaded windows in the cross gable. At the southwest corner of the house is a 3-story octagonal-ended tower covered by a shallow hipped roof. *Municipal; not accessible to the public*

STAUNTON (independent city)
STUART HOUSE
120 Church Street
1791

The Stuart House stands as one of Virginia's earliest expressions of classical revival architecture. The original portion of the house is a 2-story temple-form brick structure with a bi-level pedimented Tuscan portico. The pediment features a modillion cornice that is repeated around the main body of the house. In 1844, a large 2 1/2-story brick wing supported on brick piers and fronted by a gallery ornamented with lattice work was added to the original structure. Before construction of the house, Archibald Stuart lived and practiced law in the small frame cottage on the property, Stuart was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, four times a presidential elector, and judge of the general court. In 1832, the house was inherited by Stuart's son Alexander, who was also active in politics. He served as representative to the Virginia House of Delegates (1836—1839), as a member of Congress (1841—1843), and was appointed Secretary of the Interior in 1850. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

STAUNTON (independent city)

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Sw corner of the intersection of
Beverley and Lewis streets
1855

Trinity Episcopal Church is an example of Early Gothic Revival architecture. The north facade of the brick structure is dominated by a three-stage tower and is flanked by the forms of the nave and side aisles (1870, Edwin M. Taylor). In the churchyard are the rectory (1872) and the 2-story parish house with 1 1/2-story cross-gable wings (1872—1873). During the Civil War, the Virginia Theological Seminary occupied the church. *Private:* HABS

STAUNTON (independent city)

WHARF AREA HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th—20th centuries

During the Civil War the Wharf area came to play an essential part in the operation of the town as a military post, supply depot, and training and hospital center. Arsenals and quartermaster and commissary warehouses were set up in easy distance from the railroad. In the last quarter of the 19th century the Wharf developed a colorful character built around the commissary, stores, saloons, distilleries and liveries. Notable structures within the district are the Chesapeake and Ohio Freight Depot, built of brick and wood; the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Station, a 1 1/2-story brick and stucco structure in bungaloid style; the 0 Railroad Telegraph House. *See* Wharf Area Historic District (Staunton, VA) Railroad Telegraph House, a 2-story brick and frame house in Queen Anne style; the Erskine Building, a 3-story brick structure. Also there are many fine late-19th-century houses which blend with the commercial architecture of the central wharf area. *Multiple public/private*

TAZEWELL COUNTY

Pocahontas

POCAHONTAS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundaries correspond to the corporate boundaries of the town of Pocahontas and the cemetery on the N
Late-19th century—20th century

In its early years Pocahontas had the atmosphere of a boom town and its history parallels that of other mining company towns of the period. The company constructed housing for its officers and employees, as well as a bathhouse, company store and offices. Before the mines closed in 1955, more than 44 million tons of coal had been mined. Today the town is divided into a residential neighborhood, characterized by 2-story, company-built board-and-batten duplexes with shed-roofed porches; and a commercial area, comprised of a variety of late-19th-century, 2-story brick structures, many of which were former saloons dating from the early 1880's. *Multiple public/private*

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)

KEELING HOUSE

3157 Adam Keeling Road
17th—18th centuries

This is a 1 1/2-story brick building with a gabled roof and interior end chimneys. The brickwork in the gables is laid in glazed-header chevron patterns. The house, built between 1695 and 1714 for Thomas Keeling, is one of the state's best preserved pre-Georgian manor houses. The unusual gable brickwork is exhibited by only a half dozen other houses in the state. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)

OLD DONATION CHURCH

4449 N. Witch Duck Road
1736

Old Donation Church is a brick 1-story structure with a gabled roof and a vestibule addition on the west front. As a result of a fire the church was unused from 1843 to 1882. Consequently, the north front consists largely of later brick. Masonry above the eavesline on the west is also more recent as is all of the water table brick. There are small openings set into the original brickwork on the south front which were added as windows to light the *hanging pews* or private galleries added sometime before 1769. Restoration work was undertaken in 1916. *Private*

VIRGINIA BEACH (independent city)

PLEASANT HALL

5184 Princess Anne Road
1779

This brick 2-story, five-bay Georgian dwelling is covered by a shallow gabled roof. Its exterior additions include a crude Greek Revival porch on the front, a 1-story lean-to on the rear (1890's), and an early-20th-century porch on the east. Few Virginia houses of its age and quality survive with as much original decorative and structural fabric intact. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Montross vicinity

CHANTILLY

1.4 miles E of Va. 609, 1.5 miles N of
intersection with Va. 622
18th century

This tract was deeded to Richard Henry Lee in 1763. Though exact dates are unknown, there is evidence that the house at Chantilly was built before then. Lee was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, the Virginia House of Burgesses, and the U.S. Senate. The letters that he wrote from this plantation serve to identify the place with the great events of the period. The house was destroyed, possibly during the War of 1812, and all that remains is the unexposed foundation. *Private*

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Westmoreland

SPENCE'S POINT (JOHN R. DOS PASSOS FARM)

On Sandy Point Neck, 0.3 mile NE of
Va. 610 on Va. 749
20th century

The John Dos Passos house is a simple, Federal-style 2 1/2-story, brick structure, consisting of two units: the original portion, which dates from 1806; and a wing added when Dos Passos restored the house in the 1940's. His final works, although not as significant as his contributions of the 1920's and 1930's, were largely written here. During the earlier years he was actively involved in radical causes and wrote two of his finest works, *Manhattan Transfer* and *U.S.A. Private: not accessible to the public:* NHL

WINCHESTER (independent city)

ABRAM'S DELIGHT

NE corner of Parkview Street and
Rouss Spring Road
1754

Abram's Delight, built by the family of Abraham Hollingsworth, is a fine example of Shenandoah Valley colonial stone architecture. It is the oldest house in Winchester and one of the oldest houses in the region. Of random rubble limestone construction, it consists of a three-bay main section (1754) and a three-bay wing to the west (pre-1801). Both are 2 stories with gabled roofs. West of the house is a reconstructed single-pen log cabin and to the east is a 3-story mill with random rubble stone walls and a shingle-covered gabled roof. *Municipal:* HABS

WYTHE COUNTY

Wytheville

HALLER-GIBBONEY ROCK HOUSE

NW corner of Monroe and Tazewell streets
c. 1822—1823

This is a 2-story dwelling executed in random gray limestone with a gabled roof, two interior end chimneys and a box cornice which returns into the gable end. Around 1900 a frame ell was added to the rear. The house is considered a fine combination of native building materials and Federal design. *Municipal:* HABS

YORK COUNTY

Williamsburg vicinity

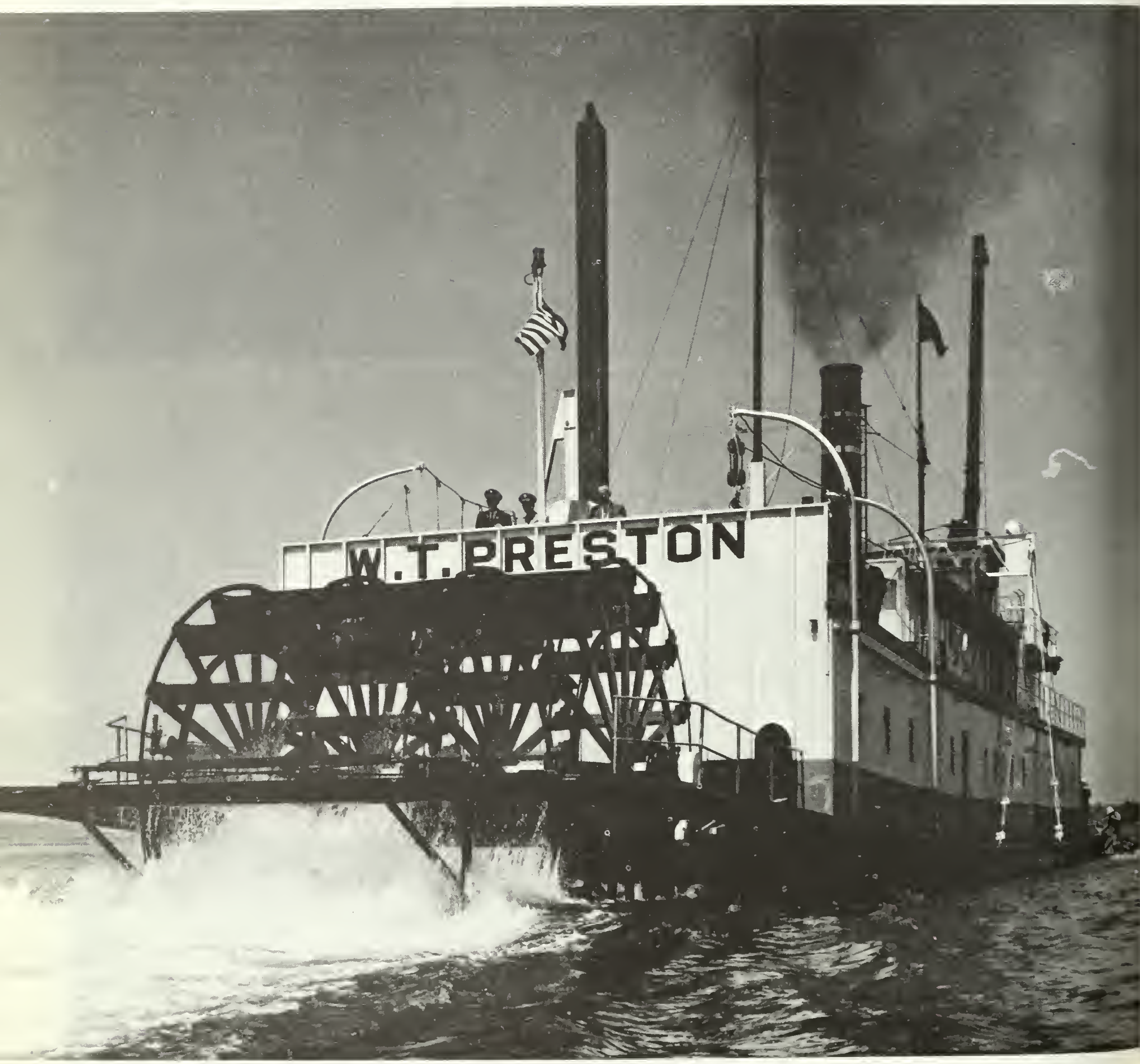
PORTO BELLO

On Queens Creek within Camp Peary Military Reservation
18th century

Desandrouin's 1782 map of the Williamsburg area shows five buildings at the Porto Bello plantation. This 2-story house with mansard roof was believed to have been owned for a short time by Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, and was probably used as a hunting lodge and place of refuge from political haggling. In 1915 the house was gutted by fire and rebuilt within the old walls. Archeological excavation should establish definitely whether it was this structure or a depression to the north which was the Revolutionary house. *Federal; not accessible to the public*

Wharf Area Historic District, Staunton, Virginia. *Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*

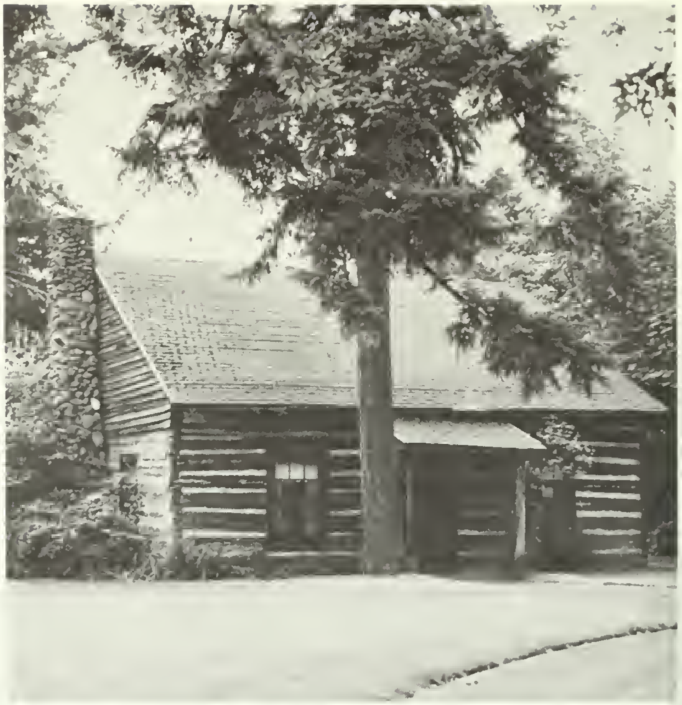
Wharton Place, Mappsville vicinity, Accomack County. HABS. *Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission*

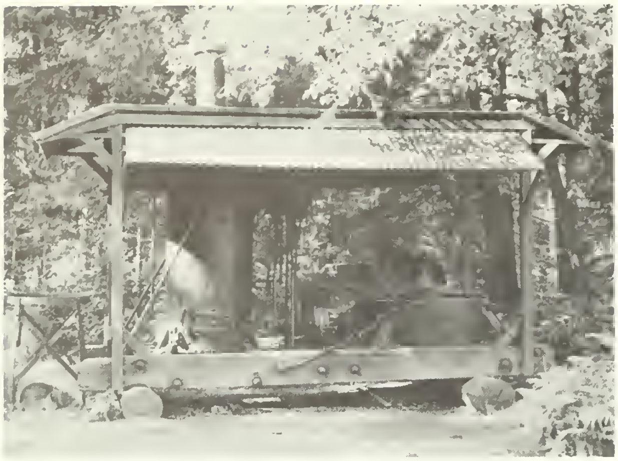


W. T. Preston (Snagboat), Seattle, Washington (King County).
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

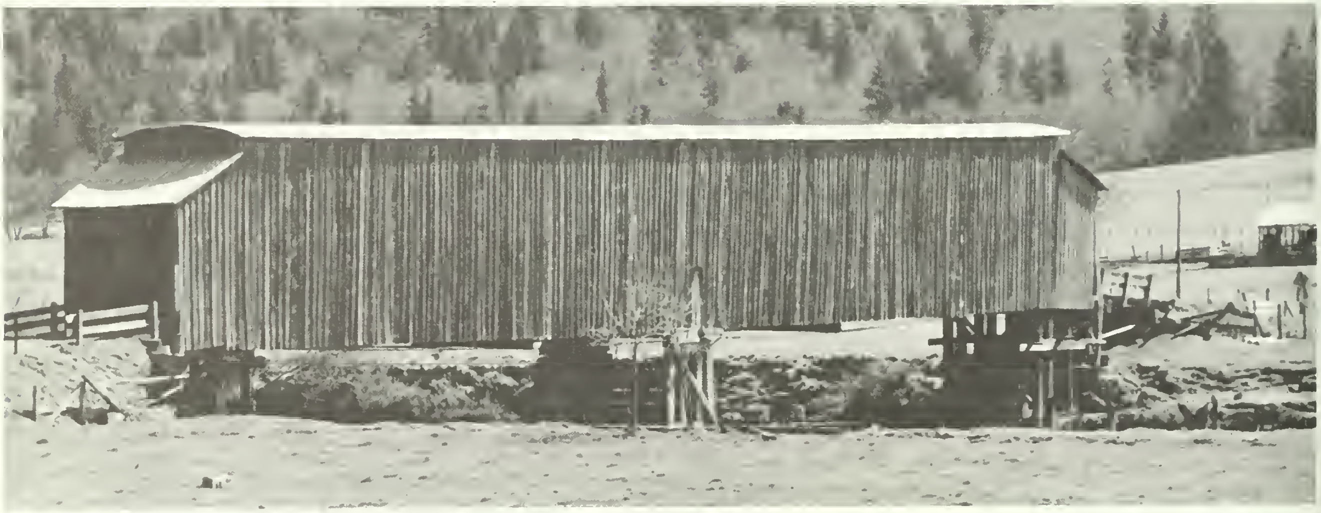
Washington

Covington House, Vancouver, Washington (Clark County).
Mrs. Hermine Decker

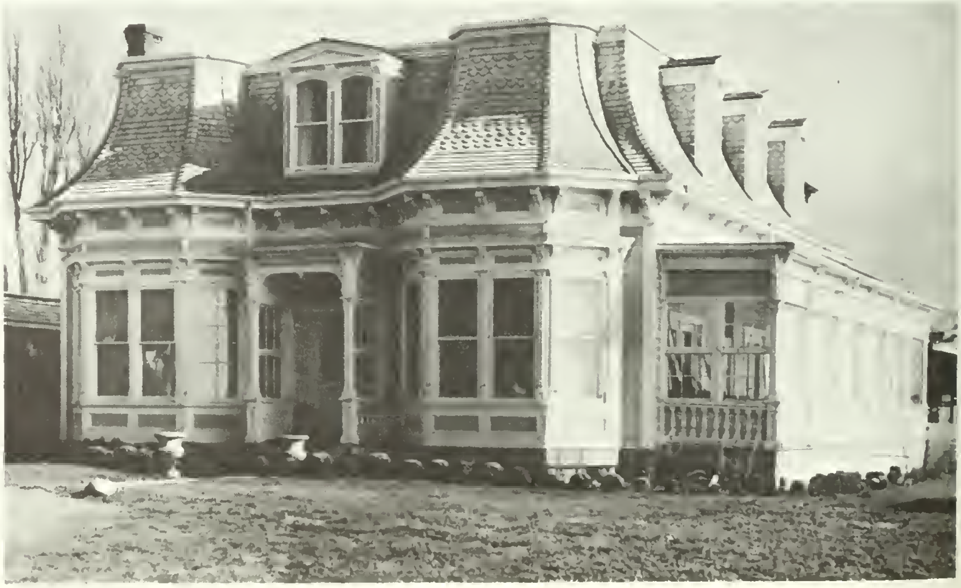




Camp Six (Western Washington Forest Industries Museum),
Tacoma, Washington (Pierce County).
Camp Six



Grays River Covered Bridge,
Grays River vicinity,
Washington
(Wahkiakum County). Grant.
D. D. Gilchrist for
Washington State
Department of Highways



Frank Bartlett House,
Port Townsend, Washington
(Jefferson County).
Swearingen Studio

ASOTIN COUNTY
Asotin
FULL GOSPEL CHURCH (GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)
1st and Monroe streets
1899

This church is a noteworthy example of local builders' craftsmanship. The frame structure has a gabled roof and an off-center tower which rises above the roofline. Most windows have pointed arches and there is a circular window above the main door. Fancy carving is evident in the gable end, above the main doorway, and in the belfry. *Private/federal*

CHELAN COUNTY
Cashmere vicinity
BURBANK HOMESTEAD WATERWHEEL (CAPTAIN STOFFEL WATERWHEEL)
SE of Cashmere off U.S. 2/97 on the Lower Monitor Road
1897

This waterwheel was built to provide irrigation for an 80-acre homestead comprised of both fruit and livestock acreage. At that time the wheel stood 22 feet high and had a wooden hub and wooden buckets. In 1914 a Columbia River steamboat captain, Paul Stoffel, acquired 13 of the original 80 acres and the wheel, which he rebuilt taking a steel shaft from an old sternwheeler and using it as the waterwheel's main shaft. He also added 9-gallon steel buckets and a double circle of steel hooping for strength. The rebuilt wheel was in use from 1914 through 1955 when high water warped its foundation timbers, and Stoffel was forced to abandon it. This is the only remaining waterwheel on the Wanatchee River. *Private:* HAER

CHELAN COUNTY
Wenatchee
WELLS HOUSE
1300 5th Street
1909, 0 Clark, W. T.: buildings by W. T. Clark

This was built by W. T. Clark who was known as the "Father of the Wenatchee Valley" for bringing water to the valley via the Highline Irrigation Canal, which in turn resulted in the area's becoming the apple capital of the world. The house is 2 stories, constructed on the first floor and basement of hand-squared rock and on the upper floor of timber. There is also a large rock tower surmounted by a crenelated battlement. The entryway features a unique stained-glass window using an apple pattern designed by Clark's wife. *State*

CLALLAM COUNTY
Olympic Peninsula
TATOOSH ISLAND
NW of Cape Flattery
1857

Probably no lighthouse along the Pacific Coast is more isolated than the one on Tatoosh Island. Completed and commissioned by December 1857, the white conical tower rises above a gray stone building. Blocks of Bellingham stone two feet thick were used for the lower portion of the 64-foot tower. It is built on the highest point (100 feet above high water) of the island and has only one landing place for boats, a narrow beach on the eastern side. Still in use are the original Fresnel lens and fittings. *Federal*

CLARK COUNTY
Vancouver
COVINGTON HOUSE
4208 Main Street
1846

Covington House, believed to be the oldest house in Washington state, was constructed by Richard Covington, a member of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Orchards area about five miles east of Vancouver. Rectangular in plan with a wing on the rear, the cabin was built of hewn logs exposed on the interior, as well as on the exterior. Through the efforts of the Fort Vancouver Historical Society, the structure was taken apart and reconstructed at Leverich Park in 1926. *Municipal:* HABS

CLARK COUNTY
Vancouver
SLOCUM HOUSE
605 Esther Street
19th century

The Slocum House is the only remaining building in what was a residential section of Old Vancouver in the mid-19th century. Built by Charles Slocum, a leading merchant, the dwelling was the first really elegant house in the city. The 2-story frame Victorian structure has a hipped and gabled roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola and a veranda extending around half of the first floor. In recent years the house was converted into a small theater. *Municipal:* HABS

DOUGLAS COUNTY
East Wenatchee vicinity
PANGBORN-HERNDON MEMORIAL
3 miles NE of East Wenatchee
20th century

This monument was erected in commemoration of the first successful nonstop flight across the Pacific Ocean from Japan to the U.S. Designed by artist Walter Graham, it consists of a 14-foot-high column of native basalt which is topped by 35-inch wings cast from molten aluminum. Dedicated on May 5, 1969, the monument marks the spot where, in 1931, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon landed their plane upon completion of their historic trip. *County*

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
Hoquiam
HOQUIAM'S CASTLE (ROBERT LYTLE MANSION)
515 Chenault Avenue
1897

This large neo-Romanesque dwelling reflects the affluence of its owner and builder, Robert Lytle, one of the foremost lumbermen on the Pacific Coast. The frame structure is 5 stories, covered with horizontal siding on the fist floor and geometric cut shingles on the remaining floors. On the southwest corner a tower projects from the third floor into an observation cupola. The large front porch, which extends along the east side of the house, features three stone arches. *Private.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Townsend
BARTLETT, FRANK, HOUSE
314 Polk Street
1883

The Bartlett House is a 1-story frame French Provincial house, dominated by a mansard roof supported by heavy bracketing at the eaves. Flanking the main entrance are projecting bays and across the side is a glass-enclosed porch. Frank Bartlett held several municipal and county offices. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Townsend
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Jefferson and Case streets
1892, W. A. Ritchie

This is a Romanesque style, 2-story brick and stone structure with a 143-foot clock tower. The clock has been in service for 76 years and is considered a mariner's landmark. Particularly noteworthy are the quarry floors inside. *County*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Port Townsend
TUCKER, HORACE, HOUSE
706 Franklin Street
1867, A. Horace Tucker

Being from New Hampshire, architect Horace Tucker designed his residence in a very simple style most often found in New

England. The simple frame structure is enhanced by Victorian decoration on the bay windows and porches and by shingle detailing on the gable ends. *Private:* HABS

KING COUNTY
Redmond
CLISE, JAMES W., HOUSE
6046 Lake Sammamish Parkway NE
1904

Seattle businessman James Clise originally built this as a hunting lodge. By 1907, however, he had decided to leave his city home and settle permanently here. The hunting lodge thus became the south wing of the present 28-room U-shaped building which is 2 1/2 stories and has two separate wings enclosing a landscaped courtyard. The exterior is cedar shingled and topped by various gabled and hipped roofs. Dormers and interior end chimneys project from the roofs and there is a hipped-roofed porch on the southwest corner of the house. Clise's property eventually included 350 acres and 28 buildings. He devoted much of his time to scientific farming and in 1913 hosted a delegation of Japanese noblemen and farmers sent to study his farming methods. *County*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
ASSAY OFFICE (GERMAN CLUB)
613 9th Avenue
c. 1886

When gold began pouring into Seattle after the Klondike strike of 1897, miners needed a repository for their gold. The banks could hardly handle the bulk so the federal government opened an assay office in this 2-story concrete building. In the early years deposits reached 20 to 22 million dollars, but by 1928 were down to six million and in 1932 the office moved. Purchased by the Deutsches Haus in 1935 as a social center, it has since served as a meeting place for many organizations. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
BUILDING NO. 105, BOEING AIRPLANE COMPANY (E. W. HEATH SHIPYARD)
200 Southwest Michigan Street
1909

The Boeing Company is the oldest continually operating airframe manufacturer in the nation. Two men, William E. Boeing and Conrad Westervelt, formed the Pacific Aero Products Company in 1915. Building 105 was owned by Boeing and used for the manufacture of B and W planes. In 1917 the company, thereafter renamed the Boeing Airplane Company, obtained a contract for the construction of 50 Navy training planes. All 50 were built in Building 105 which is frame, 2 stories, and measures 140 by 60 feet. Minor modifications have been made in window arrangements and interior partitions, but basically the structure is unaltered. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
COLMAN BUILDING
811 First Avenue
1904, John K. Shand

This concrete and brick office building with marble trim stands 6 stories high on the entrance facade and 7 stories in the rear. Its large windows, brownstone base, lack of ornamentation, and absence of classic details recalls an earlier era of architecture, yet its cast iron canopy, street-level facade distinguished by a metal and glass awning along the front, and ornament-rich lobby and bank interior reflect the modern trend in commercial architecture. The building was remodeled in 1930. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
FIRE STATION NO. 18 (BALLARD FIRE STATION)
5427 Russell Avenue NW
1911, Bebb and Mendel

This is a red brick, 2 1/2-story building with a 5-story square hose tower and a stepped cross-gabled roof. Four bays of doors for the engines open on the front. The interior has changed little except in the rear where the former horse stalls have been replaced by a small handball court. One sophisticated interior engineering feature, the use of vertical steel beams connected to a single horizontal wood beam, left the first floor without any need for obstructing posts in the equipment area. *Municipal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
FIRE STATION NO. 23
18th Avenue and Columbia Street
1908, Everett and Baker

Fire Station No. 23 is significant in Seattle as one of the few reminders of the horse-drawn era of firefighting. It is a 2-story, hipped-roofed structure of red brick laid in Flemish double stretcher bond. A 5-story hose tower rises above the roof. The first story of the rectangular structure is taller than the second to allow the fire trucks to pass through three pairs of arched swinging doors. The second story originally served as a dormitory. *Municipal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
FIRE STATION NO. 25
1400 Harvard Avenue
1909 Sommerville and Coe

No. 25 is one of the first brick fire stations built to replace the wooden ones. The structure is 2 stories with a steeply-pitched roof. The doors and most of the windows are arched. Two column-like features of the south wall are actually the outside of the shafts required to allow a man passage down the pole. A horse ramp leads from the alley into the building and galvanized metal sheeting, which protected the stable framework from gnawing horses, still remains in some places. *Municipal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
IRON PERGOLA
1st Avenue and Yesler Way
1909, Julian F. Everett

This pergola, designed to shelter cable car passengers, was used until 1940. It is made of cast iron with bent iron brackets and cornice. The original arched roof of ribbed wire glass on copper has been replaced with sheet metal. *Municipal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
KING STREET STATION
3rd Street South and S. King Street
1906, Reed and Stem

Late in the 19th century Seattle became the terminus of the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad. James J. Hill, hoping to build up trade with the Orient by joint use of ship and train in the port, bored a tunnel under Seattle's business district and constructed the King Street Station at its south end. The station is a red brick masonry structure with terra cotta and cast-stone ornamentation. On the northwest corner of the building is a tall tower, the design of which was derived from the original campanile in the Piazza de San Marco in Venice, Italy. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
LEARY, ELIZA FERRY, HOUSE
1551 E. 10th Street
1905, Arthur Bodley

Eliza Ferry Leary was the daughter of the first governor of Washington and wife of a former Seattle mayor. She was active in many civic organizations and was a founder of the Seattle Children's Home in 1885 and of the Children's Orthopedic Hospital in 1907. Mrs. Leary's home until her death in 1935, this 2 1/2-story stone house has a projecting entrance tower and half-timbered, stuccoed, many-gabled wings. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
OLD PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING
4th Avenue and Terrace Street and
5th Avenue and Yesler Way
1909, Clayton D. Wilson

This flatiron-shaped building, patterned after the Flatiron Building in New York, is 5 stories. Walls are steel beams and posts encased in concrete and floors are poured concrete reinforced with steel mesh. The exterior is combination brick and stone and windows all have wood casements. The curved facade at the roofline is sheet metal with decorative framed zinc joints while the roof is flat. When built, the structure housed the city hospital, jail, municipal court and health clinics, but by 1918 it was crowded and in 1951 was replaced by a new safety building. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
PARK DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF PLAYGROUNDS
301 Terry Avenue
1903

This structure functioned as a fire station until 1924 when the property was transferred to the Seattle Park Department. The first story of the 2 1/2-story, gabled-roofed building is of purple and buff-colored brick; the upper stories are stucco and half timber. A pair of large doors on the rear and a hoist on the second floor are reminders of the era when the building housed hand- and horse-drawn equipment of the Seattle Fire Department. *Municipal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
STOREY, ELLSWORTH, RESIDENCES
260, 270 E. Dorffel Drive
1902, Ellsworth Storey

Fine examples of residential design, these houses were Ellsworth Storey's first work after he graduated from the University of Illinois. Both are frame with western red cedar shingle siding. The highly decorative windows are particularly typical of Storey's work. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
VIRGINIA
4250 21st Avenue W
1922, Matthew Anderson

This vessel originally operated between Seattle and Tacoma via Vashon Island. She is 125 feet long with a beam of 24 feet. Power is drawn from a triple expansion reciprocating steam engine. The *Virginia* was part of the "Mosquito Fleet," a collection of similarly-sized boats which ran supplies and passengers over short hauls. In 1970 her sister ship, the *Sightseer*, was burned, leaving the *Virginia* the sole survivor of the fleet. *Private*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
W. T. PRESTON (snagboat)
Lake Washington Ship Canal, Hiram
Chittenden Locks
20th century

The *W. T. Preston* is a steam-powered, stern wheel propelled craft, 165 feet in length with a 300 ton capacity. The last in a line of snagboats designed for operation in shallow water, she was built in 1915 as th *Swinomish*. She participated in the dredging of the Lake Washington Ship Canal and, along with Admiral Perry's flagship from the Artic, sailed through the locks and canal on opening day, July 4, 1917. The hull has been rebuilt several times, the present one having been designed in 1940 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The craft is presently used for snagging and debris clearance in Puget Sound and its tributary waters. *Federal*

KING COUNTY
Seattle
WARD HOUSE
1427 Boren Avenue
Late-18th century

One of the few examples of frame Victorian architecture remaining in downtown Seattle, the Ward House is a 2-story dwelling with bracketed roof cornices and a decoratively carved front porch. It was built by George Ward, who lived there until the 1890's. Originally the house faced north, but in later years was turned to face east. About 1905 the residence was converted into an annex for an adjacent hotel. *Private; not accessible to the public*

KITSAP COUNTY
Port Orchard
HOTEL SIDNEY (NAVY VIEW APARTMENTS)
700 Prospect Street
c. 1890

This 3-story, frame hotel was constructed to house Navy personnel who came here in 1891 to garrison the newly-established Bremerton Naval Base across the bay. In 1917 the 45 rooms of the hotel were converted into 12 apartments and eight single rooms and the name was changed to Navy View Apartments. *Private*

KITTITAS COUNTY
Roslyn
NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY STORE
1st Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
19th century

This is the last remaining structure associated with the Roslyn Coal Field, a major source of fuel at the turn of the century. According to local history, the building was first owned by Levi Strauss and Company, and was sold to the Northern Pacific Coal Company in 1886. As the company store, it furnished all the needs of the community including clothes, notions, furniture, farm and miner's supplies, food and explosives. The building is constructed of red brick and is 1 story with a gently sloping roof. At one time the eight bays across the facade were framed with full arch surrounds; these, however, have given way to a more modern treatment. *Private*

KLICKITAT COUNTY
The Dalles vicinity
WISHRAM INDIAN VILLAGE SITE
5 miles NE of The Dalles
Pre-Columbian

Horsethief Lake State Park lies at the upper end of the Long Narrows where the Columbia River has sliced a channel through the Columbia basalts. This area developed as a famous fishing ground and became the gateway between the two distinct regions of the Oregon Country—the coastal and lower river tribes from the west, and the dry plains tribes from the east. These distinctive groups mingled, traded, and absorbed each others cultures, leaving behind in their camp sites and burial grounds a wealth of artifacts. Although some of the ancient Indian mounds have been inundated by the Columbia River, many are accessible to the public in the state park, and pictrographs and petroglyphs can be seen on the smooth basalt cliffs bordering the river. *State*

LEWIS COUNTY
Claquato
CLAQUATO CHURCH
Off Wash. 12
1858

Except for one Episcopal church in Port Townsend built in 1865, this is the last remaining church built during Washington's territorial period. It is a small, box-type structure with whip-sawn siding and hand mortised and pegged doors. There is a belfry topping the church with a symbolic crown of thorns on the top. A bronze bell hanging in the belfry was cast in

Boston and shipped around Cape Horn. The building was constructed with the first lumber from a local sawmill and was a gift of the mill's owner, Lewis H. Davis. *County:* HABS

OKANOGAN COUNTY
Bridgeport vicinity
FORT OKANOGAN, SITES OF
N of Bridgeport between the
Columbia and Okanogan rivers
19th century

In 1811 David Stuart, a partner in the American Pacific Fur Company, landed on the shore of the Okanogan River and established Fort Okanogan—the first American settlement in what is now Washington. Until the summer of 1816 the fort consisted of only one or two buildings. That year the company built three houses for the traders and trappers, a storehouse for the furs they received by trade from the Indians, and a 15-foot-high stockade. A blacksmith shop was added later. From 1826 to 1829 activity at the post declined and between 1831 and 1837 the post was abandoned and rebuilt on the Columbia about a mile away at a more suitable landing site. *State*

OKANOGAN COUNTY
Winthrop vicinity
PARSON SMITH TREE
40 miles N of Winthrop on the
Canadian border
1886

Few people had penetrated this rugged, primitive area of present-day Washington when Alfred L. "Parson" Smith carved the following verses into a tree: "I've roamed in foreign parts my boys, and many lands have seen, but Columbia is my idol yet, of all lands, she is Queen. Parson Smith, June 6, 1888." Starting about as high as a man can conveniently reach with a knife, Smith carved these words in crooked lines. The tree, now dead, has been preserved and a shelter erected over it. *Federal*

PIERCE COUNTY
Puyallup
MEEKER, EZRA, MANSION
321 Pioneer East
1890

The 2-story Victorian Ezra Meeker Mansion originally had ornate wooden trim around all window casings and the walls were covered by clapboards. Porches and balconies had elaborately decorated wooden railings and pillars and iron cresting topped the roof. Inside, the house had 15 rooms, all with 12-foot ceilings. Goldleaf molding, frescoed ceilings, indoor plumbing with marble fixtures, and leaded stained glass windows reflected the wealth of the owner. Today the clapboard siding has been hidden beneath asbestos shingles while most of the exterior trim and the front porch and porte-cochere pillars have been removed. The interior has also been extensively altered. Ezra Meeker (1830—1928) platted Puyallup and served as its first mayor. *Private*

PIERCE COUNTY
Steilacoom
ORR, NATHANIEL, HOUSE AND ORCHARD (ORRMOUNT)
1807 Rainier Street
1853—1857

This 2-story frame house was the home of Nathaniel Orr after he arrived in Steilacoom in 1852. He brought orchard stock which he planted on a hill overlooking Puget Sound and his orchard, the principle source of orchard stock in that area, is still producing today. *Private; not accessible to the public*

PIERCE COUNTY
Tacoma
CAMP SIX (WESTERN WASHINGTON FOREST INDUSTRIES MUSEUM)
Point Defiance Park
Late-19th—early-20th centuries

This property, consisting of original equipment assembled to appear as a logging camp, includes a steam locomotive, a steam skidder, car camps, bunkhouses, a rigged high-lead, handcars, track cars, speeders, and other equipment from the steam-logging era of the Pacific Northwest. Each piece is original and the exhibit, set up in a heavily wooded section of the park, faithfully depicts an actual logging operation. *Municipal*

SAN JUAN COUNTY
Shaw Island
LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE
Hoffman Cove and Neck Point Cove
roads
1890

This frame building with clapboard siding and a shake roof is one of the few remaining 1-room schools in use in the state. The building has an annex on the west and an entryway on the east. A bell tower sits over the entrance. The school has been in continuous use since its construction. *County*

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Edmonds
CARNEGIE, ANDREW, LIBRARY
118 5th Avenue N
1910

This is an Edwardian-style, 2-story brick and concrete building. The walls of the lower floor are concrete, scored to resemble masonry blocks, and the second floor is red pressed brick with staggered insets of buff-colored brick at the corners. The building was financed by a donation from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. *Municipal*

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Everett
***EQUATOR* (SCHOONER)**
14th Street Yacht Basin
1888

Designed and built by Matthew Turner, the *Equator* began her career as a South Seas copra trader and later served as an Alaska fish-packing ship, a wire drag vessel, and a Puget Sound towboat until here abandonment on a river jetty in 1958. Although only the bare hull of the vessel remains, evidence indicates that originally she was a two-masted, gaff-rigged schooner. *Private*

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Index
RED MEN HALL (REDMEN WIGWAM)
Index Avenue at 6th Street
1903

This is a rectangular, 2-story frame structure with a shingled gabled roof. Since 1903 the building has been the center of the cultural life of the town and surrounding countryside. It was built by the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternity founded in 1765 on the customs and traditions of the North American Indians. The members of the Red Men were the guerilla fighters who during the Revolution dressed as Indians and dumped the tea in the Boston Tea Party. Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, Paul Revere, John Adams and John Hancock were all members. *Private*

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Standwood
PEARSON, D. O., HOUSE (HERITAGE HOUSE)
Pearson and Market streets
1890

D. O. Pearson was a logger, prospector and merchant. In 1884 he became the town's first mayor and was subsequently reelected four times. This 2 1/2-story frame house with mansard roof and dormers is trimmed with diamond-laid shingles above the first and second floors. There are bay windows on the first and second floors and a single chimney extending the full height of the building in the back. A 1-story utility wing extends to the rear. *Private*

SPOKANE COUNTY
Spokane
COWLEY PARK
S. Division Street between 6th and 7th avenues
19th century

Reverend Henry T. Cowley and his family were one of the first four families to settle in Spokane Falls, arriving in 1874. Cowley chose this site as the location of his cabin. In January 1875 he became a teacher for the Spokane Indians and that same month opened the first public school for them in his house. For eight years he served as teacher, friend, and agent for the tribe. Today the site is marked by a monument describing the history of the area. *Municipal*

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY
Cathlamet
PIONEER CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH)
Alley Street
1895

This is a 1 1/2-story frame church with a gracefully curving bell tower and fish-scale shingled roof full of pitches and angles. An interesting feature is the altar in the southeast corner which juts out at a 45 degree angle, giving the building an unusual shape. The floor of the nave slopes toward the altar with semicircular pews. *Municipal*

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY
Grays River vicinity
GRAYS RIVER COVERED BRIDGE
1.5 miles E of Grays River
1905

Grays River Covered Bridge is the last such structure in Washington still used as a public highway. Due to wind stresses on the cover several cables were added as support. In later years a concrete support was erected near the center pier and pilings were placed under each end. Except for the cables and concrete, all construction is wood. *County*

WHATCOM COUNTY
Bellingham
GAMWELL HOUSE
1001 16th Street
1892

Intrigued with the proposed development of Bellingham, Roland Gamwell had the firm of Longstaff and Black design this Victorian house. Typical with its cornice, balconies, and tower, the 3-story wood structure has an extremely spacious interior. The rooms are paneled in various hardwoods and the fireplaces are flanked by specially designed mirrors. The wide, beautifully curved staircase is surmounted by a railing in which the carving follows the early style of the Corinthian designs. Tall windows in the stairwell are set with colorful art glass patterns of floral arragements. *Private; not accessible to the public*

WHATCOM COUNTY
Bellingham
PICKETT HOUSE
910 Bancroft Street
1856

The Pickett House is one of the few remaining buildings in Whatcom County that dates from the time of the first white settlement on Bellingham Bay. For three years it was the home of George E. Pickett, captain of Company D, Ninth Infantry, who was sent to the area to protect the settlers from Indians. A fort was erected a few miles northwest of Bellingham, and Pickett's House was constructed on a bluff above the bay. The 2-story frame structure has been renovated by subsequent owners. *Private:* HABS

WHITMAN COUNTY
Colfax
PERKINS, JAMES A., HOUSE
N. 623 Perkins Street
19th century

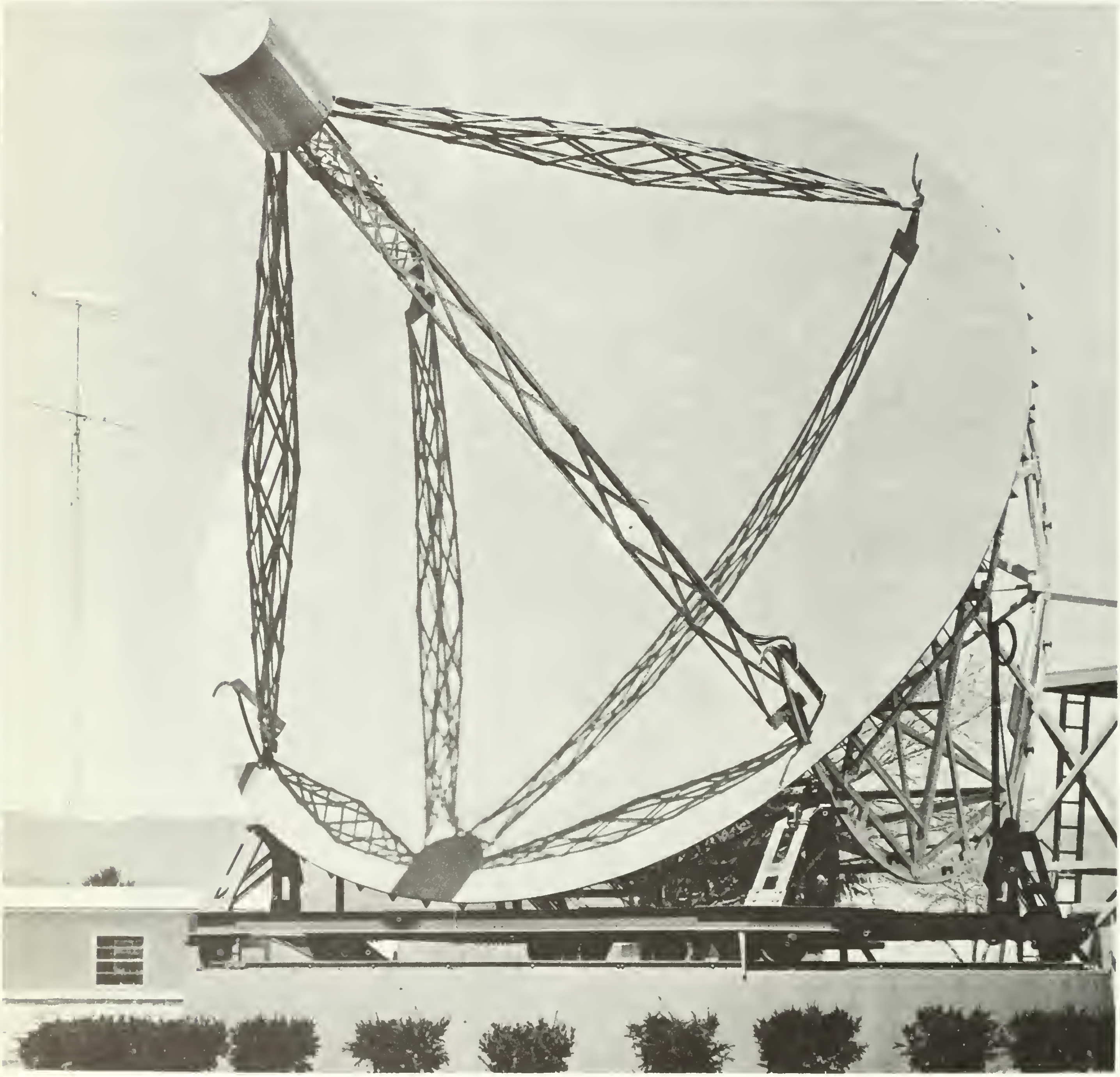
James A. Perkins, one of the two original founders of Colfax, settled here in 1870. Structures on the property include a 2-story Victorian frame house, a small garage, and a log cabin—the town's first house. Each side of the house with its unique balcony and ornamental woodwork, has a different appearance. Especially distinctive features are the simulated masonry at each corner. *Private*

WHITMAN COUNTY
Pullman
THOMPSON, ALBERT W., HALL (OLD ADMINISTRATION BUILDING)
Administration Road on Washington State University campus
1895, Stephen and Josenhaus

This 2 1/2-story brick and granite structure is the oldest major building remaining on the campus. Opened in January 1892 as the Washington State Agricultural College and School of Science, the school played a pioneering role among the 19 land grant institutions which were established separately from the existing state university. *State*

YAKIMA COUNTY
Yakima
CAPITOL THEATRE (MERCY THEATRE, LOWE STATE THEATRE)
19 S.3rd Street
1920

This classically styled, 3-story stone building was the cultural center of Yakima. The facade is patterned brick with terra cotta quoins and five niches containing windows, the central three with pediments. The ornamentation of the building is similar to that applied to the Casa Scannagatti in Verona, Italy. An Italian Renaissance frieze on the front consists of rectangular panels bearing a shield and grape ornamentation. *Private*



Reber Radio Telescope, Green Bank vicinity, West Virginia (Pocahontas County). *National Radio Astronomy Observatory*

West Virginia

Sistersville City Hall, Sistersville,
West Virginia (Tyler County).
W. E. Bradfield

Philippi Covered Bridge, Philippi,
West Virginia (Barbour County).
Dr. Roland P. Davis

Harewood,
Charles Town vicinity,
West Virginia
(Jefferson County).
HABS. *Gerald S. Ratliff*

Old Stone Church
(Presbyterian),
Lewisburg,
West Virginia
(Greenbrier County).
HABS. *Estep's Studios*

BARBOUR COUNTY
Philippi
PHILIPPI COVERED BRIDGE
Main Street
1852, Lemuel Chenoweth

This bridge was the scene of a brief Civil War skirmish when, in 1861, Colonel Benjamin Kelley's Union troops caught up with Confederates sleeping in the bridge. It is the only two-lane wooden bridge to accommodate a U.S. highway. The superstructure consists of two spans with arches. Unusual stringers serve as bracing and no lateral bracing system is used. The only metal in the bridge is in hand-fashioned bolts. The transfer of load from one element to another is done by direct bearing or by notching; wedges take care of shrinkage; and wooden pins are used in the bracing system. *State*

BERKELEY COUNTY
Hedgesville vicinity
SNODGRASS TAVERN
W of Hedgesville on W. Va. 3
18th century

The first section of this house (southeast corner) was built between 1740 and 1742. It was 1 1/2-story square structure of rounded oak logs. About 15 years later a 2-story building was erected to the west, independent of the original building. Later the southeast corner was raised another story and the courtway between the structures was finished and covered. The last addition (c. 1813) is of sandstone and runs the length of the north side of the house. The house has tall twin chimneys at both ends and an unusually high attic. *Private*

CABELL COUNTY
Huntington
CARROLL, THOMAS, HOUSE
234 Guyan Street
19th century

The original section of this 2-story frame house is believed to have been floated down the Guyandotte River from Gallipolis, Ohio, by James Gallagher about 1810. The kitchen was added at a later time and the passageway between the kitchen and the main house was an even later addition. For many years the house was used as a place for Catholic worship and later as an inn for rivermen and stagecoach travelers. *Private; not accessible to the public*

CABELL COUNTY
Huntington
HARVEY HOUSE
1305 3rd Avenue
1874, William Hope Harvey

This unusual house was designed by William "Coin" Harvey, the economist known for his theory of the free coinage of silver as a solution for the economic difficulties in the U.S. during the 1890's. The 1-story structure is set on a high basement and is constructed of oak covered with stucco. Dominating the entire three-bay front facade is a projecting portico with four columns which rise to support a wide, overhanging curved roof. In the left two bays are round arched windows; in the third bay is an arched entrance with a radiating voussoir above it. *Private; not accessible to the public*

GRANT COUNTY (also in Preston and Tucker counties)
William vicinity
FAIRFAX STONE
N of William at the corner of Grant, Preston, and Tucker counties
1688—1912

There have been five Fairfax stones, all located nearly in the same place and utilized in the determination of the western extension of the Fairfax grant (Thomas, Lord Fairfax owned all land lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers). These stones more recently have marked the north-south boundary between Virginia (now West Virginia) and Maryland and the positioning of the three West Virginia counties (Grant, Preston, and Tucker) as well as Garrett County, Maryland. The first stone was erected at the headspring of the north branch of the Potomac in 1746. It has been destroyed. In 1859 Maryland and Virginia commissioned a boundary survey and a second marker was emplaced. The third stone replaced the second in 1885; a concrete monument was put up in 1910 and still stands; a fifth marker, a flat, six-ton sandstone was erected in 1957 at the headspring of the Potomac River. *State*

GREENBRIER COUNTY
Lewisburg
OLD STONE CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN)
Church and Foster streets
1796

The Old Stone Church, constructed of native limestone, is 2 stories and has a pitched roof. In the center of the roof is an open cupola belfry. In 1830 an extension was added to the west end and the entrance was moved to that facade. At that time some of the windows were filled in but the top arch was left to indicate their location. The interior has a balcony constructed around three sides of the sanctuary, supported by white posts set on the sanctuary floor. *Private*

GREENBRIER COUNTY
Lewisburg
SUPREME COURT LIBRARY BUILDING (GREENBRIER COUNTY LIBRARY AND MUSEUM)
U.S. 60W and Courtney Drive
1834

On April 8, 1831, the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia decreed that an annual session of the Supreme Court of Appeals be held in Lewisburg to serve the increasing population west of the mountains. Lewisburg, located a great distance from Richmond, was not well equipped and had almost no law references except those which the attorneys themselves brought along. This 2-story brick building was erected by John Frasier to serve as a law library and study for the jurors, judges, and attorneys and was leased to the state until the court sessions ended (West Virginia was separated from Virginia in 1863). *Municipal*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Charles Town
RICHWOOD HALL
4 miles W of Charles Town off W. Va. 51
1796

This is a 2-story brick building with a wooden architrave over the main entrance. A fanlight surmounts the doorway, the motif being used in the window immediately above the doorway. There is also a fanlight lunette in the gable of the breakfront. The property on which this house was built was given by Lord Fairfax to George Washington and subsequently given to George's brother Samuel. *Private; not accessible to the public*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Charles Town vicinity
HAREWOOD
W of Charles Town off W. Va. 51
1768—1770

This is a Georgian style native limestone house. Built by George Washington's brother Samuel, Harewood is the oldest of eight extant Washington homes in the county. It originally consisted of a 2-story main section plus kitchen wing, but in more recent years another wing was added. The house has a graceful stairway and a paneled drawing room. Paneling is native pine and the original paint remains on the walls of the room. There is a marble mantelpiece which possibly was a gift from the Marquis de Lafayette. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Harpers Ferry
ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Church Street and Jefferson Rock Trail
1831—1833

This church was originally a 1-story building set on a stone foundation. Its exterior was drastically remodeled in 1896 and changed from its earlier pseudo-Gothic appearance to the then-popular post-Civil War neo-Gothic. A slate roof dating from 1896 was replaced with shingles and a new bell tower and steeple were erected. A 2-story stone rectory was built behind the church in 1853. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Kearneysville
TRAVELLER'S REST
3.3 miles NE of Leetown on W. Va. 48
18th century

This 1 1/2-story limestone house was built in 1773 by General Horatio Gates of the Continental Army and was his home until 1790. The outbreak of the American Revolutionary War presented Gates with a second chance for an active military career, as well as a revolt against the English caste system which had cut off his army career there. Gates led the American troops at Camden in one of the most crushing defeats of the entire war. *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL; HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Leetown
PRATO RIO
On W. Va. 48
18th century

This dwelling, one of the oldest houses in the area, is historically important as the home of General Charles Lee, who was second in command in the Continental Army to George Washington. Lee occupied the house from 1775 until his death in 1782 and called it Prato Rio, meaning in Spanish "a stream through the meadow." The largest portion of the house, built in the mid-18th century, is a 1-story stone structure with an attic and basement. In the late-19th century, an earlier 1-story log cabin northwest of the stone house was raised a story, joined to the main house, and covered with clapboards. *Private:* HABS

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Shepherdstown
RUMSEY HALL (ENTLER HOTEL)
German and Princess streets
18th—19th centuries

As a result of over 100 years of continuous business, this hotel has grown from its original building, which burned in 1912, to a complex now consisting of several connected buildings creating a multi-bay, 3-story structure with hipped and gabled roofs and center and paired end chimneys. A simple cornice embellishes the roofline on the south and east sides and a box cornice with dentils sets off the western roofline. The Entler family owned two hotels in the town in the early 1800's. According to tradition, James Rumsey spent time with the Entlers while working for George Washington on a Potomac River project. *State; not accessible to the public*

LEWIS COUNTY
Jackson Mill vicinity
JACKSON'S MILL
E of Jackson Mill on W.Va 1 (W.Va. 12)
1837

Following a fire in 1837, the present gristmill was erected, and in it remains much of the original equipment. The 3-story, weatherboarded frame structure has a stone foundation enclosed on each side and open from the river end. Many of the original poplar beams and studding and some original oak flooring can be seen. On the first floor are the large wooden gears and cogs that were used in the mill's operation. The second floor contains the original grain hopper and one of the original millstones. Much of the siding and the roof has been replaced. *State*

MARION COUNTY
Barrackville
BARRACKVILLE COVERED BRIDGE
W.Va. 21 across Buffalo Creek
1853, Lemuel Chenoweth

Erected by West Virginia's foremost bridge builder, the Barrackville Covered Bridge is an excellent example of a modified Burr Truss, substantially in its original condition. The bridge with horizontal shiplap siding is nearly 146 feet long and the main framing consists of two multiple king post trusses each flanked by a pair of arches. *State:* HAER

MONONGALIA COUNTY
Morgantown
OLD STONE HOUSE
Chestnut Street
c. 1796

This is one of the oldest surviving examples of rustic pioneer architecture in the county. For nearly 140 years, until 1935, it served as a dwelling, tavern, pottery, tannery, church, tailor shop and junk shop. It is a 2-story sandstone structure with a 1-story timbered addition on the back. The original stone fireplace is in one end of the large downstairs room of the stone section. *Private*

MONONGALIA COUNTY
Pentress vicinity
BROWN'S HILL MASON AND DIXON SURVEY TERMINAL POINT
2.25 miles NE of Pentress, W.Va. 39
18th century

The red stone monument on Brown's Hill marks the westernmost point reached by Mason and Dixon in their demarcation of the common boundaries of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia (now West Virginia) on October 19, 1767. The "secant method" delineated by the Reverend Nevil Maskelyne, fifth Astronomer Royal, and employed in running the parallel, proved to be an outstanding 18th-century engineering method, as the line, measured by 20th-century methods is off less than 300 feet. The site was also used as the starting point for the extension of the southwest corner of Pennsylvania following the Revolutionary War. *Private*

MONROE COUNTY
Sweet Springs
OLD SWEET SPRINGS
W.Va. 3
19th century

One of the country's oldest mineral water resorts, Old Sweet Springs has an extensive complex of buildings, mostly brick with a few wooden structures. By the 1790's there were several dozen log cabins accommodating about 50 persons. In 1852 a corporation was formed to develop the spring as a resort. The main building is a 2-story neo-classical brick structure with three pedimented porticos set over a raised arcaded basement. *State*

POCAHONTAS COUNTY
Green Bank vicinity
REBER RADIO TELESCOPE
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, NE of Green Bank on W.Va. 28
1937, Grote Reber

This was the first telescope designed and built to do radio astronomical research. In 1939 Reber confirmed Bell Telephone Laboratory technician Carl Jansky's discovery of radio waves emitted from the Milky Way and mapped several other regions of strong radio emissions. Reber, an independent investigator, alone kept radio astronomy alive between 1933 and 1947. His original telescope was the forerunner of many present day devices and is still used to test new receivers and monitor radio star sources. *Federal*

PRESTON COUNTY
FAIRFAX STONE

Reference—see Grant County

TUCKER COUNTY
FAIRFAX STONE

Reference—see Grant County

TYLER COUNTY
Sistersville
DURHAM, E. A., HOUSE
110 Chelsea Street
1921, Edward B. Franzheim

This Spanish Colonial Revival style mansion built for oil executive E. A. Durham is 2 stories over a raised basement. The house is L-shaped and covered with a tiled roof with many projecting gabled ends and end and interior chimneys. There are several porticos, all using Ionic columns, and several projecting bays, some covered with hipped tile roofs. The interior detailing features wood columns, panelled wooden walls, clear and leaded glass windows and carved cornices and door pediments. The Durhams traveled to Europe to select many of the house's appointments including the six-foot Carrara marble fireplace. *Private*

TYLER COUNTY
Sistersville
SISTERSVILLE CITY HALL
City Square, Main and Diamond streets
1897

This is a 2-story red brick and stone building on a circular plot. It consists of a square structure each side of which has a centrally located 3-sided bay window. A stone belt course divides the first and second floors. A subdued classical cornice is situated below a low pitched slate roof. The small yard surrounding the courthouse has a late-19th-century wrought iron fence. The building is evidence of the town's prosperity during the oil boom between 1892 and 1910. *Municipal*

TYLER COUNTY
Sistersville
WELLS INN (WELLS HOTEL)
316 Charles Street
1894, W. H. O'Neil

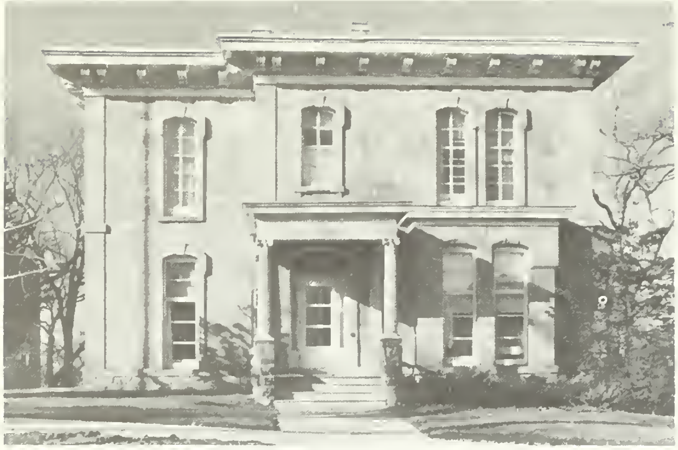
The hotel was built by Ephraim Wells, grandson of the first important settler in the area, Charles Wells. During the oil excitement period it was the meeting place of many of the prominent oil dealers. The building is a 3-story pressed brick structure with a veranda on the first floor and a balcony above. *Private*

WOOD COUNTY
Parkersburg
BLENNERHASSETT ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
On Ohio River, 1.7 miles S of Parkersburg
Pre-Columbian—20th century

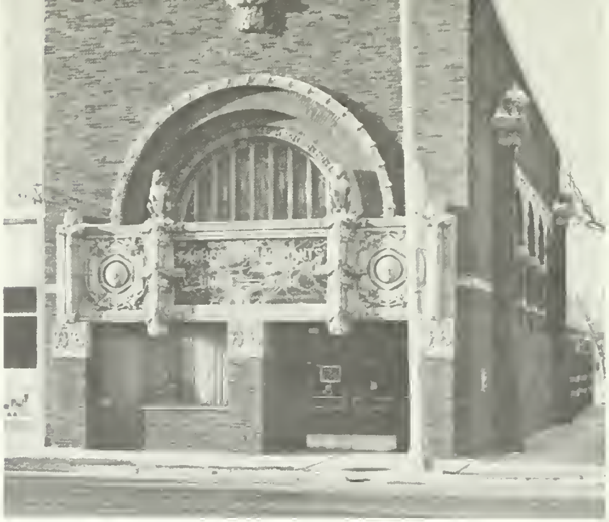
Blennerhassett Island was originally a cluster of islands but is now solid and extends some three miles in length, varying from 700 feet at its narrowest to 1800 feet at its widest. The broad flat bottomlands of the island are in part covered with indigenous vegetation. This was the site of the alleged crime of levying war against the U.S. on December 10, 1806, for which Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett (who purchased the island in 1799) were indicted. *Private*

Wisconsin

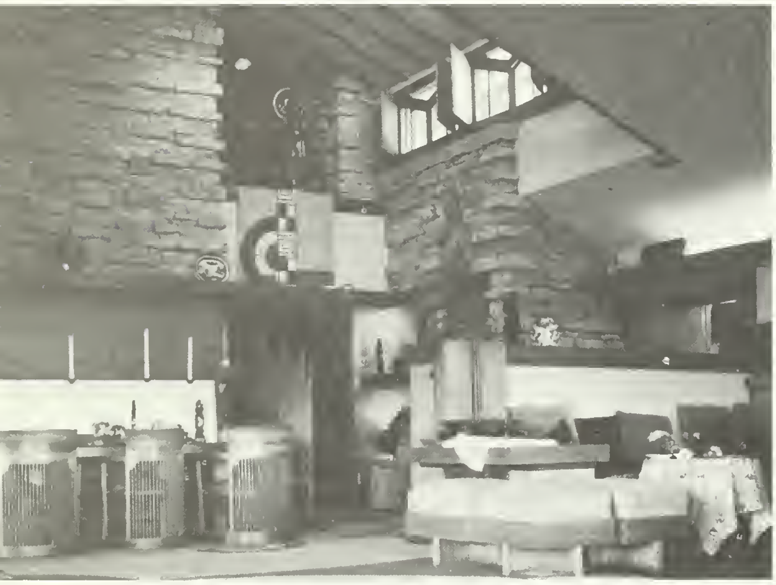
Federal Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Milwaukee County).
Mary Ellen Wietczykowski



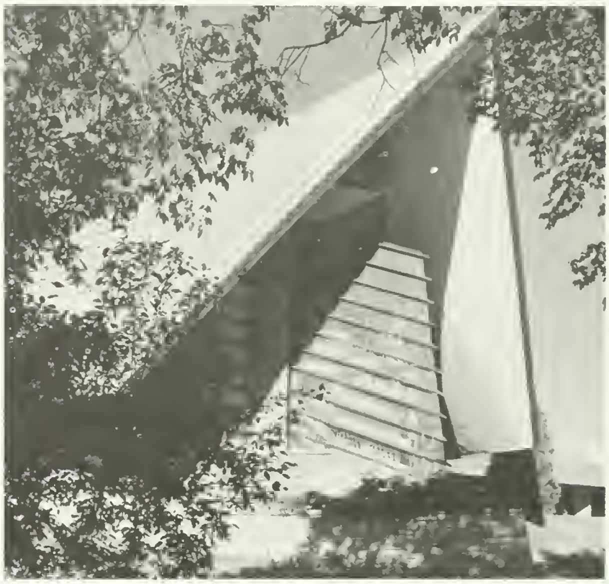
Old Executive Mansion (Julius T. White House), Madison, Wisconsin (Dane County). *Jeffrey M. Dean*



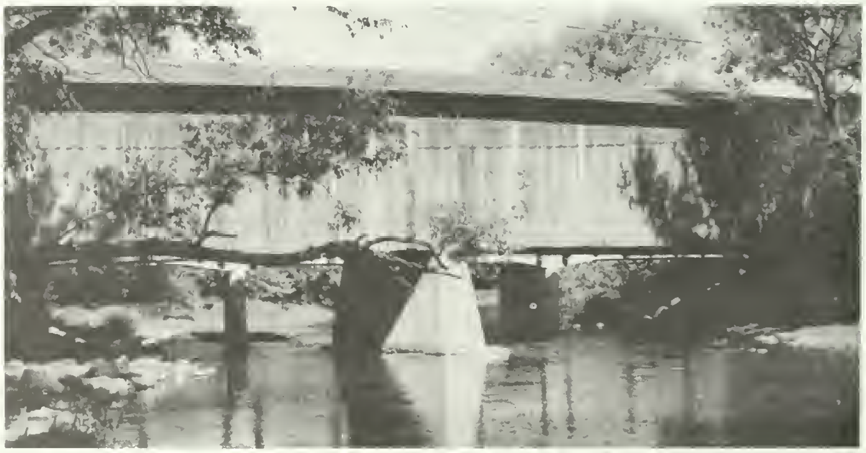
Farmers and Merchants Union Bank, Columbus, Wisconsin (Columbus County). *M. E. Walcott*



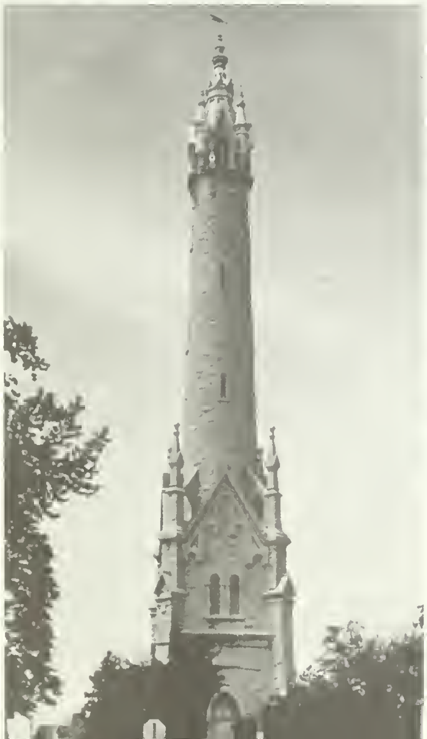
Taliesin, Spring Green vicinity, Wisconsin (Iowa County). *Jeffrey M. Dean*



First Unitarian Society Meetinghouse, Shorewood Hills, Wisconsin (Dane County). *Jeffrey M. Dean*



Covered Bridge, Cedarburg vicinity, Wisconsin (Ozaukee County). HABS. *Donald N. Anderson*



North Point Water Tower, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Milwaukee County). HABS. *Mary Ellen Wietczykowski*

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
EAST MORAVIAN CHURCH
512 Moravian Street
1851

This church was erected by a group of Scandinavian Moravians who had come to Wisconsin to establish a commune. Their leader was Norwegian missionary Nils Otto Tank. One year after their arrival the group became dissatisfied about land ownership and the settlement rapidly disintegrated. This single-story frame structure has a central, inset, two-stage belfry with pointed finials on all corners. The lower stage of the belfry is balustraded, and the upper one has wooden panels with cut-out trefoil designs between each finial. The pedimented front gable end contains a similarly pedimented entrance with an entablature supported by pilasters. Fenestration is Gothic, and the present windows are replacements of the originals. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
FORT HOWARD HOSPITAL
NE corner of Kellog Street and N. Chestnut Avenue
19th century

Fort Howard was established in 1816 as part of a chain of frontier forts. Settlement grew in the immediate vicinity, and the garrison numbered eight companies by 1834. Troops were withdrawn in 1841, although the fort was garrisoned again at the close of the Mexican War (1849). Three years later the reservation was completely abandoned. Most of the original buildings were demolished or moved during the 1860's, when the fort was converted into a railroad yard. The 1 1/2-story hospital was originally a log building later covered with siding. A recessed, seven-bay, square-columned porch extends the length of the main elevation, and there are three dormers in the gabled roof. Moved in 1867—1869, the building has been restored. *Municipal:* HABS

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
FORT HOWARD OFFICERS' QUARTERS
402 N. Chestnut Avenue
19th century

The Officers' Quarters is a 1 1/2-story clapboarded structure with shallow gabled roof and two long, low pedimented dormers. During the period from 1866 to 1869 the building was moved and a porch and lean-to was added. *Municipal*

BROWN COUNTY
Green Bay
FORT HOWARD WARD BUILDING
402 N. Chestnut Avenue
19th century

The Fort Howard Ward Building was originally attached to the Fort Howard Hospital (see separate listing) at one gable end to form a "T" structure. It is 1 1/2 stories and designed in a relatively simple, but dignified Federal manner. The building has been carefully restored and is furnished with period pieces. *Municipal*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Columbus
FARMERS AND MERCHANTS UNION BANK
159 W. James Street
1919, Louis Sullivan

The Farmers and Merchants Union Bank is one of two surviving buildings in Wisconsin designed by Sullivan, and is the last of a series of eight banks he built in small towns in the midwestern and Great Lakes states between 1907 and 1919. Constructed of tapestry brick varying in color from browns to golden yellow, the structure is rectangular with a 1-story annex at the rear. Across the front facade is a huge decorative panel with the bank name lettered on a verde marble slab framed by terra cotta ornament in mottled green hues. Above the panel is a lunette with colored glass and a recessed archivolt in four faces. *Private*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Portage
FOX-WISCONSIN PORTAGE SITE
Wauona Trail
1673

This portage was used by Indians long before the coming of white men. The 1.28-mile trail, now paved, was the only break in the water route between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico until the mid-1800's. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet used the portage on June 14, 1673, three days before they sited the Mississippi River. *Municipal*

COLUMBIA COUNTY
Portage
OLD INDIAN AGENCY HOUSE
NE end of Old Agency House Road (Rte. 1) near the NE city limits
1832

The Indian Agency House is a handsome Federal structure showing New England Colonial influence. It is a 2-story, rectangular mass with a 1 1/2-story wing at the rear. The framework is heavy timber and walls are brick covered with white-painted clapboards. There is a two-columned pedimented porch over the entrance on the south gable end and a similar porch at the right rear entrance. The house was built during the Black Hawk War for John H. Kinzie, who was appointed Indian subagent at Fort Winnebago in 1829. He represented the Winnebago in the sale of all their lands east of the Mississippi to the government in 1838. The house was restored in 1931—1932. *Private:* HABS

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Prairie du Chien
ROLETTE HOUSE
NE corner of N. Water and Fisher streets
19th century

This house is significant because of its association with Joseph Rolette (1781—1842), one of the most important and influential early settlers and fur traders of Prairie du Chien. He arrived there soon after the turn of the century and became its wealthiest resident. About 1820 Rolette joined John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company and managed its local operations until 1826. The house is a 2-story frame building with a gabled roof with a plain box cornice. At one time there probably was a 2-story porch on the main facade, although that has been removed. The house was found by chance inside a larger building and its front and rear walls had been enclosed and altered. Only the exterior has been restored. *State; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
BASHFORD, ROBERT M., HOUSE (H. K. LAWRENCE HOUSE)
423 N. Pinckney Street
1858

This is a graceful and cleanly-designed Italian Villa house built of sandstone. It is 2 stories with an advancing wing to the left. A 3-story tower is topped with a hipped roof, while the house has two intersecting gabled roofs defining the general L shape of the building. Governor Edward Salomon lived here from 1862 to 1864. Bashford, who died in this house, was a state senator, a justice of the state supreme court, and mayor of Madison. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
BRADLEY, HAROLD C., HOUSE
106 N. Prospect Avenue
1909, Louis H. Sullivan

A Prairie house in design, the Bradley House is T-shaped with the horizontal lines of the main facade broken at intervals by strong vertical piers of brick extending from the foundation to the cornice and projecting some 18 inches from the wall surface. In the middle is a polygonal projecting bay, 1 story high. At each end of the house is a large overhanging porch at the second story level, supported by steel cantilever beams encased in wood, with projecting ends elaborately sawed. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
GILMORE, EUGENE A., HOUSE
120 Ely Place
1908, Frank Lloyd Wright

Typical of the Prairie School style, this house exhibits strong horizontal lines by virtue of extended walls, sweeping eaves, and windows grouped together in horizontal bands. Wood trim against stucco encircles the house, further emphasizing the low, integrated feeling of the design. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
OLD EXECUTIVE MANSION (JULIUS T. WHITE HOUSE)
130 E. Gilman Street
19th century

This building served as the residence for 17 governors from 1883 to 1950. It is a 2-story sandstone structure with an asymmetrical facade composed of three masses and a gently sloping hipped roof with a widow's walk and four centrally located chimneys. A 1-story flat-roofed stone projection with a pair of deeply recessed windows sits to the right of the entrance. There is a smaller stone wing attached to the rear. *State; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
PIERCE, CARRIE, HOUSE (A. A. MCDONNELL HOUSE)
424 N. Pinckney Street
1857, S. H. Donnel

The Pierce House is a striking 2-story sandstone structure in which a number of features of varying, yet related architectural styles were incorporated. Exterior embellishment includes round-arched Romanesque Revival openings, Gothic style quatrefoil windows, and an Italianate octagonal cupola with round-arched windows and heavy brackets supporting the overhanging eaves. The structure is one of four remaining significant houses on what was called "Big Bug Hill," a site overlooking Lake Mendota. *Private; not accessible to the public*

DANE COUNTY
Madison
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
816 State Street
1896—1900, Ferry and Clas

This building is one of the state's outstanding examples of the resurgence of classicism following the Columbian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. Constructed of buff Bedford limestone, it stands 4 stories high. The top floor is fully concealed on the exterior by an entablature. The main entry is a three-bay arcade with round arches carried on square piers and pedestals, each of which is decorated with a cartouche. Ornamental hand-carved consoles between the arches support a heavy balustraded extension of a 2-story Ionic colonnaded portico. There are smaller 2-story colonnaded porticos on the north and south ends of the structure. *State*

DANE COUNTY
Shorewood Hills
FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY MEETINGHOUSE
900 University Bay Drive
1947, 0 Wright, Frank Lloyd:
buildings by Frank Lloyd Wright

This meetinghouse is significant in the development of Wright's style. In designing the structure he employed an unusual organizational grid, in this case an equilateral triangle, thereby achieving one of his most enduring goals—the breaking of the "box." The dominant feature of the meetinghouse is its ship-like "prow," which culminates in a soaring apex 40 feet above the ground. The main body of the building is similar to Wright's Prairie works—a low linear structure of roughly-cut indigenous stone with exaggerated eaves. *Private*

DOOR COUNTY
Washington vicinity
ROCK ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Rock Island, off NE tip of
Washington Island
Pre-Columbian—18th century

The district consists of forested land immediately inland from the southern shore of the island. It includes an undetermined number of overlapping and/or contiguous sites buried beneath the present surface of the land and covered by secondary woodland growth. Archeological evidence, supported by primary historical sources, suggests that one of the sites was the place to which Robert Cavelier La Salle came in 1679 aboard the *Griffin*, the first sailing vessel ever to sail the Great Lakes. European structures, preserved in the soil, are believed to have been erected by La Salle's agents and thus are the oldest buildings in the western Lakes region. Other archeological evidence—again supported by historical sources—indicates that the island was one of those to which the Huron Petun fled in the period 1650—1652 following their expulsion by the Iroquois. One of the important attributes of the district is the unusual opportunity to relate archeological assemblages with named ethnic units whose movements have been documented. *State*

FOND DU LAC COUNTY
Fond du Lac
OCTAGON HOUSE
276 Linden Street
c. 1856

This house is a good specimen of the Octagon phase of American architecture during the Mid-Victorian period. It is a modest 1 1/2-story structure covered by a hipped roof with four large dormers. The outside walls are constructed of grout, furred and stuccoed rough-cast on a split wood lath. The addition of a wing on the west and replacement of the front porch are the only major alterations. *State; not accessible to the public*

GRANT COUNTY
Platteville
MITCHELL-ROUNDTREE HOUSE
Jewett and Lancaster streets
1837

The Mitchell-Roundtree House is Wisconsin's sole example of Colonial Tidewater Virginia design. It follows the basic pattern of having 1 1/2 stories, dormers on the front, a central hall from front to rear with one or two rooms on either side, and a partial basement. Also characteristic are the massive chimneys built into the walls of the gable ends. While the Virginia houses were built of brick or wood, the exterior walls of this house are of native buff dolomite, varying from 12 to 18 inches in thickness. At the left rear of the structure is a single-story stone ell. *County:* HABS

IOWA COUNTY
Dodgeville
IOWA COUNTY COURTHOUSE
NW corner of Iowa and Chapel
streets
1859

The Iowa County Courthouse is the oldest building of its type in continuous use in the state. It is also regarded as the only extant public building designed in temple-form Greek Revival style. Walls are locally quarried buff Galena limestone cut, dressed, and laid by Cornish workmen.

The striking feature of the exterior is the 2-story wood tetraprostyle portico with a massive pediment surmounted by a dome-crowned octagonal cupola. Columns are fluted and the front doorway is pedimented and supported by pilasters. Additions were made in 1894 and 1927, and the entire portico was rebuilt in 1937. *County:* HABS

IOWA COUNTY
Mineral Point

MINERAL POINT HILL

19th—20th centuries

In 1825 lead ore was discovered around the Mineral Point area. Between 1830 and 1855 the town became a boom town and acquired a Cornish flavor due to the tremendous influx of miners from that area of England. The hill is pockmarked with abandoned surface lead diggings and surface remnants of once-shafted lead mines. Surviving is an abandoned building, typical of Cornish stonework, which served for a brief time from 1911 to 1912 as offices of the New Jersey Zinc Company, operators of the nearby Merry Christmas mine. *Private*

IOWA COUNTY
Mineral Point

MINERAL POINT HISTORIC DISTRICT

19th century

When Wisconsin Territory was created (1836), the lead mining country in the southwest was the most populous portion. Very rich deposits had been found on a point of land dividing the two branches of the Pecatonica River. Settlers first came in 1827, and after 1830 there was an influx of unemployed tin miners from Cornwall, England, who constructed stone cottages along Shake Rag Street. Mineral Point grew rapidly between 1827 and 1832 to become the chief lead-mining community in the territory and the county seat of Iowa County. The U. S. Land Office was located in Mineral Point, and Henry Dodge, first territorial governor, was inaugurated here. Many buildings in the historic district date back to the mid-19th century. The Cornish left their mark as stonemasons upon the limestone dwellings and store fronts on High Street. Other buildings were brick or wood, and architectural styles range from Federal to Early Victorian. Notable structures are the Odd Fellows Hall (1838), Trinity Church (1839—1860), the old railroad station (1857), and the Mineral Springs Brewery (1850). *Multiple public/private:* HABS

IOWA COUNTY
Spring Green vicinity

SHOT TOWER

SE of Spring Green in Tower Hill
State Park
1831—1833

The shot tower consists of a 120-foot vertical shaft dug down through a ledge, a frame clapboarded tower extending from the ledge to the top of the cliff, and frame melting house on top of the cliff. At the base of the cliff is a horizontal tunnel 90 feet in length, which leads to a round basin of water about three feet deep in the bottom of the shaft. The tunnel and shaft were dug by hand in 1831; the tower and melting house have been reconstructed. Closed in 1861, this was the site of the only shot industry in Wisconsin. *State*

IOWA COUNTY
Spring Green vicinity

TALIESIN

2 miles S of Spring Green on Wisc. 23
19th—20th centuries, Frank Lloyd Wright

This home, workshop, laboratory, and retreat for Wright consists of several groupings of structures designed individually to suit their different uses. The name Taliesin was practically synonomous with Wright for nearly 48 years and was the place where the architect practiced his new ideas when he found no willing patrons for his plans. The property was also the location of a cooperative work and study school which Wright founded and called the Taliesin Fellowship. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Fort Atkinson

MAY, ELI, HOUSE (SITE OF FORT KOSHKONONG)

407 E. Milwaukee Avenue
19th century

The handsome Victorian house which stands on the site once occupied by Fort Koshkonong, later named Fort Atkinson, was erected in 1864 by Eli P. May, one of the most important figures in the development of the community of Fort Atkinson. Covered by a gabled roof, the 2 1/2-story brick structure has some Italianate features. Fort Koshkonong, a stockade flanked by four blockhouses, was constructed by General Henry Atkinson during the Black Hawk War, and occupied this site for several months in 1832. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Watertown

FIRST KINDERGARTEN

919 Charles Street
1856

Kindergarten, considered by many an important first step in children's education, had its American beginnings in Watertown, Wisconsin, in the winter of 1856. Opened by a German immigrant, the kindergarten was housed in a one-room, 1 1/2-story frame building with gabled roof. Because the building faced demolition in 1956, it was moved to its present site. It has been restored as a combination living room-classroom of the period. *Private*

JEFFERSON COUNTY
Watertown

OCTAGON HOUSE

919 Charles Street
1854

John Richards designed and built this finely detailed 3-story Italianate octagonal house. It has walls of buff brick 13-inches thick and 18-inch interior partitions. Crowning the structure is a broad cornice supported by heavy brackets, and a cupola with an eight-sided roof. A balustrade connects all four of the chimneys which form half of the eight sides. All windows have hand-cut stone lintels and sills and louvered wood shutters. The most striking feature of the interior is the cantilevered staircase which rises from the first floor to the cupola. *Private*

LA CROSSE COUNTY
West Salem

GARLAND, HAMLIN, HOUSE

357 W. Garland Street
1859—1860

Author Hamlin Garland (1860—1940) bought this house for his parents in 1893. Although he lived and worked in Chicago and elsewhere, a significant portion of his writing was done during regular visits to West Salem. Staying four or five months at a time, Garland considered the village his home and used it as a setting for his novels. The first drafts for much of his Middle Border series was written here. Garland's most popular works include *Main-Travelled Roads* (1891), a collection of short stories; *A Son of the Middle Border* (1917); and the Pulitzer Prize winner, *A Daughter of the Middle Border* (1922). *Private; not accessible to the public:* NHL

LAFAYETTE COUNTY
New Diggings
ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH
Off County Route W
1844

St. Augustine Church was designed by Father Samuel C. Mazzuchelli, a Dominican priest-missionary who emigrated to America from his native Italy in 1828. The frame church is an interesting mixture of Greek and Gothic Revival styles: it combines the temple form, denticulated cornice, Greek-fret frieze, and Doric pilasters of the former with the pointed arch and tracery of the latter. The flush siding is scored to resemble stone. The front door is topped by a Gothic arch with wooden tracery. This arch motif is also seen in the side windows and as the base member of the raking cornice on the front elevation. The gabled-roofed church is topped by a square, open bell tower whose piers and entablature echo the ornamentation of the building. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Greendale
CURTIN, JEREMIAH, HOUSE
8685 W. Grange Avenue
1846—1847

This is a 2-story limestone and mortar structure with walls covered with plaster and stucco and a roof of split cedar shingles. The house is the birthplace of Jeremiah Curtin, a nationally noted author, linguist, folk-lorist, translator, and member of the U.S. diplomatic corps. During his life he spoke or read 70 languages or dialects and contributed significantly to literature by translating the works of important Slavic writers into English. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
BOGK, FREDERICK C., HOUSE
2420 N. Terrace Avenue
1916, Frank Lloyd Wright

The Bogk House was planned by Frank Lloyd Wright in a style reminiscent of his Prairie School. It is a 2-story building crowned by a hipped roof with broad, overhanging eaves. The walls, fireplace, and chimney are built of tan tapestry brick laid with unusually wide mortar joints. Lintels, sills, and capstones are of precast concrete. Throughout the composition rectilinear patterns predominate, not only in plans and elevations, but also in details—the concrete relief ornament on the exterior and interior, the wood trim, the leaded glass windows, and the fixtures and furnishings designed by Wright. Both the blocky, closed, compact massing and the geometrical ornamentation of the facade are reminiscent of Wright's Unity Temple in Oak Park, Ill. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
CHURCH, BENJAMIN, HOUSE
Parkway Drive, Estabrook Park
1843

The Benjamin Church House, a somewhat diminutive temple-style Greek Revival structure, is a 1-story, five-room clapboarded house with an attic and a Doric tetraprostyle portico with a hipped roof. Symmetrically flanking the living and dining rooms are two small bedroom wings. In 1939 the house was moved from its original location to avoid demolition. It was placed in Estabrook Park and was restored. *County:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
FEDERAL BUILDING
515-519 E. Wisconsin Avenue
1892—1899

This is a 5-story granite structure with steeply-pitched intersecting hipped and gabled roofs of differing heights crowned by a massive tower. The building is Richardsonian Romanesque and resembles the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh (see separate listing). Design of this building has been attributed to W. B. Edbrooke. Most impressive of the ornate and substantially furnished interior spaces is Room 390, a 2-story judicial chamber with oak-paneled walls and ceiling and intricately carved oak trim. *Federal*

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (HOLY TRINITY—OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH)
605 S. 4th Street
1849

This church is a modest, rectangular building walls and steeple made of brick. The main facade is a simple, symmetrical, three-bay composition having a pavilioned central bay, one round-arched portal centered in each bay and a three-stage octagonal steeple centered above. The church is one of only three examples in the city of Zopfstil architecture—the German counterpart of American Federal style. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
HOME OFFICE, NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (611 NORTH BROADWAY BUILDING)
605-623 N. Broadway
1885—1886, Solon Spencer Beman

Northwestern Mutual's former home office is an imposing, ornamental Richardsonian Romanesque structure built of rock-faced masonry. The street facades, basement, and first story walls are gray Fox Island and Halowell granite. The second through the attic story walls are faced with Bedford stone. The focal point of the interior is a splendid central arcade crowned by an arched iron and glass skylight and surrounded by corridors giving access to the numerous offices and suites. *Private*

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
MACKIE BUILDING (CHAMBER OF COMMERCE)
225 E. Michigan Street
1879—1880, Edward Townsend Mix

This is a 5 1/2-story granite Victorian building with a tower centered on the main facade. The building served as headquarters for the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce for half a century. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE CITY HALL
200 E. Wells Street
1895, Henry C. Koch & Co.

This eclectic building was heavily influenced by the Chicago School of architecture (evident in the fenestration and arches) and embellished with decorative elements from the German Baroque period concentrated in the roof area with elaborate dormers and steeply-pitched hipped roofs. The building is 8 stories and constructed of gray granite in the basement walls, yellow sandstone in the first and second floor walls and pink St. Louis brick in the remainder of the stories. Trim is carved stone and terra cotta. A large pavilion on the north side has a steeply-pitched roof surmounted by a cupola with an elongated dome. The 350-foot tower at the opposite end of the structure echoes the motif set by the pavilion and has a copper-clad spire with a similar cupola. *Municipal:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE COUNTY HISTORICAL CENTER (SECOND WARD SAVINGS BANK)
910 N. 3rd Street
1911—1913, Charles Kirchoff and Thomas Leslie Rose

This is a triangular 2-story limestone building. French Renaissance styling inspired the design and the elevations of the structure feature monumental engaged Ionic columns with pedimented entrances in the central bays of the east and west sides. A balustrade surmounts the cornice and surrounds the flat roof. Much of the original interior is intact, including marble flooring and staircase, ornamental plaster ceilings, and 2-story scagliola-faced Ionic columns. *County:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
MITCHELL BUILDING
207 E. Michigan Street
1876—1878, Edward Townsend Mix

This is a 6-story rectangular stone building with mansard roof and dormers. On both street fronts (north and west elevations) the first floor walls are gray Minnesota granite and the remaining floors are limestone. The north and west facades are elaborately decorated with sculptured images and a profusion of ornamentation. The design was influenced by the Second Empire style. It was built for Alexander Mitchell, a city financier, politician, and philanthropist, and housed three of his enterprises. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
NORTH POINT WATER TOWER
E. North Avenue between N. Lake Drive and N. Terrace Avenue
1873—1874

The tower was built to house an iron standpipe; however, engineering advances soon rendered the standpipe obsolete, but both the pipe and enclosing tower were left standing. It is Victorian Gothic in style and built of cream-colored local limestone with walls backed with brick and trimmed with dressed limestone. The octagonal spire is more than 175 feet high. Except for minor modifications to the iron staircase during the early-1880's, the tower remains essentially unchanged. *Municipal:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
OLD ST. MARY'S CHURCH
844 N. Broadway
1846—1847

This is the oldest surviving church in the city and was built for the area's first German-speaking Roman Catholic parish. The church was originally a 2-story rectangular structure with a simple, classical composition. In 1866—1867 the building was extensively remodeled by Victor Schulte. During this time the first floor was eliminated, the auditorium was lowered, an addition was added to the east end, and a new facade and spire were erected. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
PABST THEATER
144 E. Wells Street
1895, Otto Straack

Pabst Theater, an elaborate and ornate building which might be described as Victorian Baroque, is Milwaukee's last surviving 19th-century theater. German beer magnate Frederick Pabst spared no expense in the design and decoration of this gift to Milwaukee symbolizing his own financial achievement. Exterior walls are gray sandstone and brick with a single-story ornamental iron porch extending almost the width of the facade at the ground level. The interior was particularly lavish with decorative plasterwork, gold and green marble wainscot and base and chair rails. The theater's east wing was demolished in the 1930's and substantial alterations were made in 1928—1929 on the interior and exterior, but much original fabric remains. The Pabst is still an operating theater. *Municipal:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Milwaukee
ST. JOSAPHAT BASILICA
601 W. Lincoln Avenue
1896—1901, Erhard Brielmaier

This 4-story church contains gilded and painted plasterwork and murals depicting Biblical scenes. The pulpit is marble and many of the stained glass windows were imported from Austria. The church, erected for a predominately Polish congregation, is the only Roman Catholic basilica in the state and is a well-preserved example of Renaissance Revival architecture. It was constructed of material salvaged from the Chicago Post Office and Customhouse (1879), which was demolished in 1896. *Private:* HABS

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
Wauwatosa
DAMON, LOWELL, HOUSE
2107 N. Wauwatosa Avenue
1844—1846

The Lowell Damon House is a unique combination of Greek Revival and Colonial architecture. One and one-half stories, the gabled-roofed frame structure with loft is five bays wide and only one room deep. The Colonial doorway has a wide cornice supported by pilasters, paneled door, and narrow, four-paned sidelights. At the gable ends the cornices are deep and the returns are supported by corner pilasters similar to those of the doorway. An earlier single-story ell at the rear has a salt-box profile. *County:* HABS

OCONTO COUNTY
Oconto
SCOFIELD, GOVERNOR EDWARD, HOUSE
610 Main Street
19th century

Edward Scofield, state senator from 1887 to 1890 and two-term Wisconsin governor from 1897 to 1901, lived in this house from 1883 until his death in 1925. One of the first brick houses in Oconto, it is a large, 2-story structure with a 1 1/2-story rear wing and a hipped roof. *Private; not accessible to the public*

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY
Kaukauna
GRIGNON, CHARLES A., HOUSE
Augustine Street
1836

The Grignon House is located at the hub of early French activity in the state. It was built by Charles A. Grignon, great-grandson of Charles de Langlade, usually regarded as the first permanent white settler of Wisconsin. From 1830 until his death in 1862, Grignon was U.S. interpreter for all the Menominee Indian treaties. The Grignon House, originally called the "Mansion in the Woods," was used as an inn, church, trading post, and meeting place for Indians. *Municipal:* HABS

OZAUKEE COUNTY
Cedarbury vicinity
COVERED BRIDGE
Covered Bridge Road, 1 mile N of Five Corners
1876

This bridge is built of latticed timber trusses covered with vertical boards and battens and a low gabled roof. Logs were held together with two-inch hardwood pins. In 1962 vehicles were banned and the bridge now serves pedestrians only. *County:* HABS

RACINE COUNTY
Racine
COOLEY, ELI R., HOUSE (WILLIAM F. KUEHNEMAN HOUSE)
1135 S. Main Street
c. 1851—1853

Considered one of Wisconsin's finest Greek Revival residences, the Cooley House is a temple-style structure of wood covered with clapboarding painted white. It consists of a 2-story central block with a full-height pedimented Doric portico, and symmetrically disposed 1 1/2-story wings flanking it. A sun porch was added during the 1940's. The original owner, Eli Cooley, was the third mayor of Racine. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

RACINE COUNTY
Racine
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
716 College Avenue
1851—1852, Lucas Bradley

This is a simple Greek Revival brick church with a low-pitched gabled roof and an impressive five-stage wooden spire. It is the oldest remaining church building in the city. *Private:* HABS

ROCK COUNTY
Milton
GOODRICH HOUSE AND LOG CABIN (MILTON HOUSE)
18 S. Janesville Street
1844

Orson Squire Fowler in his book *A Home for All* made reference to the Goodrich House and was particularly impressed by its concrete exterior. Joseph Goodrich has been credited with erecting the first concrete building in the county. Regardless of the authenticity of this claim, Fowler became an advocate of concrete construction after visiting the Goodrich House. This unusual dwelling consists of a 3-story hexagonal tower with an adjoining 2-story rectangular wing. This wing was divided into five separate units until 1948 when the four southernmost ones collapsed. Walls consist of sand, cement, broken stones, and gravel in a wet mixture which was tamped into place. Goodrich operated a hostelry in the tower section and lived in the portion of the wing nearest the tower. The one-room log cabin was Goodrich's home until the larger house was completed. It was built of hand-squared logs and has a shingle-covered gabled roof. *Private:* HABS

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY
Greenbush
WADE, SYLVANUS, HOUSE
At intersection of Wisc. 23 and Kettle Moraine Drive in Old Wade House State Park
1847—1851

The Wade House, built halfway between Fond du Lac and Sheboygan, served as a stagecoach relay station and as a rest stop for travelers. Due to its popularity among stagecoach inns in Wisconsin, the Wade House is exemplary of the best accommodations available in the mid-1800's. The frame 2 1/2-sotry Greek Revival structure, built of native wood, has a pitched roof shingled with hand-cut cedar shakes. A 2-story veranda extends the length of the main facade. The inn was restored in the 1950's. *State:* HABS

WALWORTH COUNTY
Elkhorn
WEBSTER, JOSEPH P., HOUSE
9 E. Rockwell Street
19th century

Composer Joseph Philbrick Webster lived in this small 1 1/2-story Greek Revival house from 1859 until his death in 1875. A successful and prolific composer, Webster wrote more than 1,000 songs during his career, many of which were popular ballads and hymns of the day. His fame, however, rests mostly on two compositions—"Lorena," a popular camp song during the Civil War, and the popular hymn "Sweet By and By," written in 1868. *County*

WAUKESHA COUNTY
Delafield
HAWKS INN
428 Wells Street
c. 1846

During the mid-19th century many stagecoach inns were erected along the plank roads that connected the principal cities in Wisconsin. Hawks Inn, built by Nelson Paige Hawks, is one of the most significant survivals of that era. Its location on a heavily traveled territorial road from Milwaukee to Madison made it one of the more important stops. Constructed in the Greek Revival style, Hawks Inn is typical of the inns, being a 2 1/2-story mass with a gabled roof, classic cornices with returns at the ends, a large chimney at either gable end, a kitchen ell, and a square colonnaded portico across the front. Moved to its present location in 1960, the structure is now a museum of the stagecoach transportation era. *Private:* HABS

WAUKESHA COUNTY
Delafield
ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM CHURCH
1111 Genesee Street
1851—1853, Richard M. Upjohn

Surrounded by a wooded churchyard cemetery, this small chapel-style Gothic Revival church has a very steep gabled roof. Side windows are simple lancets with a large triple lancet in the end wall. There is a small gabled-roofed portal on the south side and a shed-like ell on the north. The west facade has a small gabled-roofed vestibule with a pair of vertical plank doors hung on hand-wrought iron hinges, surmounted by a triangular window. All gable ends and the side roof edges are decorated with pierced tracery bargeboards. A few feet from the southwest corner is a freestanding bell tower of board-and-batten construction matching that of the church. The exterior was altered recently by the addition of the vestibule and enlargement of the vestry. *Private*

WAUKESHA COUNTY
Menomonee Falls
MILLER-DAVIDSON HOUSE
On County Line Road, E of U.S. 41
c. 1858

This T-shaped Greek Revival structure is exemplary of regional stone farmhouses, built prior to the Civil War. It consists of the main house, a 2-story structure of coursed rubble limestone which forms the horizontal member; and a south wing (mid-1870's) with first story of plaster-covered stone and a frame second story with clapboard siding. On either side of the wing is a simple, colonnaded porch; the one on the southwest was enclosed, probably in the 1930's. The house has a vaulted basement foundation. *Private:* HABS

WAUKESHA COUNTY
Nashotah vicinity
CHAPEL OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN
1 mile S and 1 mile W of Nashotah on Nashotah House Road
1859—1866, Richard Upjohn

Simple in design, this English Gothic chapel is built of light gray native limestone laid random ashlar. A single-story building with an unusual high screen-type belfry, the chapel has a steep gabled roof with a semi-octagonal hip over the chancel. The bays contain a pair of slender lancet windows and are separated by well-proportioned buttresses which terminate at the level of the window arch apices. A side porch was converted into a vestibule which connects with a group of large seminary buildings. *Private:* HABS

WAUKESHA COUNTY

Saylesville vicinity

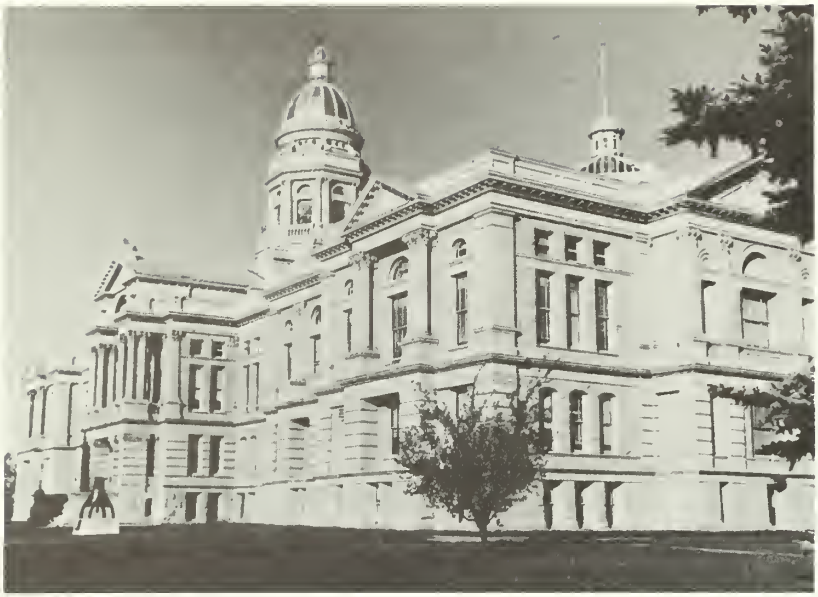
BOOTH, J. C., HOUSE (JOHN RANKIN HOUSE)

About 1 mile SW of Salesville on
Saylesville Road
Mid-19th century

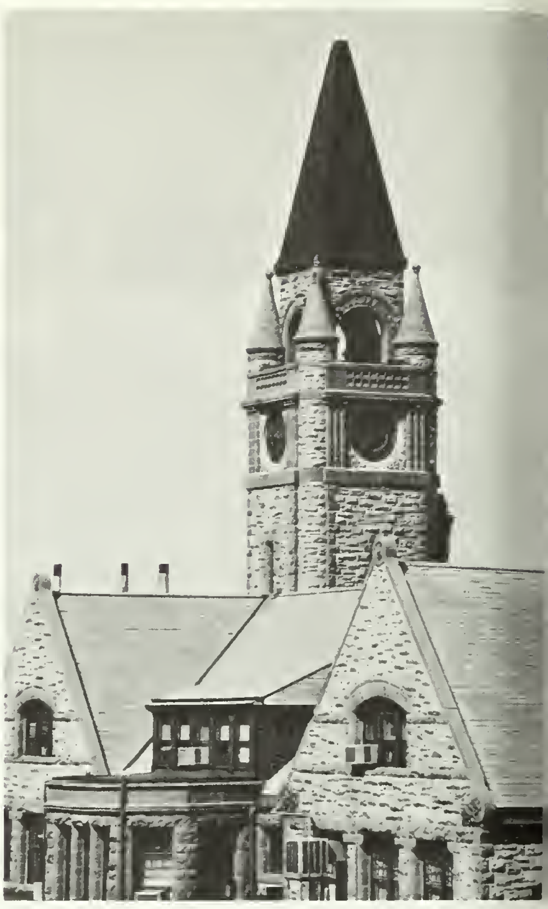
This is a 1 1/2-story house built of random limestone ashlar with a gabled roof. The facade is symmetrical with two rectangular windows on each side of a central portal. At the rear is a single-story ell, probably a later addition. John Rankin, the original owner, built the structure. *Private; not accessible to the public:* HABS

Wyoming

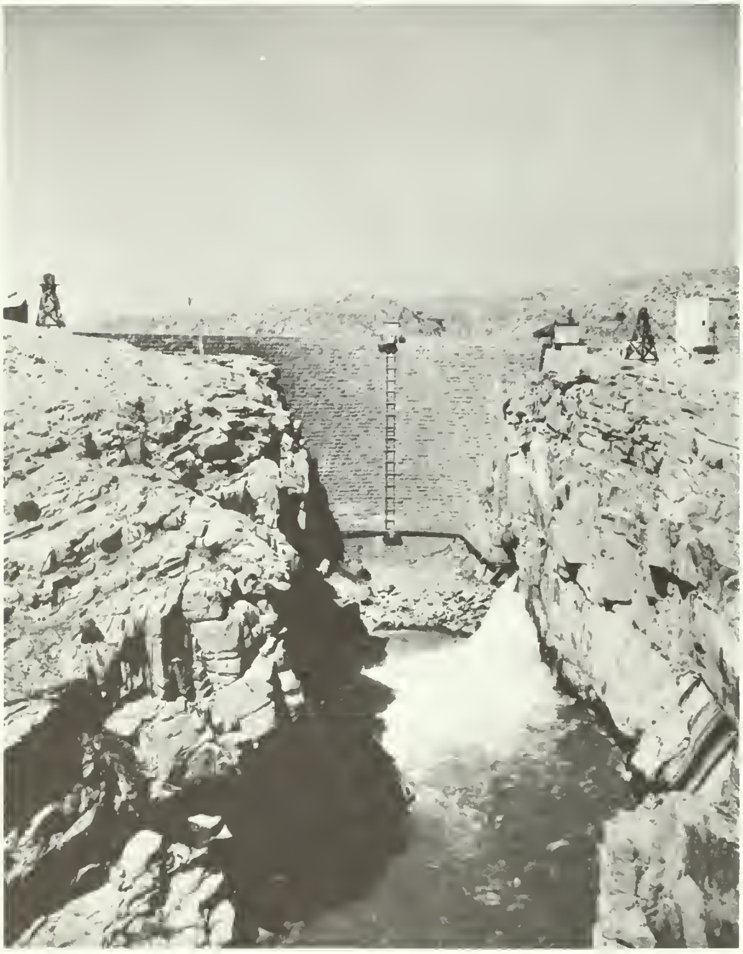
Buffalo Bill Dam, Cody vicinity, Wyoming (Park County).
Bureau of Reclamation



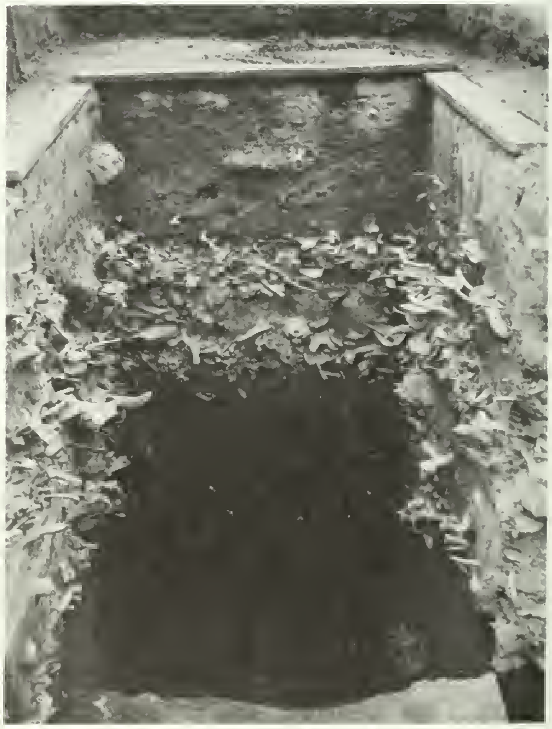
Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Laramie County). *Mark Junge*



Union Pacific Depot, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Laramie County). *Mark Junge*



Pathfinder Dam, Casper vicinity, Wyoming (Natrona County). *A. E. Turner for Bureau of Reclamation*



Vore Buffalo Jump, Sundance vicinity, Wyoming (Crook County). *Dr. George Frison*

ALBANY COUNTY
Laramie
IVINSON MANSION AND GROUNDS
Lots 1-8, block 178
1892, W. E. Ware

Edward and Jane Ivinson were two of Laramie's leading citizens for a half-century after their arrival in 1868. Having made a fortune in various businesses and banking, the Ivinsons devoted much of their wealth to philanthropic causes. Edward Ivinson also had a brief political career. Unsuccessful Republican nominee for governor in 1892, he was elected mayor of Laramie in 1918 at the age of 88. In 1892, the Ivinsons built this house and carriage house. The 3-story house is Queen Anne, with a first story of ashlar and the upper stories of shingles. Two towers—one octagonal and the other square with a hipped roof—punctuate the corners of the front facade. The 1-story front porch has a pedimented roof and is decorated with turned work, scrolls, and other Eastlake ornamentation. *Private*

ALBANY COUNTY (also in Carbon County)
Rock River—Medecine Bow vicinity
COMO BLUFF
On U.S. 30, along Como Ridge
Prehistoric

Due to the explorations of paleontologist Othniel Marsh during the 19th century, Como Bluff captured world-wide interest as the site of the first major discovery of dinosaur remains in the world. During the Mesozoic Era there developed here the greatest reptilian life known to have existed on earth. Much of that life lived and died within the area and the 14 quarry sites in the district have provided extensive remains and valuable information on the early reptiles. More recently, the quarries have been noted for their connection with the more highly developed small mammals. *Private/State/Federal*

ALBANY COUNTY
Sherman vicinity
AMES MONUMENT
3 miles NW of Sherman on secondary roads
19th century, Henry Hobson Richardson

This monument is a geometrical four-sided granite pyramid 60 feet high. It was erected under the authority of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1875, to hono Oakes Ames and his role in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was erected at the point of highest elevation of the railroad; however, a relocation of the railroad three miles away placed the monument in a more secluded, sentinel-like postion. *Private*

CARBON COUNTY
COMO BLUFF

Reference—see Albany County

CARBON COUNTY
Saratoga vicinity
PLATTE RIVER CROSSING
17 miles W of Saratoga
19th century

At this site the Butterfield Overland Mail route crossed the North Platte River. Fording the river at this point was facilitated by a large island that split the firm and rocky bottoms of both channels. Plentiful wood, water, and forage made the ford a popular camping spot. An overland stage station was established near the crossing and eventually a ferry was operated here. The Platte River crossing declined in importance when the Union Pacific Railroad completed laying its track in 1868. The railroad crossing was located to the north a few miles downstream. Neither the type of construction nor the exact location of the stage station has been determined. It was probably built of logs and located within a half mile of the present historical monument. *State*

CROOK COUNTY
Sundance vicinity
INYAN KARA MOUNTAIN
About 15 miles S of Sundance in Black Hills National Forest
Pre-Columbian—19th century

The mountain—6,368 feet above sea level—covers an area of about one square mile and has been associated with the Indians from the earliest times. According to one Sioux legend it was the temporary resting place for the dead warriors enroute to the final hunting ground. The name means "stone made" and refers to the outcropping which appears at the mountain's peak, an important link in the Indian chain of communication as it connected their eastern and western Black Hills territory. The mountain has been a landmark for white travelers and settlers and was the objective of the Custer Expedition of 1874, which resulted in discovery of gold and a dispute with the Indians over jurisdiction of the mountain and the surrounding Black Hills. *Federal*

CROOK COUNTY
Sundance vicinity
VORE BUFFALO JUMP
Pre-Columbian—19th century

At the time the Vore Buffalo Jump was being used horses were not yet available for hunting and the Indians had to drive herds of buffalo to the edge of a bluff where animals in the front would be pushed to their death below. The base of the sinkhole at Vore Jump, into which the animals were driven, is nearly 80 feet wide. Buffalo bones and projectile points were unearthed in the center of the pit to a depth of about 15 feet. *Private*

FREMONT COUNTY
Fort Washakie vicinity
SHOSHONE-EPISCOPAL MISSION
3 miles SW of Fort Washakie on Moccasin Lake Road
19th—20th centuries

The Fort Bridger treaty of 1868 granted the Wind River Reservation to the Shoshones. By 1873, the government had approached two churches with the idea of providing education for the Shoshone. That year the Episcopal church established its mission on the reservation. Washakie, leader of the Shoshowe and already a proven diplomat by virtue of his dealings with the white men, and John Roberts, the Episcopal missionary, were friends from the beginning. Washakie gave Roberts a tract of land consisting of 160 acres in a revered section of the reservation. In 1890 the brick mission building was completed. The building has served as a boarding school, church, and more recently as headquarters for the mission. *Private*

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
ATLAS THEATRE (ATLAS BUILDING)
213 W. 16th Street
1887

This is a 3-story brick building with a foundation of concrete and stone and the remaining floors of brick. The structure was originally built to house business offices; however, Cheyenne was a growing town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and in 1908 the theater moved into the building. *Private*

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
BAKER, JIM, CABIN
Frontier Park NW of Cheyenne
19th century

Baker began his 50-year trapping and hunting career during the western expansion period in 1838. At various times he served the U.S. as a scout, guide and interpreter. In 1873 he left the Denver, Colorado, area for the Little Snake River Valley in Wyoming. There he constructed this log cabin and lived with his family until his death in 1898. The cabin has been reconstructed from original log material which Baker used. *State*

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
UNION PACIFIC DEPOT
121 W. 15th Street
1886—1887, Van Brunt and Howe

The Union Pacific Depot stands as a symbol of the growth of Cheyenne, as well as a fine example of Richardsonian architecture. The depot, 2 1/2 stories, is constructed of red and gray sandstone blocks laid on a frame of wood and iron. In 1890, a clock tower 118 feet high, capped by a four-sided frame pyramid, was built onto the north end. Other additions include a 1 1/2-story extension on the east (1922) and train sheds on the south (1937). *Private*

LARAMIE COUNTY
Cheyenne
WYOMING STATE CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUND
24th Street and Capitol Avenue
19th—20th centuries

For 84 years this structure has been the seat of Wyoming government, both territorial and state. The 3 1/2-story sandstone building is designed in the French Renaissance style, a style typically adopted for public buildings of the period. The dominant feature is the central section with its impressive south portico and gold-leaf dome. A low hipped, vaulted roof covers the structure. *State*

NATRONA COUNTY
Casper
FORT CASPAR
14 Fort Caspar Road
19th century

The U.S. Army garrisoned Fort Caspar in 1858—1859 and again in 1862—1867. The style and location of buildings of the 1858—1859 period are not known. The 1863 buildings were reconstructed in 1939 based on precise ground plans and drawings. Between 1865 and 1867 the army expanded the post. During this period of peak activity Fort Caspar had more than two dozen principal buildings and a garrison of 300 to 400 men. Later buildings were log with plank floors and roofs of puncheons covered with clay. *Municipal*

NATRONA COUNTY
Casper vicinity
PATHFINDER DAM
45 miles SW of Casper
1903—1909

The Pathfinder Dam—named for the "Pathfinder of the West," John Charles Fremont—was one of two built within the same 20-year period. Its twin is the Buffalo Bill Dam (see separate listing). Both dams were the physical outgrowth of scientist-engineer John Wesley Powell's theory of arid lands reclamation; both gave evidence of the Federal government's concern about national economic development with particular emphasis on regional problems. These were the first large-scale masonry arch dams built by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation. The water thus impounded serves large sections of Wyoming and Nebraska. The reservoir basin has a shoreline greater than 75 miles and a storage potential of more than one million acre-feet of water. Built of locally quarried granite blocks, the dam stands 214 feet high, has a crest of 432 feet, and tapers upward from a width of 97 feet to 11 feet. *Federal*

PARK COUNTY
Cody
IRMA HOTEL
1192 Sheridan Avenue
1902

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody began construction of this hotel after a railroad into Cody and a wagon road extending from the town into Yellowstone National Park had been completed. The hotel immediately became a center of social activity, a reputation which it retained for 70 years. The large 2-story structure is brick on the rear, south, and west sides, and two varieties of native stone on the north and east sides. In the early 1930's a 2-story annex of buff-colored bricks was constructed on the west. Although the building was sold shortly after Cody's death in 1917, it has been maintained as a hotel by subsequent owners and still retains a cherrywood bar which was a gift from Queen Victoria, (Also see TE Ranch Headquarters.) *Private*

PARK COUNTY
Cody vicinity
BUFFALO BILL DAM (SHOSHONE DAM)
7 miles W of Cody
1890—1910

John Wesley Powell, chief of the U.S. Geological Survey, sought federal financial backing for extensive reclamation of arid western lands. As a result of Powell's efforts, Theodore Roosevelt signed the Reclamation Act (June 17, 1902), creating this authority and the agency to administer it. Buffalo Bill Dam, one of the first two dams built by the new Bureau of Reclamation, is a concrete arch located near the head of the Shoshone River Canyon. Dimensions of the dam are 325 feet high, 108 feet wide at the base tapering to 10 feet at the top, and the length of the crest is 200 feet. The reservoir thus created has a capacity of 439,800 acre-feet of water and a shoreline of about 20 miles. (Also see Pathfinder Dam.) *Federal*

PARK COUNTY
Cody vicinity
PAHASKA TEPEE
U.S. 14/16/20, 2 miles E of East Entrance to Yellowstone National Park
1901

Pahaska Tepee was conceived and built by Colonel William Frederick "Buffalo Bill" Cody as a pleasant place for his personal entertainment and to provide a means of income as a hostelry. The lodge is a 2-story building constructed of hand-sawn lodge-pole pine and is 84 feet long covered with a corrugated iron gabled roof. The lodge remains much the way it appeared when built. *Private*

PARK COUNTY
Cody vicinity
T E RANCH HEADQUARTERS
30 miles SW of Cody on South Fork Road
19th century

Following completion of the first road into Yellowstone National Park, Buffalo Bill Cody desired to establish a place which would offer accommodations to travelers entering the park. The T E Ranch, which he acquired and stocked in 1895 upon his arrival in the area, was the first of these enterprises. The ranch was operated as a free dude ranch and offered pack horse camping trips and big game hunting expeditions. During his affluent years as a showman, Cody entertained notable guests from Europe and America at the ranch. Although additional log structures have been built on the ranch, the original single-story, white painted log building still serves as ranch headquarters. (Also see Irma Hotel.) *Private; not accessible to the public*

PARK COUNTY
Powell
SHOSHONE PROJECT HEADQUARTERS OFFICE
305 E. 1st Street
20th century

This 2-story white frame office building was built as construction headquarters for the Shoshone Reclamation Project, a vast (93,000 acres) arid-lands reclamation project developed under a new concept in Federal government responsibility. The building figured prominently in homesteading the area. In 1909 the town of Powell developed around the structure. *Private*

SHERIDAN COUNTY

Ranchester

CONNOR BATTLEFIELD (TONGUE RIVER BATTLEFIELD)

City park on the Tongue River
1865

The Battle of Tongue River (August 29, 1865) was the most important engagement of the Powder River Indian Expedition of 1865. This was a retaliatory military campaign to suppress the hostile Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho whose attacks endangered travel on the emigrant trails of the Northern Plains. The decision was made to wage a major campaign north of the Platte River. There the forces of Brigadier General Patrick E. Connor, commander of field operations, encountered a band of 500 Arapaho on the Tongue River, and although outnumbered, the soldiers routed their enemies. The clash marked the end of the Powder River Expedition. *State*

SUBLETTE COUNTY

Big Piney vicinity

WARDELL BUFFALO TRAP

6 miles E and 2 miles N of Big Piney
Pre-Columbian

Archeological investigation of the Wardell site was begun in June 1970. Outlines of an ancient fence near the end of a box canyon were uncovered. Animals were driven into the canyon from below. The site was found to be rich in artifact material, and three distinct periods of use were evident in the trap. Bone preservation varied from poor to good, and variations in butchering methods are beginning to appear under analysis. The actual butchering and processing area has been located. It contained food preparation pits, stone-heating pits, and artifact material. *Federal*

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